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FOOD!

COMMUNITY RESEARCH GUIDE

HOW DO WE ENSURE GOOD NUTRITION FOR ALL?

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

developed by

Smithsonian
Science Education Center

in collaboration with

iap SCIENCE HEALTH POLICY
the interacademy partnership

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FOOD!
How Do We Ensure Good Nutrition for All?

Community Research Guide

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Smithsonian Science Education Center

The Smithsonian Science Education Center (SSEC) is operated by the Smithsonian Institution to improve the teaching and learning of science for students in the United States and throughout the world. The SSEC disseminates information about exemplary teaching resources, develops curriculum materials, supports the professional growth of science teachers and school leaders, and conducts outreach programs of leadership development and technical assistance to help school districts implement inquiry-centered science programs. Its mission is to transform the teaching and learning of science in a world of unprecedented scientific and technological change.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution was created by an Act of Congress in 1846 " for the increase and diffusion of knowledge…" This independent federal establishment is the world's largest museum, education, and research complex and is responsible for public and scholarly activities, exhibitions, and research projects nationwide and overseas. Among the objectives of the Smithsonian is the application of its unique resources to enhance elementary and secondary education.



Smithsonian Science for Global Goals (SSfGG) is a freely available curriculum developed by the Smithsonian Science Education Center (SSEC) in collaboration with the InterAcademy Partnership. It uses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework to focus on sustainable actions that are student-defined and implemented.

Attempting to empower the next generation of decision makers capable of making the right choices about the complex socio-scientific issues facing human society, **SSfGG** blends together previous practices in Inquiry-Based Science Education (IBSE), Social Studies Education (SSE), Global Citizenship Education (GCE), Social Emotional Learning (SEL), and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).



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Look at these pictures.
What do you See?
Are you familiar with any of these foods?
If not, what do you think they might be?
Share!



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Welcome to the Team

Read this together as a team.

Look at this empty plate. What type of food would you like to see on it? What foods do you like to eat? Are those foods considered healthy? Raise your hand if you know anything about food and health. Quickly share some things you know about food and health. You will have more time later to share what you know about food and health.

As much as we all like food, in many places around the world it is a part of some big problems. It may be part of some problems with people where you live. Or it may be part of some problems far from your home. Or the problems might be coming to you in the future. Does anyone know about some food-related problems? Don't worry if you are not familiar with any problems. We will have more time to talk about those later.

Many of these problems are not easy to understand. There are many things we do not know about food, nutrition, and people. There is also not one single solution for all the problems they create. There are many possible solutions we must consider. Since there are many solutions, there are many decisions to be made. Sometimes, making decisions about what to do is difficult. What do you do when you have to make a difficult decision? Quickly share some ideas as a team.

This is why we are asking you to join a research team. We need your team to help your local community make some decisions. We need your creativity and strength as a team. Your team has a leader who will help guide the research



team. Your team leader is here to help, but does not have all the answers or solutions. The team leader also does not know all the decisions that need to be made. You will have to work as a team to figure these out together.

This may be confusing. But do not worry. The team is here to help. First you must understand some basics of this Community Research Guide. Go over the research storyline as a team on the following pages.

Notes:

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FOOD! Community Research Guide Storyline



Part 1: Problem
In this part, your team will begin defining the research problem. You will also begin setting up your local research plans to study food and nutrition in your community. To do this your team will need to learn more about the team members, different perspectives, and questions you will work to answer during your research on food.



Part 2: Community
In this part, your team will focus on collecting evidence about what the local community thinks and knows about food and nutrition. Your team will also establish your research sites and begin identifying local partners you could potentially work with throughout your research.



Part 3: Building Blocks of Nutrition
In this part, your team will focus on learning about the basic building blocks of food and nutrition. Research will include collecting and comparing food within your research sites, and studying local and global food guidelines and food sources to meet local and global needs.



Part 4: Access and Storage
In this part, the team will focus on researching and exploring where and how food is accessed and stored in the community. Research includes identifying and analyzing different access points for food and researching storage strategies to keep food.



Part 5: Cooking and Preservation
In this part, the team will focus on researching and experimenting with processing, cooking, and preserving various foods to meet local and global needs. You will also conduct research on diverse local and global cooking and preservation techniques, tools, and recipes.



Part 6: Food and Nutritional Security
In this part, the team will focus on exploring a variety of food- and nutrition-related imbalances in the community. Research will focus on imbalances related to nutrition and health and medical issues, diversity of foods eaten, and population or urbanization imbalances that may be present and important to how the food problem is defined locally.



Part 7: Action Plan
In this part, the team will focus on developing a local Community Action Plan. This plan will outline the research that was conducted, the actions the team thinks people need to take in the community, and a communications plan to share the plan with local community members.

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Understanding This Community Research Guide

Read this together as a team.

Each of the seven parts has a list of **tasks** to be completed. Some tasks have two options: FOOD A or FOOD B. Choose the version of the task that works best for your team. FOOD A versions are generally easier. If you are unable to complete a task for any reason, don't worry. Talk as a team, try again, or try the FOOD A version of the task, if it's available. It is okay to change your mind. The tasks in this guide will tell you what to do. Remember, it is okay to change between the FOOD A and FOOD B tasks at any time.

During each task, you will need to look at task resources in the Research Guide task folder. The task folder will be labeled with the task number. This task folder will contain additional resources for that task.

Research Tip

The Task folders can be found at:

ssec.si.edu/food

When you see this blue arrow you should go to the task folders there. Try it now!

Research Tip

This green icon is used when you are using an Ask the Team reading.

It will also contain the two versions (FOOD A and FOOD B) of the task, if available. Not all tasks have two versions. These task resources will tell you what to do. The team leader will help read them if you do not understand. Just follow the guide and do not worry.

If you get stuck, talk as a team, try again, or change to the FOOD A version of the task. Getting stuck and trying again is part of doing research. Changing your mind is okay and normal.

When conducting research, there are many unknowns. There are also many things to figure out as a team. You will need to be creative. There will not always be a clear right and wrong answer. Sometimes the team might not agree. This is okay. Just make sure to respect your teammates. Sometimes you might not be sure what decisions you should make. This is normal. The goal of research is to help you talk and think about how to make decisions as a team.

It is normal to be confused. It is normal to get frustrated. It is normal to fail and need to try again. It is normal to change your mind as you learn more. But do not worry. This is all part of doing research. Your team leader and team are here to help one another.

So let's begin!



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Safety Tips

General Field Safety

When working in the field, it is important to consider what measures you need to take to keep yourself safe. The following is a list of recommended safety precautions to take before entering the field.

- Wear a long-sleeve shirt, long pants, and high socks.
- Tuck your shirt into your pants and tuck your pants into your socks.
- Wear closed-toe, closed-heel shoes. Boots are best, but sneakers are acceptable. Avoid wearing footwear that exposes any part of your feet, such as open-toe shoes, flip-flops, sandals, or clogs.
- Cover your head. Baseball caps and other hats are acceptable. For added protection you can cover your head with a T-shirt, towel, or cloth.

Field Safety—Survey and Community Interviews

When working in the field, it is important to consider what measures you need to take to keep yourself safe. This is especially important when you are conducting a community survey or interview. Interviewing people in your local community is an integral part of this research. Information obtained from surveys and interviews will help team members better understand what people in your community know about the topic you are researching.

The following is a list of recommended safety precautions for conducting community surveys and interviews.

- Do not conduct interviews alone. A responsible adult over the age of 18 should accompany minors at all time. (Note that age may vary, depending on the region and culture of the community where the interviews are conducted.)
- Walk with purpose. Keep your head up and eyes forward.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Avoid using electronic devices such as cell phones, which can distract you from your surroundings.
- Know the area surrounding the community where you will be conducting interviews.
- Always be polite. Introduce yourself and explain the project you are working on.
- Ask the individual if you may have permission to interview them for your project.
- Never enter a home or residence without permission and an adult chaperone, parent, or guardian present.

Additional Resources

http://www.ucd.ie/t4cms/Home%20Visits%20-%20Face%20To%20Face%20Interviews%20Safety %20Guidelines.pdf

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https://www.le.ac.uk/emoha/training/no6.pdf

Laboratory Safety

When working in the lab, it is important to follow all laboratory safety rules and guidelines. Depending on the kind of lab you are working in, these rules and guidelines may differ. Even if you do not have a traditional laboratory, wherever lab work is conducted, basic laboratory rules and guidelines should be established. The following is a list of recommended safety guidelines.

- No eating food, drinking of any kind, or gum chewing in the lab.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn at all times. Gloves, goggles, and lab coats are examples of PPE worn in most laboratories. You always want to protect your hands, eyes, and clothes. The appropriate PPE depends on the work you are doing and the kind of laboratory you are working in.
- Wear closed-toe shoes with rubber soles. Avoid wearing high heels, flip-flops, sandals, open-toe, or open-heel shoes.
- Wash your hands before and after doing lab work. This prevents contamination and cross-contamination, and ensures you do not bring anything unwanted into or take anything unwanted out of the lab.
- When wearing gloves, take care not to tear them or get anything inside them. If your glove tears, remove it, wash your hands, and put on a new one. If anything gets into your gloves, chances are they are too big. Remove your gloves, wash your hands, and put on a new pair. If different sizes are available, use a smaller size.
- No running or playing in the laboratory.
- Follow all instructions, written and verbal, for whatever you are working on. If you are unsure about what to do, ask for help.
- Keep your lab area clean.
- Always be alert. If something is out of place, spilled, or broken, let your teacher, parent, guardian, or lab technician know. Report any unsafe conditions.

Additional Resources

https://www.thermofisher.com/us/en/home/references/gibco-cell-culture-basics/cell-culture-laboratory-safety/guidelines-for-safe-laboratory-practices.html

https://www.ors.od.nih.gov/sr/dohs/safety/laboratory/Pages/student_goodlab.aspx

http://nobel.scas.bcit.ca/debeck_pt/science/safety.htm

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Internet Safety

Having access to the Internet opens doors to information that was once impossible to access. Today students can learn just about anything on the Internet. Interactions with people from across the globe enable students to stay connected with family members, friends, and fellow citizen scientists. Thanks to the Internet, collaboration is much easier.

It is very important to protect yourself and your identity when using the Internet; this is especially important for children under the age of 13. For this reason, the United States federal government passed the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) in 1998. This act prevents websites from obtaining information from children without parental consent. Even with the act in place, though, there are still many dangers out there in cyberspace.

The following is a list of recommended Internet safety precautions.

- Always follow your classroom and home Internet rules.
- Only visit websites you have permission to visit.
- Use a screen name to protect your identity, and never give out personal information such as your birthday, phone number, address, Social Security number, or any other identification number. Screen names should not include personal information. If a website is asking for this information, tell your teacher, parent, or guardian.
- Do not share your log-in information with anyone, not even your best friend.
- Although selfies are popular, avoid sharing personal photos and videos. Once your image is on the Internet, it is out there for all to see, not just the person you shared it with.
- Avoid opening e-mails from unknown senders or e-mail addresses you don't recognize. If you are not sure about an e-mail, check with your teacher, parent, or guardian. If you are still not sure the e-mail is safe, when in doubt, throw it out.
- Always get permission from your teacher, parent, or guardian before downloading and opening e-mail attachments.
- Never agree to meet anyone in person who you met on the Internet. If someone is asking to meet with you, tell your teacher, parent, or guardian.
- Do not buy anything or sign up for anything online before getting permission from your teacher, parent, or guardian.
- Avoid cyber bullying by not sending or replying to anything mean, nasty, offensive, insulting, or malicious.
- If you ever receive an inappropriate e-mail or message, or one that makes you feel uncomfortable, tell your teacher, parent, or guardian.
- Know which websites are safe and which ones are not. Never visit inappropriate or unsafe websites. If you are not sure which sites are safe and which ones are not, check with your teacher, parent, or guardian.

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Additional Resources

https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/internet-safety.html?ref=search&WT.ac=msh-k-dtop-en-search-clk

https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/online-id.html?ref=search&WT.ac=msh-k-dtop-en-search-clk#

https://kidshealth.org/en/teens/internet-safety.html?ref=search&WT.ac=msh-t-dtop-en-search-clk

https://www.nypl.org/help/about-nypl/legal-notices/internet-safety-tips

https://www.nypl.org/sites/default/files/safekidslist.pdf

COPPA

http://www.coppa.org/coppa.htm

https://www.epic.org/privacy/kids/

Go back to the Research Guide

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PART 1: PROBLEM TASK LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part1: Problem

Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- [ ] 1-1 Mapping Your Identity
- [ ] 1-2 Thinking About Decisions
- [ ] 1-3 Pre-Survey Team
- [ ] 1-4 Introducing Food
- [ ] 1-5 Building Team Identity
- [ ] 1-6 Defining the Research Problem
- [ ] 1-7 Understanding the Community Action Plan
- [ ] 1-8 Exploring Research Perspectives
- [ ] 1-9 Building Claims from Evidence
- [ ] 1-10 Mapping Questions

Part one of your research will be focused on getting the team ready. The first step in all good team research is to better understand your team and the problem you are going to explore.









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1-1 Mapping Your Identity

Welcome to the team and Task 1-1. As you heard, you will be making many decisions as a team during your research about food and nutrition. Many of the decisions you will make in your research may be influenced by your identity. Since your team will be making many decisions together, it is good to learn more about the different identities of your team. In future tasks, you will use this identity map to see if parts of your identity are causing you to think in one way or the other. So keep your identity map in a safe place.

Objective



In this task, each team member will make an identity map about themself.

1. Go to the Task 1-1 folder to get the identity map instructions, Think, Pair, Share instructions, and discussion questions. This task has only one version for everyone.
2. Discuss using Think, Pair, Share instructions to develop categories for the question, "Who am I?" or, "What different things about me make up me?"
3. Add your list of extra identity map categories to the Task 1-1 folder.
4. Look at the identity map example in the instructions to see what they look like.
5. Use this list of categories, plus the ones you added, to create an identity map for yourself.
   - Team members should keep their identity maps safe for future tasks.
6. Pick one thing from your identity map that you can share with the team. Circle it!

Research Tip

The Task folders can be found at: ssec.si.edu/food When you see this blue arrow you should go to the task folders there. Find the Part 1 folder, then the Task 1-1 folder. All of the additional resources will be there. Try it now!

Hooray! You completed Task 1-1. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-2!*

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1-2 Thinking About Decisions

Welcome to the team and Task 1-2. As you heard, you will be making many decisions as a team during your research about food and nutrition. Before you begin your research, the team must think about how each team member makes decisions. You will also need to use your identity map from Task 1-1 to see if any parts of your identity are affecting the decisions you make.

Objective



In this task, the team will learn how to work and talk together about decision-making and how it may be influenced by the identity map you made in Task 1-1. This will be especially important when you all do not agree.

Go over these team norms together.

- Recognize the benefit of listening to different ideas from people on your team.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.

1. Go to the Task 1-2 folder and get the Thinking About Decisions activity and discussion questions.
2. Choose the FOOD A or B activity from the task folder. You can also do both versions of the task, if you want. Or some of the team can do FOOD A and some can do FOOD B. You decide!
3. Do the activity according to the instructions in the folder and discuss the questions.
4. Remember, when engaging in meaningful discussion as a team, you must respect your team. For example, use these sentence starters.
   - I agree with_____because . . .
   - I disagree with_____because . . .
   - I'd like to go back to what_____said about . . .
   - I'd like to add_____

Hooray! You completed Task 1-2. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-3!*

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1-3 Pre-Survey Team

As you discussed in Task 1-2, the team will be making many decisions during your research. Before your research on food and nutrition begins, the team must document what people on your team currently think about food and nutrition.

Objective



In this task, you will survey the team to document what they currently think. In later tasks you will look at the data from this survey to see if your thoughts have changed over time. Do not worry if you are not sure about the questions. This is normal. This is not a test.

1. Go to the Task 1-3 folder and get the survey questions and methods. There is only one version of this task provided, but it can easily be customized by you as needed.
2. Determine which survey questions are most appropriate for the team.
3. Talk as a team about the difference between a survey and a test. Talk about why it is important to be honest when taking a survey.
4. Decide which survey method works best for the team. If you have a better option, do that.
5. The team leader will help the team make the decision.
6. Do not worry if you do not understand the questions. Simply mark "unsure."
7. Complete the survey and save the team results in a safe place to be used in later tasks.

Research Tip

The team will use these survey results in future tasks. Keep the results in a safe place so everyone can easily access them later.

Hooray! You completed Task 1-3. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-4!*

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1-4

Introducing Food

Before you start your research, you need to learn more about what the team already thinks about food.

Objective



In this task, the team will uncover what you already know and think about food and nutrition. Then each team member will tell a story about a food they like and why it is important to them. You will then add this to the identity maps you created in Task 1-1.

1. In the Task 1-4 folder, get the Daily Bread pictures, world map, food stories, and the blank food story template to make your own. There is only one version of this task.



2. Quietly look at the six Daily Bread pictures of kids surrounded by food.
   - What do you see? What do you think about that?
   - What does it make you wonder? What is similar and different?
3. Use the world map to locate the country each kid is from.
4. Quietly think about foods you like to eat or that mean something to you.
5. On your identity map from Task 1-1, mark an area around your identity categories called "Foods I like." Write or draw in that area all the foods or dishes you like to eat and that mean something to you.
6. Read the food stories from the different people in the task folder to learn about a food item that means something to them.
   - Are you familiar with any of these foods?
   - Are there any similarities in the different stories?
7. Pick one food or dish from your identity map that you could tell a story about. Circle it!
8. Fill out the Food Story card to document your own story about this food item or dish. Save the stories to use in Task 1-5.

Hooray! You completed Task 1-4. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-5!*

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1-5 Building Team Identity

In Task 1-1 and Task 1-4, you mapped your identity and created a food story about a food you like. This is your personal identity when it comes to food. As a team, you also have a team identity and know things as a group. This is your team's identity. Each person might have similarities and differences between their personal and team identities. This is okay and normal. It is important to understand how these similarities and differences between your personal and team identities may affect the decisions you or the team make during your research.

Objective



In this task, you will share your work from Task 1-1 and Task 1-4 to help build a team identity map. This team identity map can then be used during your research to see if any part of your identities may be affecting your personal or team decisions.

1. Go to the Task 1-5 folder to get the Building Team Identity instructions and questions. There is only one version of this task.
2. Follow the instructions to play Round One—Team Identity.
3. Look at the Team Identity example in the Task 1-5 folder for guidance during both rounds.
4. As a team, discuss the round one discussion questions.
5. Follow the instructions to play Round Two—Sharing Team Food Stories from Task 1-4.
6. After everyone has shared their food story, stand up as a team. Continue to hold onto the string.
7. As a team, discuss the round two discussion questions.
8. Talk about the goal of creating an identity as a team to help build relationships and break down stereotypes, before you begin your research.
   - Why is it important to let everyone share their ideas and stories?
   - Why must we be considerate of everyone's ideas on a team?

Research Tip

The team will use this team identity map in future tasks. Keep it in a safe place so the team can easily access it later.

Hooray! You completed Task 1-5. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-6!*

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1-6

Defining the Research Problem

You now have a better understanding of your personal and team's identity and thoughts about food. That information will be useful as you begin to define the food problem in your local community. So keep those identity maps safe for later use.

Objective



In this task, the team will meet some researchers who study food and nutrition problems, to learn more about different parts of the problem. These researchers will give the team some ideas about the things you should consider when doing research in your local community.

1. Go to the Task 1-6 folder to get the additional instructions, readings, and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals data. There is only one version of this task but many different resources to do it. Choose the ones that work best for you.
2. Watch the videos if you can. Do not worry if you are not able to.
3. As a team, read the problem introduction together.
4. During the reading, circle or underline all the words you do not understand. Do not worry; there are many big words in science.
5. As a team, make a list of all the words people circled or underlined so you can start to help one another better understand them all.
6. Make a plan for how you could learn more about what these words mean. Where could you search or who could you ask to learn more about these words?
7. Go back and identify a Very Important Part (VIP) from the reading. Share these VIPs as a team.
8. As a team, follow the instructions to analyze the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboard Report.
9. Think about and discuss how this information could be useful to the team
10. Follow the instructions for the Ask the Team—Jigsaw Part One.

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1-6

11. Have each group present their researcher to the team, including:
    - Name, job title, organization
    - Most interesting thing from their identity map
    - One VIP from each of the three questions
        - o Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?
        - o Provide a brief description of your work relating to food and nutrition.
        - o How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?
        - o How did you get interested in your work?
12. Make a list of the VIPs from all groups.
13. Follow the instructions for the Ask the Team—Jigsaw Part Two.
14. Have each group present their researcher to the team, including:
    - VIP for each perspective (ethical, economic, social, environmental)
    - VIP for why it is important to consider perspectives when making decisions about this problem
15. Make a list of the VIPs from all groups

To help your local community, your team will need to create a research site and develop a variety of suggestions for solutions to this question:

How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Just remember, research is not always easy. There is not one right answer.

There are many possible solutions. So you might get confused. You might get frustrated. Things might not always work out the way you thought.

This is normal. All you can do is try again, start over, ask a different question, talk to a different person, or create a new pathway.

Just remember, there are many questions to consider. There are many decisions to make. There are many possible solutions.

But there is only one problem question:

How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

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1-7

Understanding the Community Action Plan

As you learned in Task 1-6, the team will be focused on creating solutions to the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

There are many possible solutions to this question. This is why you must conduct research to learn more about the problem in your community. Then you can suggest decisions and actions you think people should take. At the end of your research, the team will need to create and communicate a Community Action Plan. All of the team research will help you create the Community Action Plan.

Objective



In this task, the team will learn more about the Community Action Plan you will make in the future.

1. Go to the Task 1-7 folder to read the details of the Community Action Plan. There is only one version of the Community Action Plan.
2. Read through the details of the action plan as a team. Ask questions about any parts that are not clear. Remember not to worry. Research is not easy. Sometimes things might not work out the way you planned. Learning how to work through the problem is part of the challenge and fun.
3. Read the Ask the Team reading, with stories about when things did not work out during research projects and action plans. Think about how your team can work together when things do not work out as planned to reach your research and action plan goals.





Research Tip

Part 7 of the Community Research Guide is all about creating your community action plan. Remember that all of your research is leading to the creation of this plan.



Hooray! You completed Task 1-7. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-8!*

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1-8

Exploring Research Perspectives

As you learned in Task 1-6 and Task 1-7, the team will be presented with various perspectives of the problem throughout your research: social, ethical, environmental, and economic.

Objective



In this task, the team will explore these perspectives to understand them better.

This task only requires space for a continuous line (real or imagined) from one side of the room to the other.

1. Post one sign stating STRONGLY AGREE and one sign stating STRONGLY DISAGREE on opposite walls or corners of the room. The space between these two signs is the continuum. Put a sign in the middle of these two signs that states NOT SURE.
2. The team will hear a variety of statements.
3. After each statement, each team member should place themselves along the continuum based on how much they agree or disagree.
4. Go to the Task 1-8 folder to get the statements, additional instructions, discussion questions, and Ask the Team reading. Choose the FOOD A or FOOD B version of this task.
5. Go over the team norms together in the task folder.
6. Follow the instructions to play the Warm-Up Round.
7. As a team, discuss the warm-up discussion questions.
8. Follow the instructions to play four Perspectives rounds and questions.
9. As a team, discuss the Task 1-8 discussion questions.
10. Read the **Ask the Team** reading on what to do when the team does not agree. Learn about and discuss the ways their teams work through disagreements. Think about how your team can best work together to respect everyone's ideas.

Research Tip

Display a set of talking norms team members can use during discussions. These norms are helpful to have respectful conversations, especially when you don't agree.

Hooray! You completed Task 1-8. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-9!*

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1-9 Building Claims from Evidence

Throughout your research you will be collecting and working with many different types of evidence. You will be using this evidence to make claims based on scientific arguments. A claim is a suggested answer to a scientific question. Evidence is the information you use to build claims. In your research, the team will use many different types of evidence to build claims concerning the parts of the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Before beginning your research, it is important to understand and get practice building and assessing claims with evidence.

Objective



In this task, you are going to learn how to collect and use evidence to create and support claims. This will help the team get better at explaining how you know what you know.

1. Go to the Task 1-9 folder to get the Building Claims from Evidence activities. There are two versions of this task, FOOD A or FOOD B, in the task folder.
2. Follow the directions in the task documents to learn how to build and support claims from evidence.
3. Read the **Ask the Team** reading on what things are important when building claims. Identify and list some different things they use when making claims in their work.
4. After completing these tasks, as a team, discuss the questions:
   - Why is it important to always support your claims with evidence?
   - Why is it important to support decisions you make in your life with evidence?
   - Why is it important to listen to people who support different claims, even when you do not agree?
   - Why is it important to respect people, even when you do not agree?

   Remember, in your research the team will use many different types of evidence to build claims concerning the parts of the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 1-9. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 1-10!*

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1-10

Mapping Questions

In Part 2, you will start your local research. Before you start, it is good to know all of the team's questions. This will help you organize your research.

Objective



In this task, the team will learn about and organize your questions for research in later parts.

1. Each team member should think about what more they would like to know about food and nutrition.
2. Make a list of all the questions you have or would like to explore about food and nutrition. Remember, they should be written as questions.
3. Think, Pair, Share the questions you developed.
4. As a team, make a list of these questions.
5. Go to the Task 1-8 folder to get the question map.
6. Look at the question map. This map already has some boxes filled with questions.
   - The top question in the dark blue box is the problem question around which you are trying to create solutions: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**
   - The green boxes under the problem question create columns related to the Research Guide parts. You will also see a final column where you can put questions that don't seem to fit under any of the other columns right now.
   - The light blue boxes are some different questions you will need to explore to help develop your solutions to the main problem question.
7. As a team, using this question map, take the list of questions created by the entire team and start placing each one under one of the columns.
8. Discuss as a team where you think each question best belongs. Remember, you can always move the questions later in your research. So put them in the last column for now if you are not sure.
9. Remove any repeat questions. Each question only needs to be on the map once.
10. Combine any questions that go together.

This question map will help guide your research in the following parts.

Whenever you are discussing questions at the bottom of the map, think about how they might help you answer the problem question at the top: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Research Tip

The question map will help guide the team research. Your team will work to research, investigate, and explore as many of these questions as you can. You will need to come back to this question map many times. So, keep it somewhere safe and easy to access as a team.

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Part One Debrief

Congratulations!

You have completed Part One of your research.

Give yourself a pat on the back.

The team should now have a better understanding of the team and the food problem.

But, do not worry if you are confused or not sure about anything.

Things will become clearer as we research more.



As you see in your question map from Task 1-10, there are many questions we still need to explore.

These questions will guide our exploration of our local community.

This exploration will help us understand the problem better in our local community.

This will also help us develop solutions we think are the best for our community.

Just remember, every community is different.

The answer is not always the same for every place in the world.

But remember, all of this work is focused around our problem question:

How do we ensure good nutrition for all?



The next part of your research will focus on mapping the team research site(s).

Then you will survey people in your research site to see what they know about food.

Then you will use this information to start developing ideas for solutions.

This may be confusing.

But do not worry.

It will all make sense as you complete the tasks. Just remember, the team is here to help.

Continue to Part 2: Community

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Notes:

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Task 1-1. Mapping Your Identity

Identity Map Instructions

Identity maps are a graphic tool that can help people better understand the many things that shape who they are as individuals. These are also things that can influence a person's thoughts or the decisions they make in different situations. Each team member will create an identity map to deepen their understanding of themselves and their team members.

1. **Think, Pair, Share** how you would answer the question, "Who am I?" or, "What different things about me make up me?"
2. After the Think, Pair, Share conversation, brainstorm a list of categories you might use to describe someone's identity or who they are.
3. Add the categories below to your list. These will be used when creating your identity maps.
4. Look at a sample identity map.
5. Write your name in the middle of a piece of paper. (Optional: Draw a small picture of yourself.)
6. Using the list of categories, have each team member create an identity map around their name and picture.
7. As a team, answer the discussion questions.

Think, Pair, Share Instructions

Think: On their own, have each member of the team quietly think to themselves about the question or topic that has been presented. Take a few minutes to let each team member make notes or a list of ideas on their own.

Pair: Pair each team member with another team member or a small group. As a pair or small group, students will share their ideas with one another.

Share: Students share their list of ideas with their partner. Team leaders expand the sharing into a whole-class share or discussion.

Identity Map Categories

Age

School/class

Race

Gender

Nationality

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Ethnicity

Family background/origin

Role in family (sister, brother, cousin . . .)

Interests

Hobbies

Religion

Things you like to do

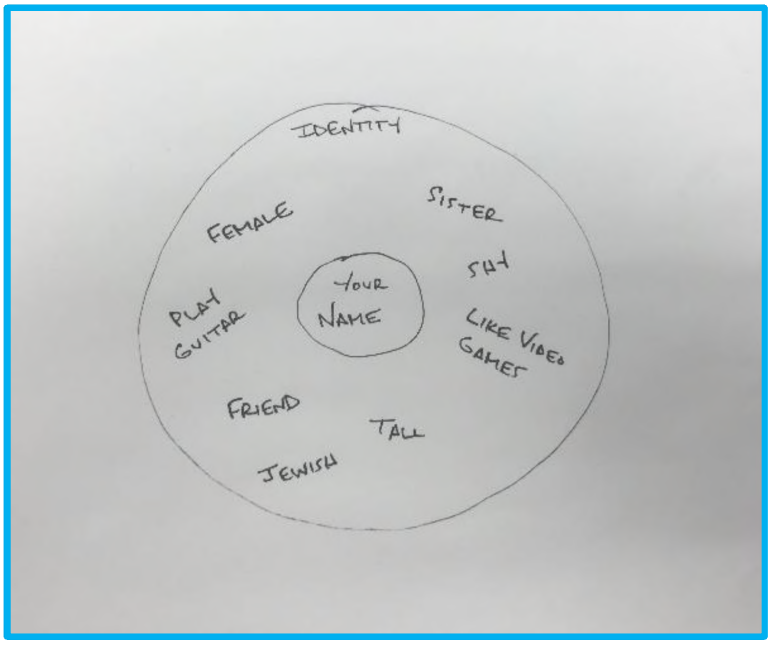
Personality traits (shy, loud, talkative, quiet, funny, sad . . .)

Physical traits (tall, short, brown hair, black hair, blue eyes, brown eyes . . .)

Discussion Questions

- Which item on your identity map is most essential to your sense of self? Circle it!
- Are certain aspects of your identity more influential than other aspects? Why?
- How might your identity map change over time?
- How much control do you have over the things on your identity map?
- How might things on your identity map affect decisions you make in your life?

Example



Go back to the Research Guide

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Task 1-2. Thinking About Decisions—FOOD A

Below you will find a brief story. After you read the story, stop and quietly decide for yourself whether you think the people in the story did anything wrong. Before talking with anyone else about how you feel, mark your feelings on the scale below.

Story

A family's pet was killed by a car in front of their house. They had heard that the meat from the pet was delicious, so they cut up the pet's body and cooked it and ate it for dinner. Nobody saw them do this.

1. Do you think this family did anything wrong? Before you talk with others, use the scale below to mark how you feel about this question.

I strongly disagree with what the family did.	I disagree with what the family did.	I slightly disagree with what the family did.	I am neutral or undecided about what the family did.	I slightly agree with what the family did.	I agree with what the family did.	I strongly agree with what the family did.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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2. After you have made your personal decision, compile and tally the data for your team's responses to this question.

	Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Initial Reaction Data	Team members							
	Total							

3. Use the questions below to have a discussion with your teammates about your personal decisions.

Discussion Questions for Thinking About Our Decisions

1. As a group, share whether you think the people in the story did anything wrong or not.
2. What reasoning did you use to support your decision?
3. Look at the identity map you created in Task 1-1. Were your decisions influenced by any things on your identity map, such as your values, attitudes, biases? Local culture or customs?
4. After listening to your teammates, did your personal decision change? If so, where on the scale are you now? Compile the current team data for later analysis.

	Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Post Sharing and Discussion Data	Team members							
	Total							

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Story Alternatives

Below are alternatives to the story. Read each and determine whether your thoughts or decisions about the story change when this information is included. Use the data table below to track how you and your team's agreement level changes for each story alternative. Then discuss your reasoning for each.

A. Would your thoughts and decisions change about the story if you knew the family had not had any food for a few days before they ate the pet?
B. Would your thoughts and decisions change if the animal were wild, such as a deer or rabbit, and not a family pet?
C. Would your thoughts and decisions change if you knew the pet was specifically a dog? Cat? Rabbit?
D. Would your thoughts and decisions change if someone saw the family eat the pet?
E. Would your thoughts and decisions change if you knew no other people would ever find out the family did this?

Scale		I strongly disagree with what the family did.	I disagree with what the family did.	I slightly disagree with what the family did.	I am neutral or undecided about what the family did.	I slightly agree with what the family did.	I agree with what the family did.	I strongly agree with what the family did.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Story A	Team members							
	Total							
Story B	Team members							
	Total							

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Story C	Team members							
	Total							
Story D	Team members							
	Total							

Data Analysis

1. Create a line or bar graph to analyze the data collected at different points in this activity.
2. Describe any interesting trends or relationships you find in the data. How does the initial reaction data compare with the story alternatives data?
3. Does the data provide any supporting evidence about how people's decisions change in different situations?
4. Based on this analysis and your understanding of the data, could you create other ways of visualizing this data to help communicate it to other people?

Discussion Questions

- What does this exercise tell you about how you make most of your decisions?
- What does this exercise tell you about how you judge other people's decisions?
- What is the worst decision you ever made?
- Do you consider it the worst because of the decision, or was it a reasonable decision with a bad outcome?
- Does a good decision guarantee a good outcome?
- Do you have control over the decision, the outcome, neither, or both?

Which aspects of your identity map do you think are most influential when making decisions?

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Task 1-2. Thinking About Decisions—FOOD B

1. Who Holds the Decision-Making Power?

This activity aims to stimulate discussion about how decisions are made in your family when it comes to food. We will present 13 food-related decisions and ask your opinion about (a) who has the most power in making these decisions, and (b) whether you would like to have more influence in making these decisions.

This activity can be done as an individual or with an entire family.

Look at the following list of food-related decisions. Put a mark in the box under the family member who you feel holds the most power in your family when it comes to making the decision in the left column. If you are filling out this form with multiple family members, assign each person a different symbol (#, *, !, +). You can place more than one mark can be placed in one box. For example, if all family members feel the parent has the most power in deciding what foods the family buys, everyone should place their symbol under "Parent (s)." If you feel nobody has more decision-making power than others in the family for a particular item, then don't put a mark for that decision.

Modified from source: PennState Fridge Curriculum: Learning Together About Food and Nutrition

Who Holds the Decision-Making Power?

Food-related decision	Child(ren)	Parent(s)	Grandparent(s)	Other adult caregiver(s)
1. What foods does the family buy?				
2. Where does the family shop for food?				
3. What foods enter the home?				
4. How is food prepared?				

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5. Who prepares the food?				
6. Will the family eat a meal together or is it just grab and go?				
7. When does the family meal take place?				
8. How long do family meals take?				
9. Where are meals at home eaten?				
10. Who cleans up after meals?				
11. If the family goes out to eat, who decides where to go?				
12. What foods do family members snack on?				
13. What are the family snacking rules (if any)?				

2. From Power to Partnership

This activity can be done as an individual or with your entire family. For each food-related decision, if you feel you would like to have more influence in the way your family makes this type of food-related decision put a mark in the column that represents who you are.

Who Would Like More Decision-Making Power?

Food-related decision	Child(ren)	Parent(s)	Grandparent(s)	Other adult caregiver(s)
1. What foods does the family buy?				
2. Where does the family shop for food?				
3. What foods enter the home?				
4. How is food prepared?				
5. Who prepares the food?				
6. Will the family eat a meal together or is it just grab and go?				
7. When does the family meal take place?				
8. How long do family meals take?				

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9. Where are meals at home eaten?				
10. Who cleans up after meals?				
11. If the family goes out to eat, who decides where to go?				
12. What foods do family members snack on?				
13. What are the family snacking rules (if any)?				

Discussion Questions

If you have completed this activity as an individual:

- How did you arrive at your decisions?
- What are the potential effects or consequences of the decisions made by you and the people in your family?
- Look at the identity map you created in Task 1-1. Did any aspects of your identity map affect who influences these decisions? If so, which ones and why?
- Do you ever feel that your voice is not heard by others? How can you ensure your voice is heard in the future?
- What are some steps that could be taken to involve yourself or more family members in making food-related decisions?

If you have completed this activity as a family:

After some discussion, give family members the chance to revise their responses, in part to achieve as much consensus as possible. What will (hopefully) develop is a visually varied picture of the decision-making dynamics of the family.

- To what extent was there agreement/disagreement in family members' feelings about who should hold the power to make food-related decisions?
- Which decisions had the most agreement?
- Which decisions had the least agreement?
- Did anyone change their mind after hearing another person's explanation?
- What are some steps that could be taken to involve more family members in making food-related decisions?

Modified from source: PennState Fridge Curriculum: Learning Together About Food and Nutrition

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Task 1-3. Pre-Survey Team

How to Do the Survey

A survey is a method of gathering information from individuals or a group. The information gathered gives the research team a better understanding of the general views or opinion of a group of people at a specific time and place. It is not a test with right or wrong answers. The results of a survey will help the research team better define the problem and help guide their work.

Remember, the purpose of a survey is to understand a person or group's thoughts at that specific time and place. That means for the research to be helpful, it is important that people are honest when taking the survey. When people are honest on a survey, it will help the research team make more informed decisions about their work.

1. Customize the survey questions as needed.
    - Look over the questions provided.
    - Your can use the survey as is, or you can remove or add any questions.
    - Make sure you include at least one or two questions from parts 2 through 7.
    - Create and add your own questions as needed.
    - Remember, the questions provided here are to help you get started, so customize as needed.

2. Identify a survey method that works best for the team. Some options include:

- Print a paper copy of the survey for each team member and the team leader. Have each person complete a written version on their own and submit this to the team leader. Answers can be written directly on the survey or on another piece of paper.
- Post or project the survey questions so everyone can see them.
    - Each team member writes down the answers to the survey questions on a piece of paper and submits this to the team leader.
    - The team reads each question together and each team member picks their answer. Then everyone votes on the preferred answer—preferably with heads down so the vote is anonymous. The team leader tallies votes.
- The team leader asks the questions out loud, the team votes (preferably a heads-down vote), and the team leader tallies the votes.
- Create a digital version of the survey using Survey Monkey, Google Forms/Documents, or another digital method. Use that!

As always, pick the option that is easiest for you to do. If you have a survey method not listed here that you prefer, do that!

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Task 1-3. Team Food Survey

Name:_____

Part 1. Background Information

Age				
0–10	11–20	21–40	41–64	65+

Gender				
Male	Female	Nonbinary/third gender	Prefer to self-describe _____	Prefer not to say

What is the name of the community you live in?

Where is your home?			
City	Village	Rural	Town
Peri-urban (city outskirts)	Other (please specify)		

Availability of communications media in the house (check all that apply)			
Television	Newspaper	Radio	Computer
Tablet	Internet	Telephone	Mobile phone
SMS	Social media	Mobile phone with Internet	Other

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Part 2. Community

Is this the first time someone has surveyed you about food, nutrition, and health issues?		
Yes	No	Unsure

How would you rate your overall health?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How would you rate the overall health of the people in your community?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How concerned are you about food in your community?					
1. Not concerned	2. Slightly concerned	3. Concerned	4. Very concerned	5. Extremely concerned	6. Unsure

Where do you get *most* of your information about food, diet, and nutrition? (check all that apply)			
Family	Friends	Television	Doctor
Nurse	Internet	Magazines	Research articles
Books	Teacher/school	Food advertisements	Social media
I don't know	Other (please list)		

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Part 3. Nutritional Building Blocks

How good is your knowledge about what makes up a healthy, well-balanced meal?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6.Unsure

How often do you think about the nutritional value of food when deciding what to eat?			
1. Often	2. Sometimes	3. Not at all	4. Unsure

How familiar are you with your national or regional food guidelines for what to eat?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How well do you understand the following types of nutritional information?					
A. Nutritional information leaflets/brochures					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
B. Food label information					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
C. TV/radio/Internet programs on food and nutrition					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
D. Verbal recommendations regarding food and nutrition from professionals					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
E. Food nutrition advice from family members or friends					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure

Based on how you eat regularly, what is your eating style? (check all that apply)				
Fast eater	Erratic eater	Emotional eater (stressed, bored, sad, etc.)	Late night eater	Time-constrained eater
Dislike "healthy" food	Travel frequently	Do not plan meals/menus	Rely on convenience items	Family member(s) have different tastes
Love to eat	Eat too much	Eat because I have to	Negative relationship with food	Struggle with eating issues
Confused about food/nutrition	Frequently eat fast food	Poor snack choices	Do not have easy access to regular meals	Frequently eat alone

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Part 4. Access and Storage

Think about a usual day. How easy or hard is it for you to access fresh, healthy food?					
1. Very hard	2. Hard	3. Somewhat easy	4. Easy	5. Very easy	6. Unsure

Where do you buy food in your community? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor market	2. Farmers' market	3. Directly from farmers	4. Supermarket
5. Convenience store	6. Formal restaurant	7. Casual restaurant	6. Other (please specify)_____
From the places you indicated above, where do you go most frequently go to buy food?			

How close to where you live is the location where you most often buy food?				
1. Very close	2. Somewhat close	3. Far	4. Very far	Unsure

How do you travel to the places where you buy food in your community?				
1. Personal vehicle	2. Motorcycle/motorbike	3. Public transportation	4. Taxi	5. Bicycle
6. Walk	7. Unsure	Other (please specify)		

Where do you store food for your household? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor structure	2. Refrigerator	3. Freezer	4. Community structure
5. Pantry/cabinet	6. Unsure	Other (please specify)	

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Part 5. Cooking and Preservation

How often do you cook your own meals at home alone or with your family?			
1. 0 to 2 times a week	2. 3 to 5 times a week	3. 6 to 8 times a week	4. More than 8 times a week

How comfortable are you with the tools (knives, pans) and techniques (cooking over fire) to cook food?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Slightly comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Extremely uncomfortable

How comfortable are you following recipes?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

How comfortable are you with accessing information about cooking ingredients you have not used or eaten before?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

What food preservation techniques do you know about or have you done? (check all that apply)			
1. Jellying	2. Drying	3. Bottling	4. Jugging
5. Fermenting	6. Pickling	Other (please specify)	7. Not sure

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Part 6. Food Security

Are you aware of people in your community who have diet-related health issues?				
Yes	No	Unsure		
If yes, which ones?				
Malnutrition	Obesity	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular disease
Anorexia	Bulimia			

Are you aware of areas or people in your community that do not have easy and safe access to food markets?			
Yes	No	Unsure	
If yes, what are some reasons why?			

Are you aware of individuals or families who find it difficult to afford food in your community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure

Historically speaking, are you aware of any changes in food-related problems in your community today when compared to the past?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

Are you aware of any changes in the diversity, or number of different types, of food available or eaten in the community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure

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If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?

Part 7. Action Plan

Are you aware of food services or programs in your community?		
Yes	No	Unsure
If yes, which services?		

Where do you receive information on food and nutrition programs in the community? (check all that apply)				
Personal experience/observation	Family/friends	School/university	Television	Radio
Print/newspaper	Social media	Internet	Mobile phone	Doctors/health workers
Government	Other	Unsure		

Which source(s) do you most trust for accurate information about food and nutrition? (check all that apply)				
Personal experience/observation	Family/friends	School/university	Television	Radio
Print/newspaper	Social media	Internet	Mobile phone	Doctors/health workers
Government	Other	Unsure		

Do you currently take any action to help you, your family, or your community related to local food issues?		
Yes	No	Unsure
If yes, what action?		

Go back to the Research Guide

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Task 1-4. Introducing Food—*Daily Bread* Pictures

Instructions

1. Quietly look at the six pictures of kids surrounded by food. These photographs are part of a larger photography project called *Daily Bread* by Gregg Segal. When looking at the photographs, think about and discuss:
   - What do you **see**?
   - What do you **think** about that?
   - What does it make you **wonder**?
   - Compare the pictures. What is **similar** and what is **different**?

2. Use the world map to locate and mark the country where you live.
3. Locate and mark the country where each of these six kids live.
4. Based on the images and the map, **compare** and **contrast** where you live and where these kids live, and the foods you and they eat.

Source: Harvard Project Zero Visible Thinking Routines

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Name: Anchal Sahani

City, Country: Mumbai, India



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread,* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Name: Beryl Oh Jynn

City, Country: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread,* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Name: Daria Joy Cullen

City, State, Country: Pasadena, California, United States of America



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread,* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Name: Frank Fadel Agbomenou

City, Country: Dakar, Senegal



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread,* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Name: Kawakanih Yawalapiti

Region, Country: Upper Xingu region of Mato Grosso, Brazil



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread,* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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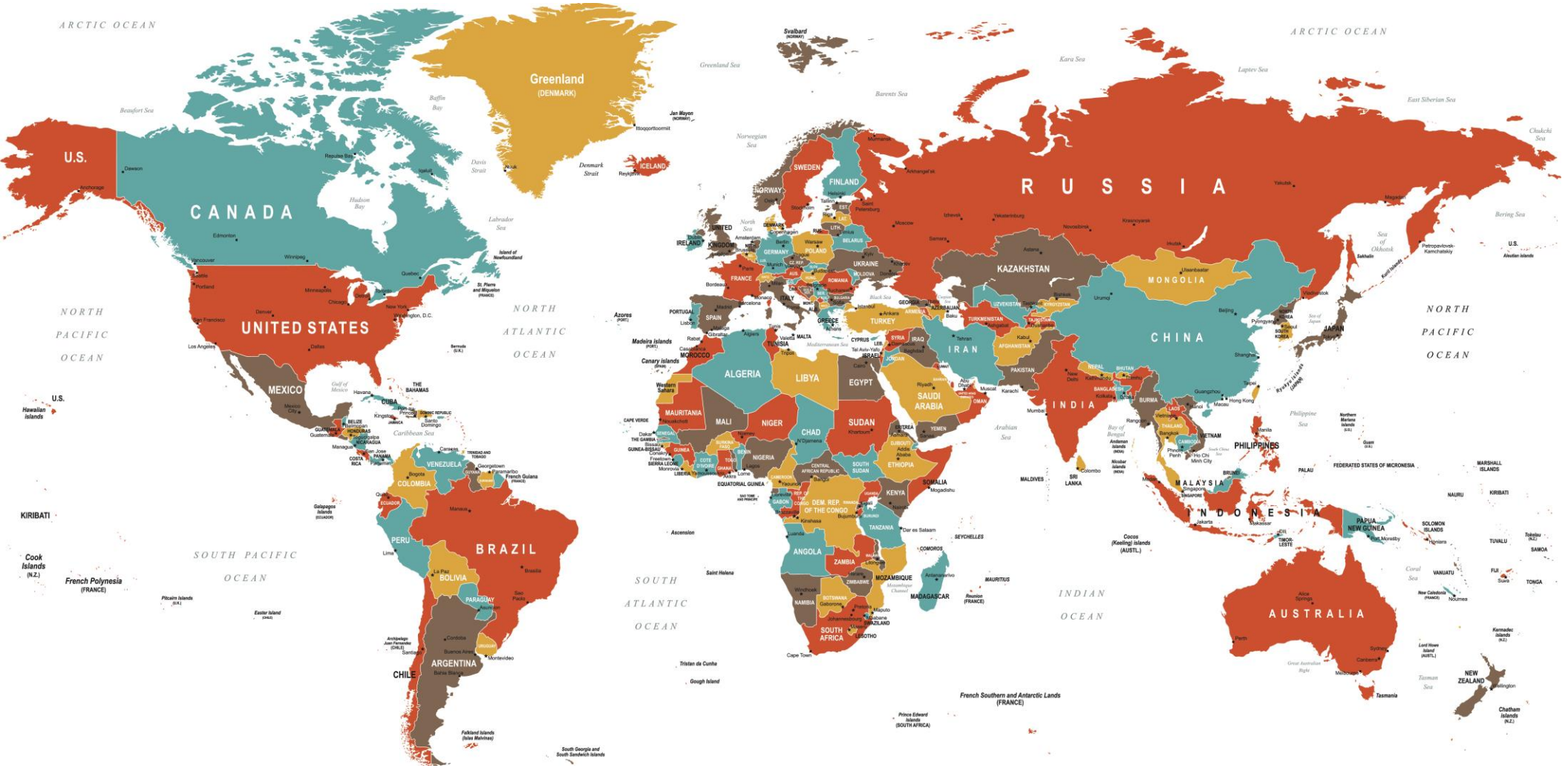
Name: Paolo Mendolaro

City, Region, Country: Belpaso, Sicily, Italy



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread,* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Source: Getty Images/dikobraziy

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Task 1-4. Introducing Food–Food Stories

Your name
Name of the food item/dish you selected (It could be an individual food item, such an as apple or radish, or a dish, such as hummus or chicken soup, that you have a personal connection with, or your favorite food, or a special food you eat for an occasion that has some meaning to you.)
General description of what the food item or dish is (This is for people who may not know or have heard of that food or dish before.)
Short story about your personal connection/memory/significance in your life to this food item or dish
Recommended recipe (If you chose a dish, can you provide a recipe you like to use.)

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Photos (optional)

- Include a photo of yourself with your story. If you have a picture with you and this food together, even better!
- If you have any photos that you personally took or found online of the food item or dish, you can include them.
- If your story includes other visual elements that surround the food that may help someone visualize your story better, particularly if it is something people may not know about or be familiar with, include them with your story.

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Task 1-4. Food Stories



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Name: Inola

Food Item: Creole Filé Gumbo



Gumbo image: iheartrecipes.com



Inola is thinking about making some gumbo!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Creole Filé Gumbo



General description of the food item or dish
Gumbo is a stew with just about everything in! We start with a roux (flour and butter mixture) and add green onions, celery, bell peppers, garlic, chicken stock, shrimp, crab meat, chicken, and andouille sausage. We season it with creole seasonings that my family calls "swamp dust" and serve it piping hot with rice.

Short story about this food item or dish
Gumbo brings back a lot of fond memories for me. Gumbo on New Year's Day has been a tradition in my Louisiana family for over 100 years. Each year after Christmas, my mother would take a day to cook up a huge pot of her classic Creole Filé Gumbo. We made it our first meal of the new year, and believed that the quality of the gumbo was a sign of a good or bad year to come. That's why we always pitched in to make every gumbo the best ever. New ingredients have been added to it over the generations. For instance, I've added sea scallops to my gumbo recipe. Next, I think I'll try it with coconut rice.

Click here to see how gumbo is made:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eK4umRMJlrs

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Name: Irina

Food Item: Olivier Salad





Irina is thinking about eating some Olivier salad!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Olivier Salad



General description of the food item or dish

Olivier salad is one of the most favorite and tasty Russian salads. This salad is necessary for the Christmas and New Year celebrations, and generally for any other celebration. It is similar to American potato salad, but brought to a very upscale level.

Short story about this food item or dish

The roots of this dish come from the beginning of the 17th century when Peter the Great was the emperor of the Russian Empire. He was known as a person who implemented many innovations and opened Russia for foreign travelers to exchange skills and knowledge. So the legend said that once a French tourist who was visiting Russia stayed at the house of some local villagers, but he did not have money to pay for the lodging. So he made a deal with the owner that at the end of the stay he would share his favorite recipe. Fortunately, he happened to be a very talented chef, and he gave them the recipe for this salad. Locals named the salad after him—Olivier. Because of the ingredients were very common on the local farms, like potato, carrot, and onion, this salad has become a very popular for many centuries, until the present time. So now Olivier salad is a king of the salads and is bringing joy and happiness to millions of people with its holiday spirit at family gatherings.

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Olivier Salad by Irina

Ingredients

3 large potatoes
3 large carrots
3 eggs
2 pickled cucumbers
2 small fresh English cucumbers
1 small onion
½ pound bologna
1 can green peas
½ cup fresh dill and parsley (cut)
3/4 cup mayonnaise
Salt and pepper to taste

Method

- Boil the potato and carrots until done (20 to 25 minutes). Chill out for 30 minutes, then peel them.
- Boil the eggs for 5 minutes, chill out, then peel them.
- Cut all the ingredients into small cubes in one bowl.
- Add salt, pepper, dill, parsley, green peas (drained) and mayonnaise.
- Mix it well.
- Place it in a serving bowl and decorate with more dill and parsley.
- Bon appetit! ☺

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Name: Katherine

Food Item: Green Chile Chicken Enchiladas



Photo: foodfolksandfun.net



Katherine and her family enjoy a meal together!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Green Chile Chicken Enchiladas

General description of the food item or dish
This is a chicken, onion, cheese, and sauce mixture wrapped in a toasted corn tortilla. The rolled tortillas are then placed in a casserole dish, topped with more sauce and cheese, and baked until bubbly and brown. The sauce is made out of green chiles, a type of pepper. This is a vegetable that my home state is famous for.



Short story about this food item or dish
My parents grew up in the Midwestern United States and did not have much spicy food growing up. But once they moved to New Mexico, this became a family staple. My mom makes it for Christmas Eve, for birthday celebrations, when I come home to visit, and to bring to friends who need a little support.

Click here for a recipe to learn how to make enchiladas:
https://foodfolksandfun.net/green-chile-chicken-enchiladas/

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Name: Kathy

Food Item: Chinese Steamed Eggs



Close-up picture of steamed eggs



Kathy is getting ready to enjoy some Chinese steamed eggs!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Chinese Steamed Eggs

General description of the food item or dish

This is a sort of like a Chinese version of egg custard, and the flavor is savory rather than sweet (at least in the variety that I prefer). It is very easy to make, yet delicious!

Short story this food item or dish

My dad makes the best Chinese steamed eggs in the world, because he is so exact with every step. For him, getting it "just right" even involves using eggshells to measure water. He prepares it only a handful of times each year, usually on birthdays and Chinese cultural holidays such as Lunar New Year and the Mid-Autumn Festival. As I got older, I learned how to make it his way, and hopefully one day I will achieve his level of mastery over the dish.

Click here for a recipe to learn how to make Chinese steamed eggs:
https://redhousespice.com/chinese-steamed-eggs/

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Name: Katya

Food Item: Winnie the Pooh's Macaroni Cheese



Katya's macaroni cheese with bacon and tomatoes



Katya is making some macaroni cheese!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Winnie the Pooh's Macaroni Cheese

General description of the food item or dish
Pasta with a cheese sauce

Short story about this food item or dish
Bringing up a large family of boisterous children on an elementary school teacher's salary was a challenge for my parents. Food had to be cheap, filling, easy to make, and eaten by everyone! Macaroni cheese ticked all of these boxes and was the dish I probably ate most often when growing up. We almost certainly had it for tea on Saturdays after my dad had taken us swimming at Halesowen Leisure Center.
My mum would first make a white sauce using the roux (pronounced "roo") method. She melted butter, mixed in flour, and then slowly added milk to make a thick sauce. When I tried to make this dish as a student, I realized that this was not as simple as it looked. After seeing me remove lumps with a sieve for the umpteenth time., my flat mate suggested I use her Winnie the Pooh cookbook that she had had since she was a child. Winnie the Pooh suggests mixing the flour with the milk first and then pouring the mixture onto the melted butter. This put an end to lumpy sauces and is still the method I use today.
In our house, the cheese was always a sharp Cheddar and there was plenty of it. My mum also liked to put tomato on top and, if she could afford it, rashers of bacon. She liked to grill the top of the macaroni cheese until it blackened.
On a cold, rainy winter day, there is nothing better than a large plate of cheesy macaroni cheese with crispy bacon!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Winnie the Pooh's Macaroni Cheese by Katya

Serves 6 people, or 4 children with large appetites

Ingredients

1 ounce (2 tablespoons) butter (you can also use margarine or oil)
2 tablespoons plain flour or corn flour (cornstarch)
½ British pint (about 300 mL) milk
1 packet or box of macaroni, about. 16 ounces
½ teaspoon salt
½ pound Cheddar cheese (Add more if you like it cheesy. Trust me, it isn't possible to use too much cheese!)
6 rashers of smoked bacon

Method

- Grate the cheese.
- Put the grill on to heat up.
- Add the flour to the milk. Mix with a fork until it has dissolved.
- Put a large pan of water on to boil. Add the salt. When the water is boiling, add the whole packet of macaroni.
- Set the timer for the length of time indicated on the packet.
- Melt the butter over a low heat. Take care that it doesn't burn. When it has just melted, pour the milk and flour mixture onto it. Continue to heat gently while stirring until the sauce thickens.
- Add most of the cheese to the white sauce. Keep about a tablespoon to sprinkle on top of the macaroni cheese. Continue heating the sauce until all the cheese has dissolved and the sauce is smooth.
- At this point, the macaroni should be ready. Drain it thoroughly and tip it into a medium-size baking dish. Pour on the cheese sauce and stir. Sprinkle the remaining grated cheese on top.
- Slice the tomato and put the slices on top of the macaroni cheese.
- Put both the bacon and the dish under the grill. When the bacon is cooked and the macaroni cheese is crispy on top, remove both from the grill. Add the bacon to the top of the macaroni cheese and serve.

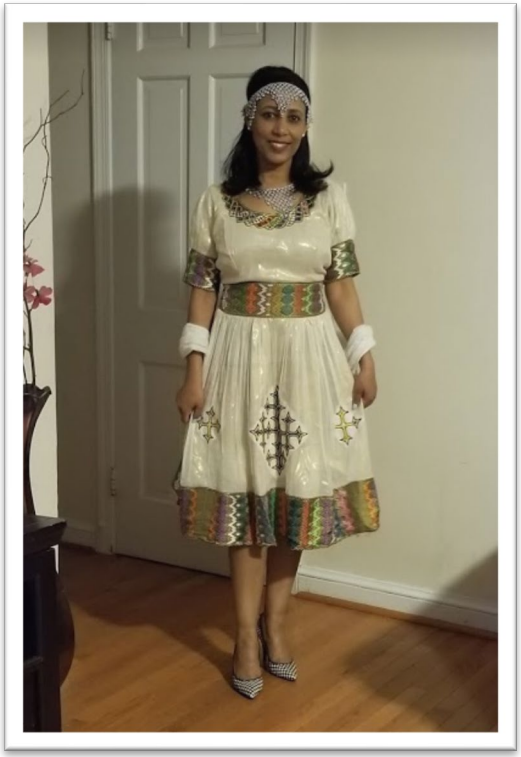
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Name: Martha

Food Item: Doro Wot



Image: http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-FAbTpAIQnHw/UIcfdnke51I/AAAAAAAAACg/EoUifvBOt5Y/s1600/ethopian1.png



Martha is getting ready to eat some doro wot!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Doro Wot



General description of the food item or dish
Doro wot is the most popular traditional food in Ethiopia. It is a deliciously sharp, aromatic, and spicy onion-based chicken stew served on top of injera, a large sourdough flatbread made out of teff flour, along with other traditional stews and vegetables.

Short story this food item or dish
For me doro wot has a special significance in my life because it is the centerpiece dish our family serves when we gather for holidays and special occasions.

Click here to see how doro wot is made:
https://www.cookingchanneltv.com/recipes/doro-wot-ethiopian-national-chicken-dish-2105964#reviewsTop

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Name: Sarah

Food Item: Chicken Spiedies



Grilling some spiedies



Sarah is thinking about eating some spiedies!

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Chicken Spiedies

General description of the food item or dish
Chunks of chicken marinated in oil, vinegar, and Italian spices, and grilled

Short story about this food item or dish
If my family got together for a barbecue, we often had chicken spiedies. They were either transported by my grandparents from Endicott, New York, USA, or we made them ourselves by marinating them for three days. When I was young my friends had never heard of spiedies. When I was older all my friends loved spiedies from eating them at my house. No matter how many pounds of spiedies you make, it is never enough.

Click here for a recipe to learn how to make spiedies:
https://www.geniuskitchen.com/recipe/lupos-chicken-spiedies-219681

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Task 1-5. Building Team Identity

Materials

Large ball of yarn, string, rope, or fishing line
Paper
Pen, pencil, or marker

1. Gather students in a circle, sitting on the floor or in chairs.
2. Hold a large ball of yarn, string, rope, or fishing line.
3. You will play two rounds.

Round One: Team Identity

Remind the team about the following norms.

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.
- Use active listening skills.
    - Face the person talking.
    - Look them in the eye.
    - Be attentive.

1. Begin by writing the word **TEAM** on the board or on a large piece of paper. Circle it!
2. The team leader will start by sharing the one thing they circled about their identity from Task 1-1.
3. They will also share why this aspect is more influential than the others.
4. The team leader will add this aspect of their identity around the word **TEAM** on the team identity map.
5. Then the team leader will roll or pass the ball of yarn, string, or rope to another team member, without letting go of the end of the yarn.
6. The team member who gets the ball of yarn tells their name and shares one thing they circled about their identity from Task 1-1.
7. They also share why this aspect is more influential than others.
8. The team will add this aspect to the team identity map.
9. Then the team member who just shared will hold onto the yarn at the spot where they caught it and roll the ball of yarn, string, or rope to another team member without letting go.
10. Repeat until all members of the team have shared and added one aspect to the team identity map.
11. The team should have created a giant web.
12. Hold on to the string for round two.

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Remind the team that you will now engage in a discussion. When engaging in any type of meaningful discussion as a team, we must respect our team. Use these meaningful conversation starters in your discussion to respect your other team members.

- I agree with _____ because . . .
- I disagree with _____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what _____ said about . . .
- I'd like to add _____
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .
- So, what you are saying is . . .

Round One Discussion Questions (while holding the string)

- When one person pulls on the string, do other people feel it?
- How does the web of string relate to the idea of teamwork?
- Compare and contrast your personal identity map with the team map.
- Why is it important to understand the identity of other people on your team?

Round Two: Team Food Stories

Continue holding onto the string or yarn. Round two follows the same norms as round one, but we will now be focusing on sharing your personal food story about a food item from Task 1-4.

1. Start round two by having the team leader share their personal food story from Task 1-4.
2. Place each story on or around the team identity map. Another option is to make a team food stories wall in the space where you are working to hang up or display all the stories written by the team.
3. Repeat until all members of the team have shared their food story and added it to the team identity map.
4. Allow the team time to view all the stories to learn more about different team members.

Round Two Discussion Questions

- If some team members dropped the string, what effect does it have on the strength of the web?
- Compare and contrast your personal identity map and food story to the team food stories.
- Why is it important to understand what the entire team knows and thinks about food before we start our research?

Go back to the Research Guide

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Task 1-6. Defining the Research Problem

Problem Introduction Videos

If the team is able to watch a video, start with one of these videos. Don't worry if you are not able to watch videos. You can go straight to the reading below.

Malnutrition and World Hunger: A Guide to Global Issues:

https://youtu.be/FWB7G7OzpZw

Obesity: Not Just a Rich-World Problem

https://youtu.be/ueiXAUKro3M

Why Do We Need to Change Our Food System?

https://youtu.be/VcL3BQeteCc

Problem Introduction Reading

Food is part of every person's life on the planet. It provides the energy and nutrients you need to get up in the morning. It is essential for healthy growth. Throughout your life, it is essential to enhance your well-being and happiness. As you grow old, it is essential to reduce the chances of developing many problems and diseases. It is essential for survival.

Unfortunately, in many places, having access to food is a big challenge. In other places, people have easy access to food but the choices they make are not healthy. Overweight and obesity among adults are at record levels: 38.9 percent of adults are overweight or obese, stretching from Africa to North America, and increasing among adolescents. Meanwhile 20 million babies are born at low birth weight each year. And children under five years of age face multiple nutritional burdens. These issues are commonly caused by malnutrition.

Women have a higher burden than men when it comes to certain forms of malnutrition: One-third of all women of reproductive age have anemia, and women have a higher prevalence of obesity than men. Yet millions of women are still underweight.

Malnutrition means a lack of proper nutrition. Malnutrition can be caused by many different things. It can be caused by not having enough to eat. It can be caused by not eating enough of the right things. It can be caused by being unable to use the food one does eat. It can be caused by eating too much food. It can also be caused by only eating foods that are not healthy for you. Malnutrition comes in many forms in different parts of the world. The causes of malnutrition also come in many forms around the world. This means the solutions to address this issue will also come in many forms around the world.

We know that malnutrition is a universal issue holding back development, with unacceptable human consequences. Yet the opportunity to end malnutrition has never been greater. Women have a higher

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burden than men when it comes to certain forms of malnutrition: one third of all women of reproductive age have anemia and women have a higher prevalence of obesity than men. Millions of women are still underweight. Yet, significant steps are being made to address this problem. Globally, stunting among children has declined and there has been a slight decrease in the number of underweight women. Many countries are set to achieve at least one of the targets set by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) about hunger and good health (goals 2 and 3).

The level of knowledge about what it takes to deliver results has never been greater. Advances in data are enabling us to advance our understanding of the nature of the burden of malnutrition in all its forms, and of its causes—and guide and inspire action and improve our ability to track progress. It is urgent that we seize this window of opportunity to get on track toward the SDG target of ending malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals—Index and Dashboard Reports

The SDGs are 17 goals to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace, and justice. The goals are interconnected, and to make sure to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve every goal and target by 2030.

Learn more about the 17 SDGs here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs

All of the goals are important to address. However when thinking about food and nutrition, SDGs 2 and 3 are particularly relevant to learn about.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg2

SDG l 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3

Each year, the SDG Index and Dashboard Reports present a revised and updated assessment of countries' progress in achieving the SDGs. It is helpful when defining food and nutrition problems in your local community to understand where your country and region of the world currently stands on these issues.

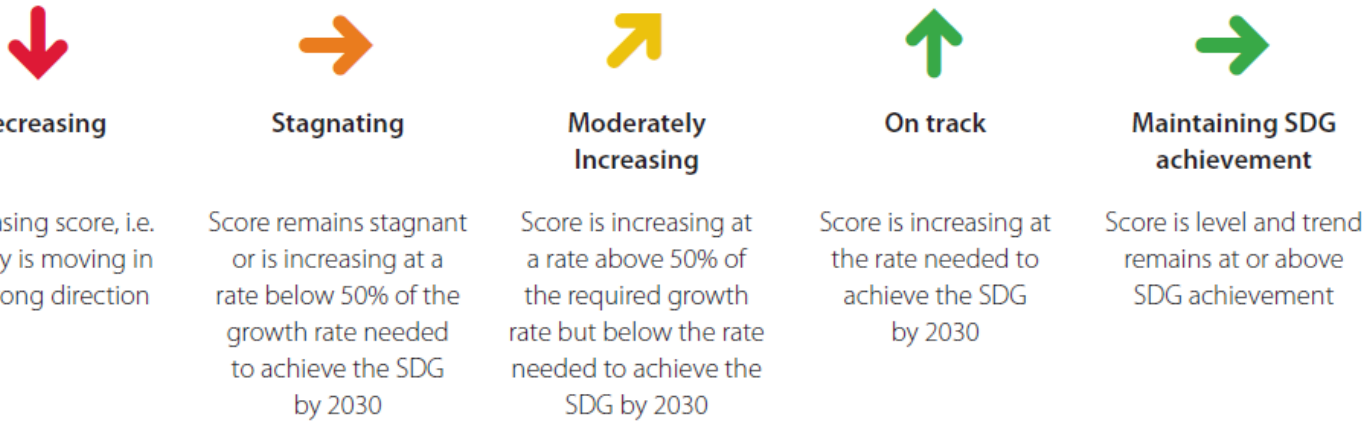
1. Locate the SDG Index rankings and Dashboard Reports in the task resource folder (this data uses colored boxes to illustrate the data), or access the interactive digital version online: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/#/
2. Determine your country's current ranking and score on the SDG index.
    a. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. For example, Sweden's overall Index score (85) suggests that the country is, on average, 85 percent of the way toward the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs.
    b. Compare your country's ranking to the countries of the six kids in the pictures from Task 1-4:
        - Anchal Sahani, India
        - Beryl Oh Jynn, Malaysia

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- Daria Joy Cullen, United States of America
- Frank Fadel Agbomenou, Senegal
- Kawakanih Yawalapiti, Brazil
- Paolo Mendolaro, Italy

3. Locate your region and your country's dashboard.
4. Locate goals 2 and 3.
5. Determine your country's overall color rating for goals 2 and 3.
6. Use the scale to determine what that color rating indicates for each goal.
   - Green = SDG goal achieved
   - Yellow = Challenges still remain for this goal
   - Orange = Significant challenges still remain for this goal
   - Red = Major challenges remain for this goal
   - Gray = Information unavailable for rating
7. How does your country compare to other countries' overall rating in your region for goals 2 and 3?
8. Compare and contrast your country's ratings with the countries of the six kids from Task 1-4.
   - Anchal Sahani, India
   - Beryl Oh Jynn, Malaysia
   - Daria Joy Cullen, United States of America
   - Frank Fadel Agbomenou, Senegal
   - Kawakanih Yawalapiti, Brazil
   - Paolo Mendolaro, Italy
9. Locate the SDG Trend Dashboard for your region. (This data uses colored arrows to illustrate trend data).
10. Locate your country and goals 2 and 3.
11. Determine your country's trend arrow (color and direction) for goals 2 and 3.

12. Use the scale below to determine what that color rating indicates for each goal. Two gray dots (• •) mean information was not available to make a trend rating.



Decreasing	Stagnating	Moderately Increasing	On track	Maintaining SDG achievement
Decreasing score, i.e. country is moving in the wrong direction	Score remains stagnant or is increasing at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score is increasing at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score is increasing at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score is level and trend remains at or above SDG achievement

13. How does your country's trend for goal 2 and 3 compare to other countries in your region?
14. How do the trends for goals 2 and 3 in your country compare to the trends in the countries of the six kids from Task 1-4.

    - Anchal Sahani, India
    - Beryl Oh Jynn, Malaysia

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- Daria Joy Cullen, United States of America
- Frank Fadel Agbomenou, Senegal
- Kawakanih Yawalapiti, Brazil
- Paolo Mendolaro, Italy

15. Locate your country's in-depth profile in the document in the task folder.
16. This document has a more detailed analysis of each goal for your country. This includes performance by indicators for each goal.
17. Determine the rating and trend for each of these indicators under goals 2 and 3 for your country. (Remember to use the color rating scale from step 6 for the rating score and the trend rating scale from step 12 for the trend analysis.)

    SDG 2: Zero Hunger

    - Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)
    - Prevalence of stunting (low height for age) in children under five years of age (%)
    - Prevalence of wasting (low weight for height) in children under five years of age (%)
    - Prevalence of obesity

    SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

    - Mortality rate, under-five (per 1,000 live births)
    - Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)
    - Subjective well-being
18. Identify two or three other countries in your region to examine their in-depth country profiles and these specific indicators. How do the trends for these specific indicators in your country compare and contrast to other countries in your region?
19. Compare and contrast the indicators of your country for goals 2 and 3 to the countries of the six kids from Task 1-4.
    - Anchal Sahani, India
    - Beryl Oh Jynn, Malaysia
    - Daria Joy Cullen, United States of America
    - Frank Fadel Agbomenou, Senegal
    - Kawakanih Yawalapiti, Brazil
    - Paolo Mendolaro, Italy
20. How could all of this data be useful when thinking about food-related problems in your community, your country, and the world into the future?

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Meet the Researchers: Jigsaw Part One Instructions

There are many people interested in studying and learning more about food and the issues related to humans around the world and the Sustainable Development Goals. Let's meet some of these people to learn more about food and nutrition. As you meet each person, think about how you might use this information to help solve food-related problems in your own community.

1. Divide the team into groups.
2. Assign each group one of the team member profiles from the Meet the Team reading.
3. Each group is responsible for reading about one person.
4. When reading, complete the following in each group.
    a. Each group member reads the first page of questions and answers from their researcher to themselves.
    b. (Optional) One group member reads the entire reading out loud to the rest of the group.
    c. Each group member goes back and identifies a Very Important Part (VIP) from each section of the first page.
        - Identify one thing on the researcher's identity map you find most interesting.
        - Why is the food problem such an important issue for people to understand?
        - Briefly describe the researcher's work relating to food.
        - How much is still not known about food or nutrition?
        - How did this person get interested in their work?
    d. Circle or place a sticky note on what each group member thinks is the most important part of the reading.
    e. In your group, have each person share their VIPs with the group, their reasons for selecting them, and the item on the researcher's identity map.
    f. As a group, summarize the VIPs from your group and your thoughts on the identity map.
    g. Make sure each group member is ready to share their VIPs with the rest of the team.

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Meet the Researchers: Jigsaw Part Two Instructions

1. Each group reads the second page about their researcher.
2. When reading, complete the following in each group.
    a. Each team member reads the second page about their researcher to themselves.
    b. (Optional) One group member reads the entire reading out loud to the rest of the group.
    c. Each group member goes back and identifies a Very Important Part (VIP) from each section of the second page.
        - Identify one VIP from each perspective (Ethical, Economic, Social, Environmental)
        - Why is it important to consider various perspectives when making decisions on the problem question: How can we ensure good nutrition for all?
    d. Circle or place a sticky note on what each group member thinks is the most important part of the reading.
    e. In your group, have each person share their VIPs with the group and their reasons for selecting them.
    f. As a group, summarize the VIPs from your group and your thoughts on the four perspectives.
    g. Make sure each group member is ready to share their VIPs with the rest of the team.

Go back to the Research Guide

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FOOD! Task 1-6. Defining the Problem

SABRINA the CURATOR

ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Organization:
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

We need to understand nutrition in animals and humans because animal health and human health are connected. We share some of the same diseases, and more and more we share the same environments. Animals are necessary for healthy ecosystems that we depend on for food, water, and other resources essential to nutrition and health. Some animals are food for us, and if our food isn't healthy, we won't be either (you are what you eat).

Briefly describe your work relating to food and nutrition.

I'm interested in how changes in health related to diet and nutrition have changed over human history, as we've interacted with and changed our environment. That information helps us understand our health challenges in our rapidly changing world today. I am particularly interested in the health effects of pollution and other harmful elements that may be in our food, water, and air and how they vary through time and across space.

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

We still don't know a lot of the ways that nutrition has affected and been affected by genetics. Nutritional and dietary changes played a major role in human evolution, and now with new advances in ancient genomics, we can investigate where and when different adaptations arose and what they mean for human health in the modern world.

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What is on Sabrina's identity map?

FEMALE.
SISTER.
SPEAK ENGLISH + FRENCH.
MUSIC.
OLD BOOKS.
ABSTRACT ART.
SCARY MOVIES.
PLAYING GUITAR.
CROSSWORD PUZZLES.
PILATES.
TALL.
GREEN EYES.
CURIOUS.
ENERGETIC.
OPEN-MINDED.

Compare it with yours!

How did you get interested in your work?

I became interested in nutrition through my studies and work as a biological anthropologist. The human story is all about food. Our diet—how we acquire and prepare food—has shaped our anatomy, our behavior, and our expansion as a species, and it continues to change us even today. When we talk about "nutrition," we mean eating healthy foods—foods that help us develop, grow, function, and feel well. You can find lots of clues in the skeleton about the type and amount of food an individual ate—especially during childhood, when the skeleton is growing fast and needs nutritious foods to make bones as big and as strong as possible. My research focuses on what bones and teeth can tell us about the health of people and their environment, especially in the ancient past.



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Why is it important to look at food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the food problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something. Many people don't have access to nutritious food like fresh fruits and vegetables due to lack of access or means of acquisition, which isn't fair.

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth. Many natural foods that contain essential nutrients are more expensive than processed foods with little nutritional value, which makes good nutrition a privilege that not everyone can afford.

Social

It is important to consider the social part of the problem. "Social" is concerned with the interaction of people in a community. Making food is something that people more often do for others than themselves. It's an important way to understand and decide the food that you eat, and makes your social life a factor in your nutritional health.

Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. It is also concerned with human impact on the natural world. Some of our food is becoming less nutritious due to changes in the environment, such as the soil in which plants grow.

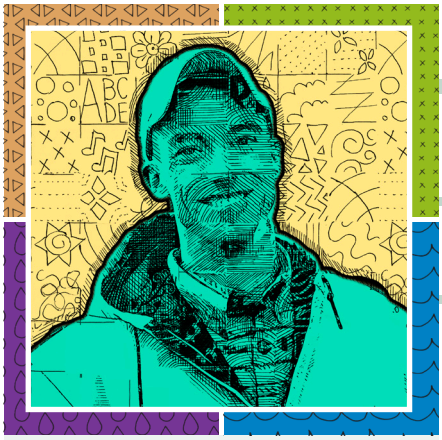
Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (ethical, economic, social, environmental) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

Different perspectives will highlight different parts of a problem and emphasize particular solutions, so by considering as many perspectives as possible you have a better view of the whole picture.





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FOOD! Task 1-6 Defining the Problem

MIKE the ZOO NUTRITIONIST

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION SCIENCE

Organization:

Smithsonian National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology Institute

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

Animals and humans function on nutrients and energy from outside their bodies. In the short term, nutrients and energy can be used from inside the body, but that is not a long-term solution. Selecting appropriate food to consume allows for the optimal function of the body. As humans, we have the knowledge to select appropriate food items (access is another issue entirely). For free-ranging animals, they use optimal foraging theory to meet their needs. For animals in zoos or managed settings, they are functioning in environments within which they have not evolved, and thus cannot make appropriate choices, given the items they may be offered. As a nutritionist, my role is to design appropriate diets to meet the nutrient and energy needs of the animals in our care, because they are not able to do so.

Briefly describe your work relating to food and nutrition.

I oversee the provision of nutrition for all of the animals at the two Smithsonian live-animal facilities (Zoo and SCBI). This means we focus on the actual provision of the diet via the commissary operation (where food is stored and diets are actually prepared and delivered). The commissary serves as a link between our clinical nutrition program (actual diet formulation and balancing) and the animals. The commissary makes the diets we design become reality. As we formulate diets, if we find that we are lacking information, we can go into the peer-reviewed literature to help find answers. If we find none, we can use our nutrition laboratories at the zoo to help us. The labs are equipped to enable us to determine energy, dry matter, fat, protein, fiber fractions, and minerals from samples, and this provides critical information when formulating diets. We are always learning as a natural part of our jobs, and so we also include teaching and sharing as part of our role. We have the opportunity to teach students interested in nutrition, from grade school through graduate and professional school. We have one of the few truly comprehensive zoo nutrition programs in the world.

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

We don't know. Seriously, every animal still holds secrets about their basic natural history, let alone what we know of their physiology and behavior. There is so much still to learn.

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What is on Mike's identity map?

YOUNGEST SON.

ROLLING STONE.

CATHOLIC.

CAUCASIAN.

RURAL UPBRINGING.

POLISH / IRISH.

SCIENTIST.

WILDLIFIER.

NUTRITIONIST.

WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST.

LIFELONG STUDENT.

VIRGINIA TECH AND MINNESOTA GRADUATE.

ABILITY IS WEALTH.

ORGANIZED.

BIKE.

CLIMB.

HIKE.

RUN.

HUNT.

FISH.

Compare it with yours!

How did you get interested in your work?

I grew up roaming in forests, fields, and streams, learning about nature by hiking, bird watching, fishing, and hunting. As an undergraduate, I majored in forestry and wildlife, which was a natural progression for me. However, during that time, I began working with undergraduate and graduate students in the animal and dairy science departments, learning about the physiology and nutrition of domestic animals, primarily though participation in research projects. The more I learned on the farm and in the lab, the more interested I was to apply that domestic animal nutrition knowledge to what I knew of wildlife and habitat management. There just wasn't an easy way.

I went to graduate school in dairy nutrition and ran into a long-time professor who had been conducting research on habitat, wolves, and moose on Isle Royale in Michigan. He became the head of my graduate committee and further developed my interest in applying domestic animal nutrition knowledge to wildlife. After completing graduate school, I was fortunate enough to be selected as the zoo nutrition resident at the Brookfield Zoo near Chicago (the only zoo nutrition residency in the world at that time). That was more than 20 years ago, and I have been fortunate enough to be able to work with zoos, aquariums, and wildlife parks around the world since then, applying what we know about animal nutrition across every known taxa.



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Why is it important to look at food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the food problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something. Making the decision to maintain any animal in a zoo setting means you have the responsibility to appropriately care for that animal throughout its life. Providing appropriate nutrition is one of the main aspects of animal husbandry and, as nutritionists, our role is to determine and provide the best diets to all of the animals in our care.

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth. We spend most of the zoo's money feeding the animals, and we strive to do so in a responsible and practical manner. The diet formulation and preparation process is done with all aspects of sustainable resources in mind—not least of which is the financial resource, without which we would not be able to save species.

Social

It is important to consider the social part of the problem. "Social" is concerned with the interaction of people in a community. As humans, we realize that food is often a mechanism for social interaction (we often gather together for meals). As animal managers, food is one of the main ways that we facilitate relationships with animals. The preparation and provision of food is the epitome of caring for an animal (or, as we say, food is love). This causes as many challenges as it solves, but it's fairly universal.

Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. It is also concerned with human impact on the natural world. Part of our responsibility is to provide bamboo, browse, and hay to our animals. For that reason, we are active habitat/environmental managers. Our goal is to manage these habitats as sustainably as we can, not only for the continued production of the food items we need, but for the inherent value of the ecosystem itself.

Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (ethical, economic, social, environmental) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

We can say that we save species, but the mechanism by which that happens is through responsible, thoughtful, and practical resource management. The definition of "resource" also helps describe the multiple perspectives with which we approach management. Resources for us include space, labor, time, money, equipment, infrastructure, genes, food, expertise, land, exhibits, staff, gametes, and many other things. Given those perspectives, each decision we face, as simple as it may seem, is by with complexity.

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FOOD! Task 1-6 Defining the Problem

ANDREA the ANTHROPOLOGIST

PETER S. BUCK POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW

Organization:
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

Food is a basic but complex variable in the web of life. Food connects us, from hunt to dish, with each other and the world around us. It is important that people understand their relationship to food so they, and their communities, can stay healthy. Because we are all interconnected, the health of the community that grew the food and the health of the people who eat the food are not so different.

Briefly describe your work relating to food and nutrition.

I use evidence left in our bones and teeth, and in animals' bones and teeth, to understand whether an individual was nutritionally healthy. I'm most interested in the patterns of health between animals who lived in the wild and those who lived in a place managed by humans. In zoos or wildlife preserves, animals are fed by humans. This practice is called provisioning, and it is either total or partial, depending on the setting. Provisioned foods may be very nutritious, but these are still different sorts of food than a wild animal would eat. These changes to the diet have broad implications for the growth and health of that animal.

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

A lot! Scientists debate about which foods are healthiest and why. We debate what our ancestors ate and how they prepared it. And once food is inside the body, there are still many questions about how we chew, digest, and—yep—poop it out. Bacteria in our guts do a lot of the digestive work for us, but we didn't even know that until the last 20 years or so.

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What is on Andrea's identity map?

DAUGHTER.
FRIEND.
TEACHER.
MUSIC.
ART.
NATURE.
READING.
HISTORY.
MATH.
PRIMATES.
EVOLUTION.
EQUALITY.
OPTIMISM.
CURLS.
FRECKLES.
LONG HAIR.
BIG FEET.
THOUGHTFUL.
CREATIVE.
SHY.
FRIEND.

Compare it with yours!

How did you get interested in your work?

Food availability and food choice are integral aspects of any animals' ecology. We all have to eat, and so the myriad choices we make are fascinating to me as a biological anthropologist. In turn, how we feed our animals and how humans are affecting wild spaces alter which foods animals have access to. These changes are happening rapidly, and as a scientist I want to understand the impact.







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Why is it important to look at food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the food problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something. What are the ethical and legal guidelines for captive primate nutrition? Are these guidelines enforced? How common is the practice of over-feeding captive animals?

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth. Do we value animal nutrition enough to pay for it to be high quality? Why are high-quality foods so expensive?

Social

It is important to consider the social part of the problem. "Social" is concerned with the interaction of people in a community. How can we make stronger social commitments to preserving wild spaces? How are we teaching ourselves how to care for wild animals, once they are under our management? Are those lessons effective enough at saving animals in captivity?

Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. It is also concerned with human impact on the natural world. Which foods are available for a primate to choose from? Are these the same foods their ancestors would likely have eaten?

Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (ethical, economic, social, environmental) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

Because complex problems frequently have complex solutions. Easy answers are rare in science, in my opinion, especially when you add humans into the equation. Since I study spaces where humans and wildlife converge, I'm a huge proponent of integrated points of view. Therefore, I am often considering more than one perspective when conducting research.

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FOOD! Task 1-6 Defining the Problem

CARLOS the GLOBAL HEALTH MANAGER

GLOBAL HEALTH SERVICES

Organization:
Johnson & Johnson,
São Paulo, Brazil

What is on Carlos's identity map?

FATHER, SON.
SPEAKS 3 LANGUAGES.
LOVES MOVIES.
POSITIVITY.
CURIOSITY.
READER.
FIFA PLAYER.
DOG LOVER.
GENEROSITY.
TRAVELER.
GEEK.
HUMOR.
FRIEND.
HUSBAND.
CREATIVITY.
STUDIOUS.
FORGIVENESS.
PEOPLE PERSON.

Compare it with yours!

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

Nutrition is an essential subject for all living beings. It is not possible to live without eating for long periods for the clear majority of them. Food is fuel to our bodies, and the food we ingest will define how our body works. Unfortunately, our present world does not have the same conditions of equal access to food.

Briefly describe your work relating to food and nutrition.

As a doctor and a health and wellness coach, food and nutrition are part of my daily life. I have also studied clinical nutrition and just love the theme! I also work as a volunteer, helping and providing food for homeless people once a week.

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

Although medicine is always advancing, there is still much to be discovered about which foods are ideal. We need to increasingly disclose that the great solution is a balanced diet.

How did you get interested in your work?

I came from a family with a long tradition of cooking. But it was only after I graduated as a doctor that I took my first postgraduate course in clinical nutrition.

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Why is it important to look at the food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the food problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something. First of all, we should think of people who do not have easy access to staple foods and are at risk of malnutrition. Is the distribution of food in the world egalitarian today? What small steps can we take to change this situation?

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth. People have been eating worse and worse because of economic issues. While fast food chains offer increasingly lower prices for their products, which should be consumed in moderation, or as an exception, healthy products such as fruits and vegetables are increasingly priced. Eating healthy is expensive nowadays and that is why people opt for the food they can afford. How can we improve access to more nutritious foods at lower costs?

Social

It is important to consider the social part of the problem. "Social" is concerned with the interaction of people in a community. We are responsible for the communities in which we live, and we must return and increasingly support the equal division of basic food resources. Small attitudes of giving can make a difference when we have so much food waste.

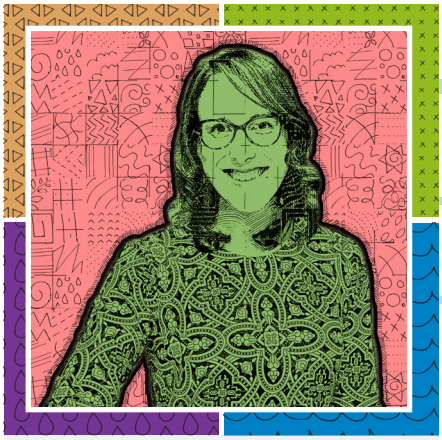
Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. It is also concerned with human impact on the natural world. The rapid increase in the world population has affected the environment in many ways, such as deforestation, a common practice for agriculture. This increased food production also raises questions about how the slaughter of these animals, which are increasingly consumed, is done.

Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (ethical, economic, social, environmental) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

The sooner we understand that we are not alone in the world and that our attitudes have an impact in all the above spheres, the easier it becomes to make more altruistic decisions. The resources in the world are limited and we need to know how to divide them and make this environment sustainable. We must also take into account the contamination of soil and rivers with the increasing use of pesticides in plantations and crops. How can we change this scenario so that food production is sustainable not only for us but for the next generations, and especially to be able to provide for those who do not have sufficient economic conditions to support themselves?

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Organization:

National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

FOOD! Task 1-6 Defining the Problem

ASHLEY the HISTORIAN

THE AMERICAN FOOD HISTORY PROJECT

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

Food sits at the heart of everything we do to survive. Our lives are oriented around the production, distribution, and consumption of food, so that we have the energy to live, to thrive, to create! Because food plays such a fundamental role in our ability to function, it also sits at the heart of who we are as individuals and community members. It's these sociocultural connections that I am particularly fascinated by and what I endeavor to study as a food historian.

Briefly describe your work relating to food and nutrition.

As part of my work for the refresh of the "FOOD: Transforming the American Table" exhibition, I am codesigning an exhibit case on the history of dieting in America (1950 to the present day). In planning to create this case, we reached out to food historians and nutritionists who have an expertise in this area. We learned very quickly that we couldn't cover the entire arc of the development of nutrition science in one exhibit case. So we decided to focus on the history of fad diets, ranging from the Weight Watchers to the ketogenic diet. We will display first editions of these cookbooks, arranging them in a way that shows the conflicting and often confusing dieting advice that many Americans receive. We also teamed up with a market research firm to identify key statistics that measure changes in Americans' eating habits since 1950. We are going to be placing that data into an info-graphic that is accessible and engaging to museum visitors.

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

In the field of food history, there are certainly scholars tracing how ideas about health, consumption, and the body have changed over time. Many historians look at those changes through the lens of identity markers like race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and religion. Other scholars take a more social science or science-based approach, using hard data and algorithms to study those changes and their broader impact on the body and society writ large.

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What is on Ashley's identity map?

FOODIE.

SISTER.

DAUGHTER.

NIECE.

BESTFRIEND.

GIRLFRIEND.

NETFLIX BINGER.

PUBLIC SPEAKER.

SINGER.

GOLFER.

MOVIE LOVER.

ENTHUSIASTIC.

PASSIONATE.

AMBITIOUS.

SOCIAL.

YOUNG.

ANXIOUS.

SCARED.

WOMAN.

Compare it with yours!

How did you get interested in your work?

Food and history are intricately woven into my life's journey. In fact, my parents' passions and professional careers in the food industry and history field profoundly shaped my path toward becoming a food historian.

My mother was a food entrepreneur in my hometown. She and her sisters owned and operated food stores and made a name for themselves as purveyors of specialty imported grocery items and locally sourced produce and dairy products. They made a concerted effort to educate my brothers, cousins, and me about diverse food cultures. Working at my mother's side as she stocked our cheese counter, I came to know the difference between camembert, roquefort, and brie cheeses by the time I was four years old. When we weren't working behind the counter at our family business, we would head to many museums and cultural institutions to learn about ancient and modern civilizations with my father, a retired historian. Those early engagements with food and history serve as the bedrock of my professional career.

As a history major at university, I was able to further explore my interests in a wide variety of courses ranging from global environmental history, to ancient Egyptian history, to African American history post-1865. Two terms abroad introduced me to the fascinating history of court culture in early modern Europe, the anthropological study of ancient Etruscan civilization, and the rise of the Baptist faith in America. Perhaps one of the most pivotal moments in my undergraduate career was my archives and collections internship, which inspired my senior thesis on the ethnic and racial imagery in postbellum cookbooks: *Cooking in the Old Creole Days: An Exploration of Late 19th and Early 20th Century Creole Culture and Society Through the Study of Creole Cookbooks.*

As a PhD student, I sought to engage not only with the history department but also the center for documentary studies, branching out into the study of oral histories. I worked to profile the nationally known Carrboro Farmers' Market through oral histories—a project that illuminated

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What is on Ashley's identity map (continued)?

TALL.

BIG SMILE.

BIG HANDS.

BIG FEET.

LONG LEGS.

BROWN HAIR.

BROWN EYES.

HISTORIAN.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

DUKIE.

YALIE.

LIBERAL.

WORLD TRAVELER.

PERFORMER.

Compare it with yours!

the highly political, rich culture of alternative foodways.

Further, throughout my graduate career, I invested in scholarly projects that were public-facing and accessible to the local community. In 2014, I was a codirector of a project that sought to critically explore the ways in which certain foods and people are labeled as "other" or "bizarre" and are thus marginalized in society. This semester-long project engaged scholarly and public audiences through community meals and art projects, lectures, foraging tours, exhibitions, and more.

Building off my interest in public-facing work, I interned to help scholars and community members conduct research with archival collections. I also curated several exhibitions, including "A Delicate Balance: Understanding the Four Humors," and "'Agencies Prefer Men!' The Women of Madison Avenue." I also contributed to and curated two photography exhibitions during this time at my university: "Skim" and "To Market, To Market! Urban Street Food Culture Around the Globe."

My interest in curatorial work and public programming led to a graduate internship with the American Food History Project at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in the summer of 2017. In the fall of that year, with my PhD in hand, I joined the Smithsonian staff as the historian of the American Food History Project. At the Smithsonian, I host the original cooking demonstration program, Cooking Up History, a monthly series of live cooking demos that explore American history through food traditions. I collaborate with home cooks and chefs to design a menu that speaks to themes in American culinary culture, and I present American food history to museum visitors during demonstrations.

Additionally, I contribute to the museum's ongoing curatorial efforts by researching and writing for present and future exhibitions and accompanying programs, demonstrations, and symposiums. My primary curatorial project includes the refresh of the "FOOD: Transforming the American Table" exhibition, which is home to Julia Child's kitchen.

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Why is it important to look at food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the food problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something. As a historian, I strive to tell the history of diverse communities through the lens of food and show the American public that there is no single food culture in the United States, but a constantly shifting community of food cultures that deserve respect and appreciation.

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth. My research often highlights the economic ingenuity and entrepreneurship of marginalized communities that face major structural inequalities. I strive to highlight their agency and change historical narratives that often ignore their contributions to the U.S. economy.

Social

It is important to consider the social part of the problem. "Social" is concerned with the interaction of people in a community. Our friends, families, community networks profoundly shape what we eat, how we eat, where we eat, and how much we eat. Recognizing that eating is often a social activity that shapes our very sense of self can help us understand why eating habits are difficult to change.

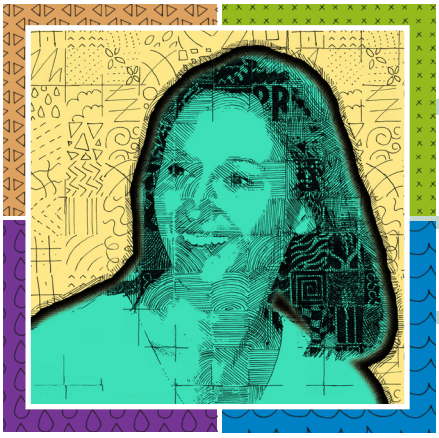
Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. Historically, and to this day, our environments shape what foods are available to grow, harvest, distribute, and consume. I am interested in how growers' and distributors' attitudes toward the environment have shifted over time from the colonial period through the present day. I am also interested in how humanity seeks to order the natural world, but in doing so often threatens the very environmental systems that sustain us.

Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (ethical, economic, social, environmental) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

Food influences every aspect of our lives, and we must therefore study it from as many angles as possible. Choosing only one perspective would limit our understanding of the food system and our role within it.

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FOOD! Task 1-6 Defining the Problem

JENNIFER the MUSEUM CURATOR

Space History Department

Organization:
National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

What is on Jennifer's identity map?

PHD

SISTER.

WIFE

MOM

DAUGHTER

PROGRESSIVE

TALKATIVE

READING

CAMPING

TRAVEL

.

Compare it with yours!

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

Consuming food or sustenance of any kind is a need we all have, no matter where we go. Space is an example of how even where food is not readily available, or available at all, we need to think creatively about how to prepare food to take with us, or make it once we get to where we're going using the available resources.

Briefly describe your work relating to food and nutrition.

I serve as one of the curators who gets to manage a collection of astronaut food at the National Air and Space Museum. The collection includes food from spaceflights as early as John Glenn's Friendship 7 mission in 1962 and does include some from Soviet and Russian missions. I regularly give interviews about how astronauts eat in space to media outlets, assist our conservation staff into thinking about how we protect the integrity of the packing of the food so it does not get damaged or cause any damage in our storage or display areas, and do my own research into how the whole process works – including speaking to current space food nutritionists and packaging experts.

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What is on Jennifer's identity map? (continued)

SCI-FI

STAR WARS

SPACEFLIGHT

BROWN HAIR

FUNNY

PEARL JAM AND U2

MICHIGAN GRADUATE

MICHIGAN NATIVE

FOOTBALL

HOCKEY

RED WINGS

MOVIES

Compare it with yours!

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

There's so much we have to learn about how to keep the body fed well in space. I mostly deal with the historical element of that story, but it's important for me to be able to speak about what's happening today to connect it to what we know from the past. We know astronauts want food to have lots of flavor, but recent experiments show that they also benefit from making their own foods – assembling space-safe pizzas, growing lettuce and other vegetables, and soon, baking their own cookies and bread in an oven. Food plays a critical role in our sense of fulfillment and happiness, and I know as a home gardener the huge psychological benefit growing food can provide. So how to grow food in space, process it for consumption, and then recycle the waste products are big areas of current and future research.

How did you get interested in your work?

My first collections responsibility at the Smithsonian was for astronaut cameras, which was based on my experience as an intern in the Photography Division of the National Portrait Gallery. Thinking about how humans do every day activities in space, in that case with cameras, made me think about what other things change, or don't change, when we do them in a lower gravity environment. When one of our curators retired in 2009, I got the chance to expand my horizons and curate all kinds of personal equipment used by astronauts, including space food. I love the chance to use food, and how its packaged, as an example of a simple yet fundamental human need happens just a little differently when we leave the atmosphere.

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Why is it important to look at the food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the food problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something. Food waste is a particularly critical issue in space since it is very expensive and difficult to carry all of your resources with you. We need to be responsible and thoughtful about the entire food preparation process in order to eliminate waste that cannot be ignored in space.

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth. Going into space to explore or visit is a very risky and expensive process. Making the food that will sustain human life and packaging it so it is manageable is also expensive. Perhaps minimizing the weight of food up front, but allowing astronauts to carry seeds that they then grow into their own food could help reduce costs. The plants can also offset concerns about scrubbing CO2 from the air, so having more living things inside a spacecraft can have a ripple effect in other areas to reduce costs.

Social

Eating and drinking are profoundly social experiences, and that continues in space, and is even perhaps more critical to mental health when people are in a contained/isolated space for long periods of time. Astronauts use meal times for a sense of community and family atmosphere they could not have with their own families because of the great distances.

Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. It is also concerned with human impact on the natural world. The space environment is NOT good for humans, and changes the way our bodies work. Because of that, even the act of picking up a bit of food with a fork is complicated. What's on that fork has an even greater impact than on Earth since it is required to carry in it the essential nutrients astronauts do not get from the sun and our environment.

Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (ethical, economic, social, environmental) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

A solution found in one area could always influence another area. It could make another area better or worse, so the web in which these things happen needs to be understood as complex and not linear. While this way of working is difficult and time consuming, it's important for making sure we make smart decisions and not hasty ones that could potentially help in some ways but hurt in others.

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FOOD! Task 1-6 Defining the Problem

Organization:

What is on 's identity map?

Compare it with yours!

Why is the food/nutrition problem such an important issue around the world in both animals and humans?

Provide a brief description of your work relating to food and nutrition.

How much is still not known about food and nutrition in your field of work?

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Why is it important to look at the food/nutrition problems from different perspectives?

Ethical

We must think about the ethical parts of the mosquito problem. "Ethical" means the fairness of something.

Economic

We must think about the economic parts of the problem. "Economic" is concerned with money, income, and use of wealth.

Social

It is important to consider the social part of the problem. "Social" is concerned with the interaction of people in a community.

Environmental

It is important to understand the environmental parts of the problem. "Environmental" is concerned with the natural world. It is also concerned with human impacts on the natural world.

Why is it important to consider a problem from various perspectives (social, ethical, environmental, economic) when making decisions and developing solutions to problems?

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4

Country Profiles

AFGHANISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

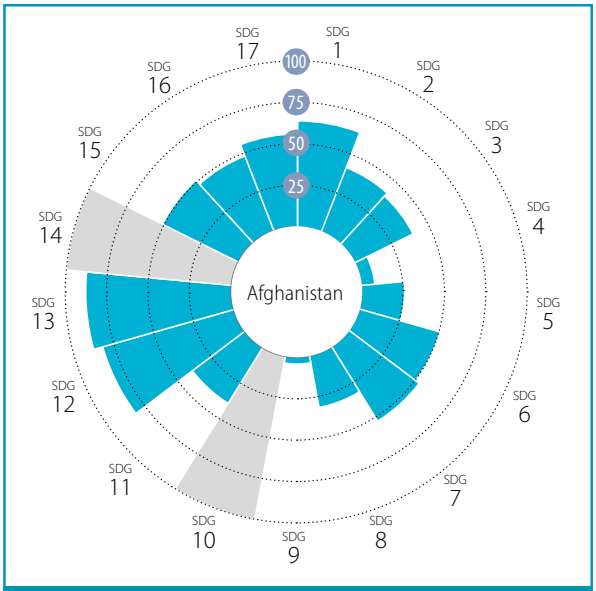


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

151 (OF 156)

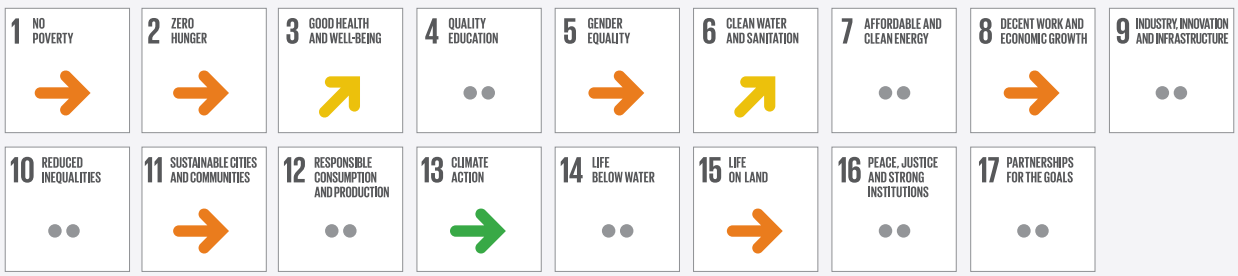


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

AFGHANISTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	34.6	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	23.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	59.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.5	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.0	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	396.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.0	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	189.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	31.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	261.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.2	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.5	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	68.8	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	50.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	32.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.7	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	3.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	47.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	49.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	27.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	22.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.0	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.2	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	43.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	16.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	89.5	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	17.3	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	14.9	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.8	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	10.6	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.5	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	48.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	30.5	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	6.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-44.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	83.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	20.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	42.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	15.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	29.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	7.6	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ALBANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

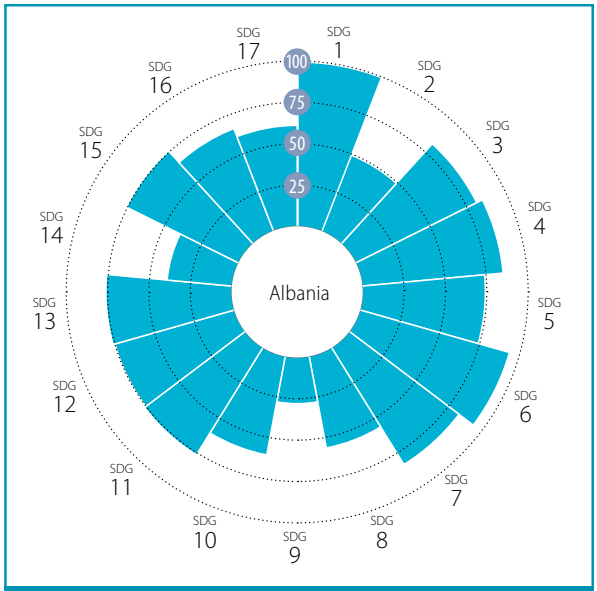


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

62 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ALBANIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.7	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	135.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.6	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	20.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.1	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.1	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.6	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	96.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	72.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.9	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	67.1	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.7	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	40.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	13.9	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	66.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	57.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	17.9	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-24.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.0	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	890.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	30.0	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	86.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	206.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.1	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.2	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.6	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ALGERIA

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

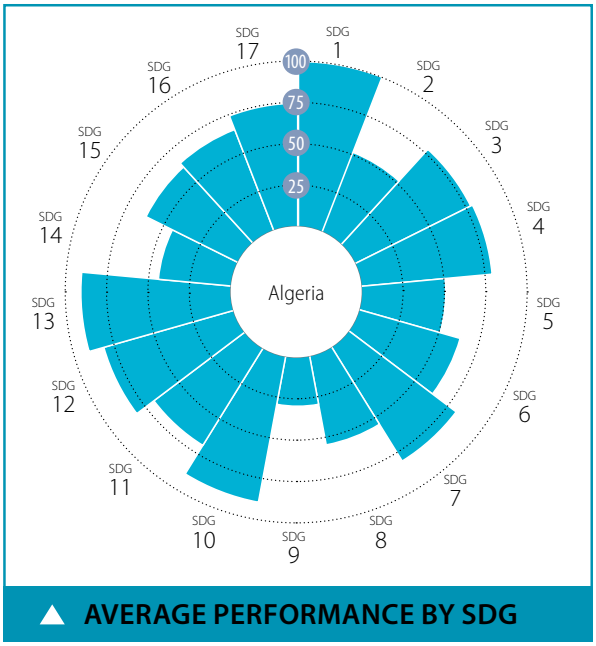
67.9

Regional average score

62.1

SDG Global rank

68 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	70.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.2	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.6	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	7.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	77.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	22.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.5	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	88.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	42.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	31.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	35.6	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	81.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	10.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-13.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.7	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3300.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.2	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	42.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	66.8	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	65.2	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	156.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	37.2	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ANDORRA

Western Europe

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

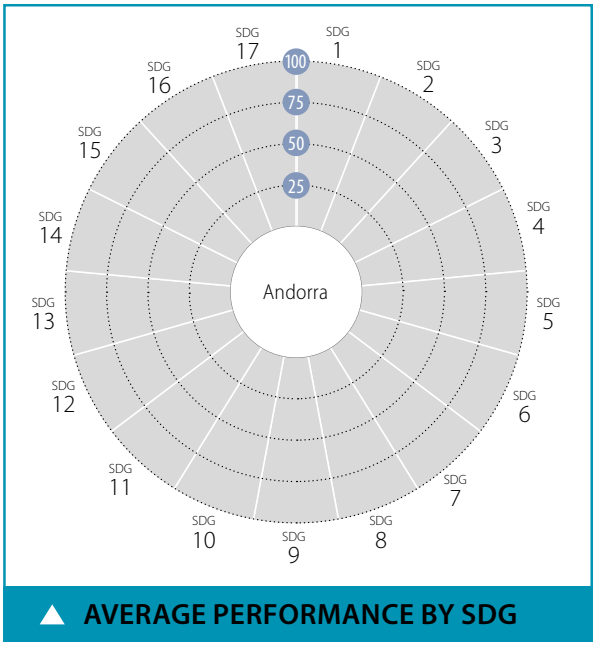
na

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

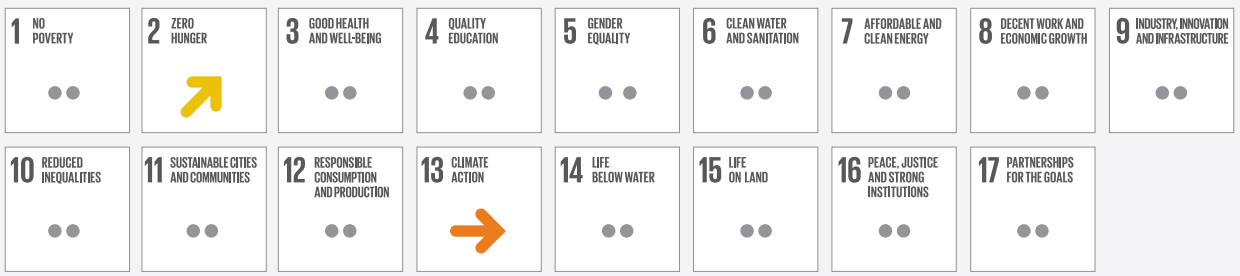


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ANDORRA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	●	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	11.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	10.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	99.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.1	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	97.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	10.1	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.8	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.4	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	26.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	58.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.1	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

ANGOLA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

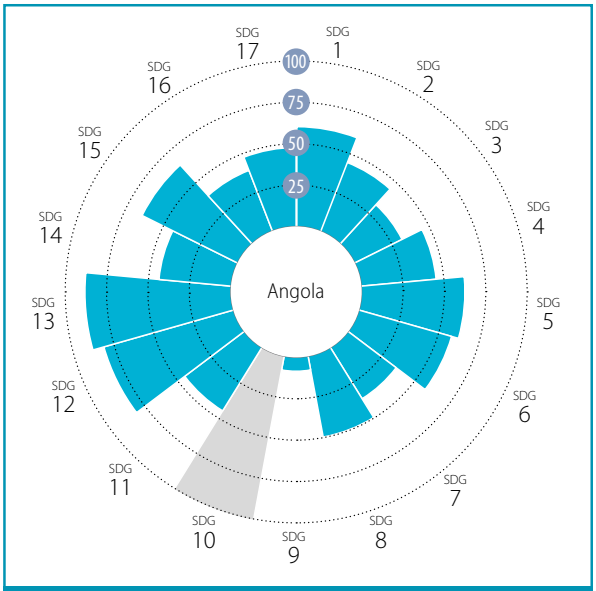


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

144 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ANGOLA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	30.5		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	24.9		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.2		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	477.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	82.5		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	370.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.8		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.9		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	171.2		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.4		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.4		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	154.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	47.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.0		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.5		
Mean years of schooling	5.0		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	77.4		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	71.0		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	94.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.0		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.4		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	32.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	47.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.4		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	29.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	13.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	14.0		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.2		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	36.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	54.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-1.1		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10066.3		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.1		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.0		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	26.2		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	10.9		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.9		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.7		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	96.6		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.4		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	25.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	19.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	23.4		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.9		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.3		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

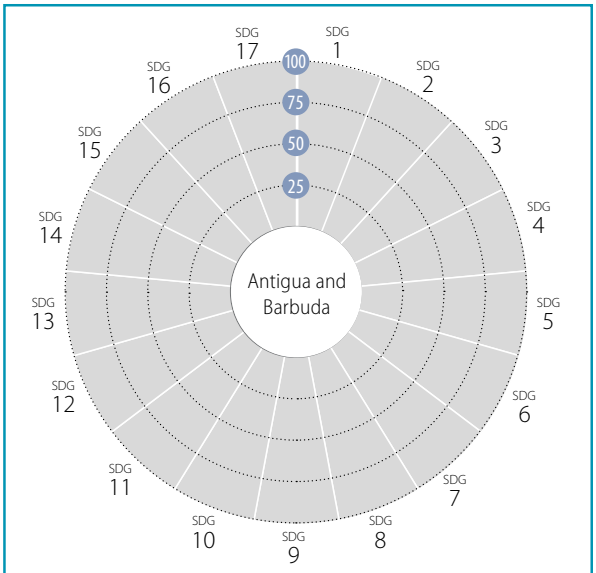
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Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

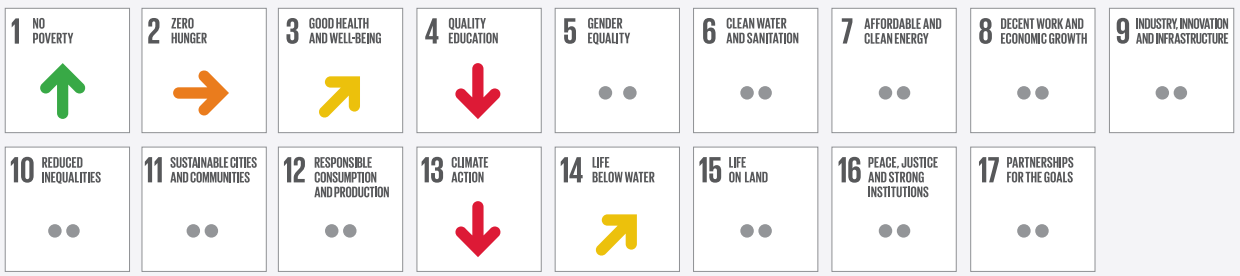


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.8	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.7	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	●	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	21.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	11.5	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.7	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	78.6	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	8.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	96.4	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	40.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	5.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.4	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	66.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	29.4	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	38.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	18.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	364.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

ARGENTINA

Latin America and the Caribbean

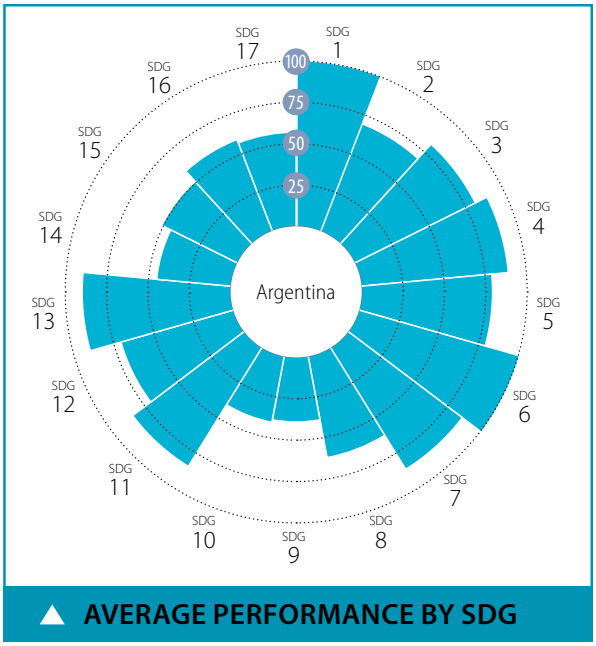
OVERALL PERFORMANCE





SDG Global rank

53 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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ARGENTINA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	52.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.1	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	63.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.4	●	→
Mean years of schooling	9.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	11.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	97.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	64.6	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.9	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	78.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	48.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-239.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.7	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	171.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	83.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	37.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	74.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.5	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	13.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	167.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.1	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ARMENIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

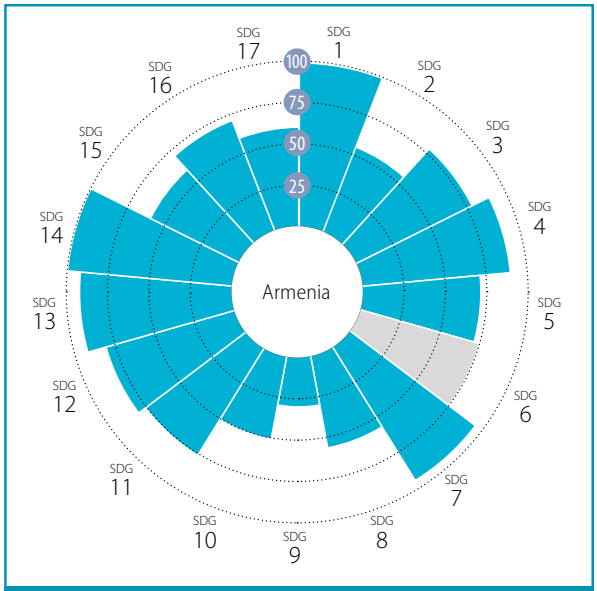


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

58 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ARMENIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.8	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	44.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.2	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.0	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.5	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.1	●	••
Mean years of schooling	11.3	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	72.9	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.6	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	59.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	47.8	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	18.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	67.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	52.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	25.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.1	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	25.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	128.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	8.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.7	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.2	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

AUSTRALIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

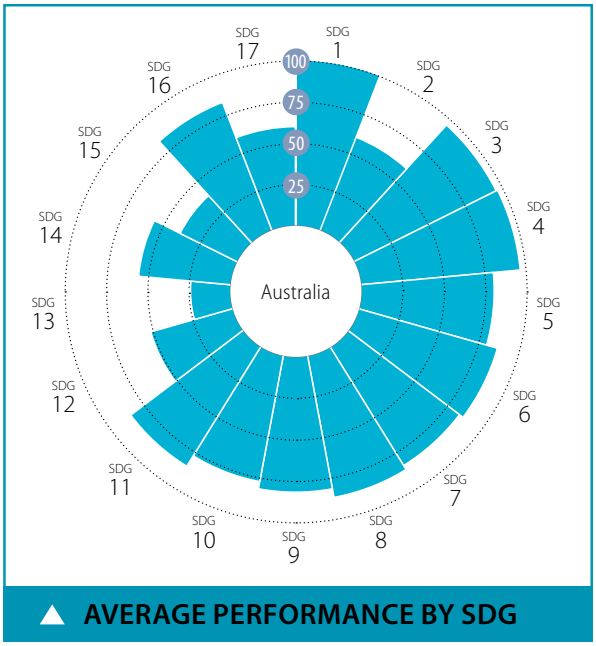
72.9

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

37 (OF 156)



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



▼ SDG TRENDS



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

AUSTRALIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	12.8	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	8.3	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	12.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.7	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	13.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	43.7	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	502.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.7	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.6	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	32.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	103.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.7	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	14.3	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	74.2	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.5	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	73.0	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.4	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	130.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	72.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.0	●	••
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	13.8	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	57.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.7	●	••
Palma ratio	1.3	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	25.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	5.9	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.4	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	10.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	20.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	95.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	65.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-16.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	86.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-534.3	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	15.4	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	43996.4	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	2.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	81.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	41.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	75.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.3	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	9.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	30.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	150.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	62.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.6	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	51.2	●	••

AUSTRIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

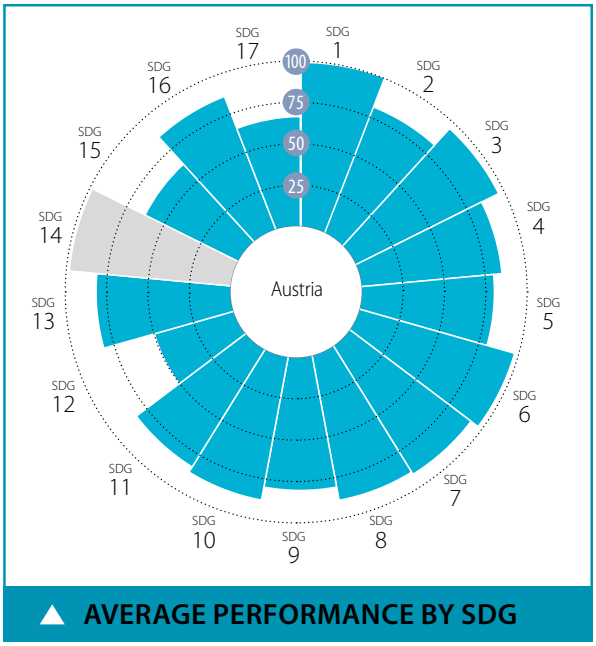
80.0

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

9 (OF 156)

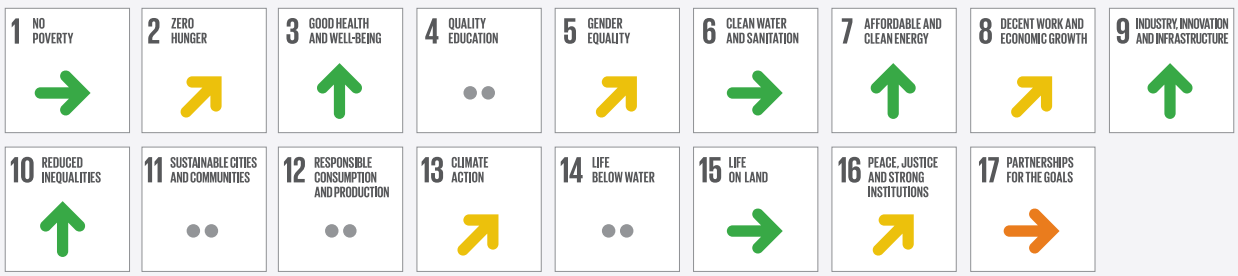


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

AUSTRIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	8.7	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.4	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	22.7	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	24.3	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	11.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	31.4	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	492.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.9	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	20.8	●	••
Resilient students (%)	25.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	91.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.6	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	17.0	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.8	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	34.4	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.2	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	72.2	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	10.9	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	84.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	87.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	49.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.1	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	10.4	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	52.9	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	33.7	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	23.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.0	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	7.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	17.0	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	6.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	203.5	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.9	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	190.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	29.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	13.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	102.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	81.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.0	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.7	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	55.9	●	••

AZERBAIJAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

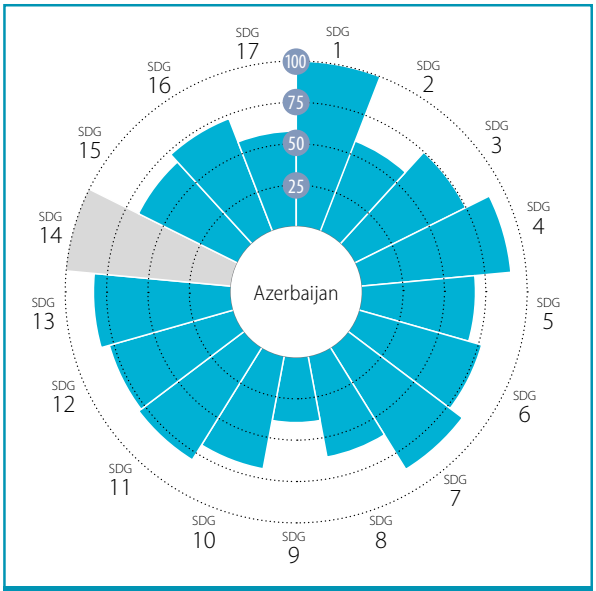


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

45 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

AZERBAIJAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.8	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	87.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	52.6	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.8	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	11.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.7	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	85.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	90.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.3	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	53.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	28.6	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.0	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	78.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.6	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	30.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.7	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	11.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	11.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-68.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4722.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	233.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	93.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.7	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.6	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

THE BAHAMAS

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

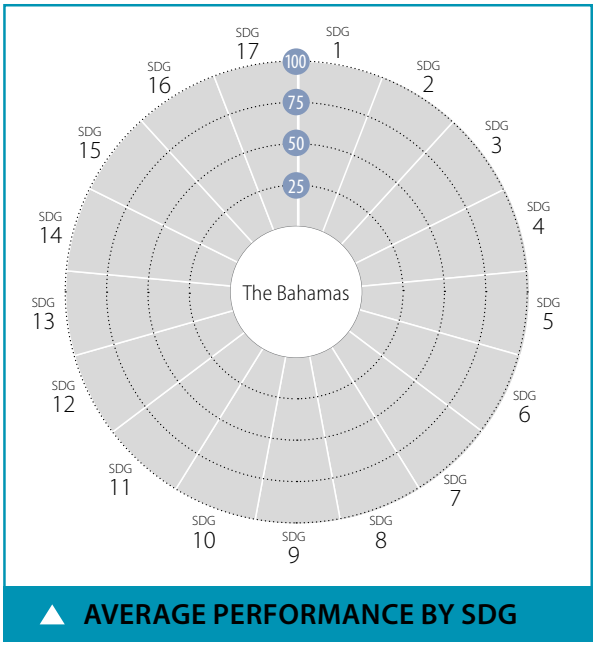
na

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

THE BAHAMAS

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.9	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	9.3	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	80.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.8	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	28.0	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	109.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	85.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	18.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	12.6	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	80.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	3.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	65.1	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	29.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	29.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	364.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	65.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

BAHRAIN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

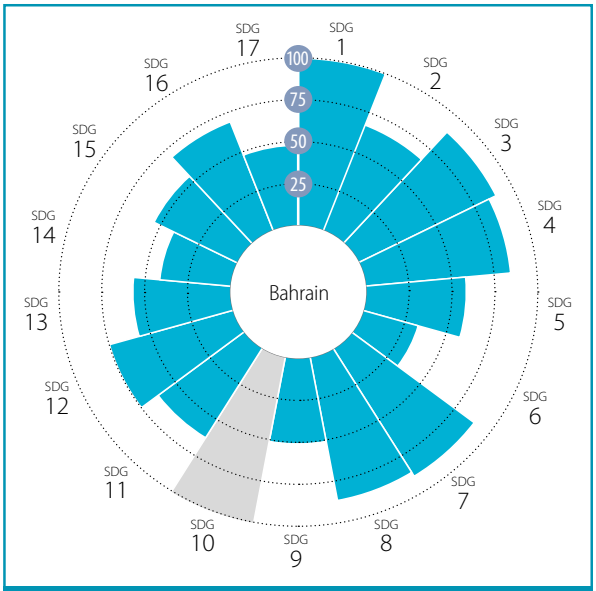


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

80 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BAHRAIN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.5	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	32.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	●	••
Mean years of schooling	9.4	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	50.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	205.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	112.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	82.6	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.3	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	98.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	157.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	15.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	55.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	72.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	25.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	21.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	60.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	23.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-2.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14582.7	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	31.7	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.7	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	298.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.3	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.6	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	1.0	●	••

BANGLADESH

East and South Asia

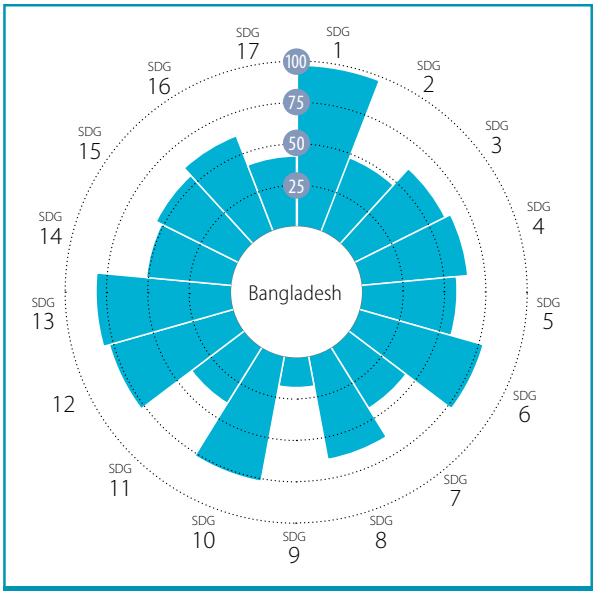
OVERALL PERFORMANCE





SDG Global rank

111 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BANGLADESH

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	4.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.1	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.6	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	176.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.5	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	125.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.8	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	84.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	42.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.6	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.5	●	••
Mean years of schooling	5.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.4	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	89.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	41.4	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.9	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	62.4	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	10.1	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50.0	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.2	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	27.1	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	12.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	89.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	37.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.4	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.6	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	36.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	37.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	1.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.6	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	43.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	20.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.8	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BARBADOS

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

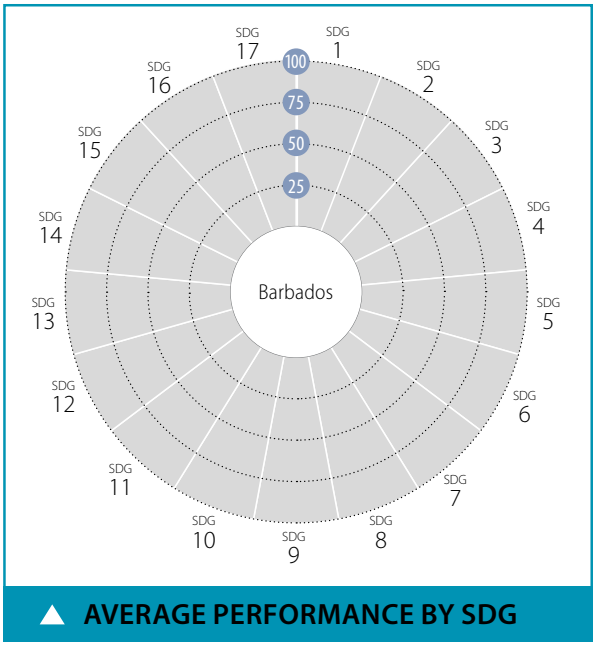
na

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BARBADOS

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.3	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.5	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	39.2	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.8	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.5	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.0	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	102.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	87.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	20.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	9.7	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	79.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	45.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.1	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	4.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	13.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	167.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.5	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	435.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	65.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	14.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	52.2	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	12.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	335.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	68.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.0	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2.0	●	••

BELARUS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

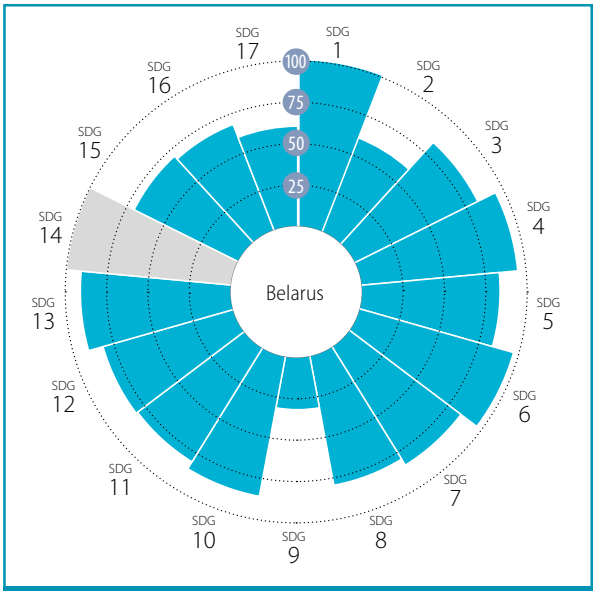


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

23 (OF 156)

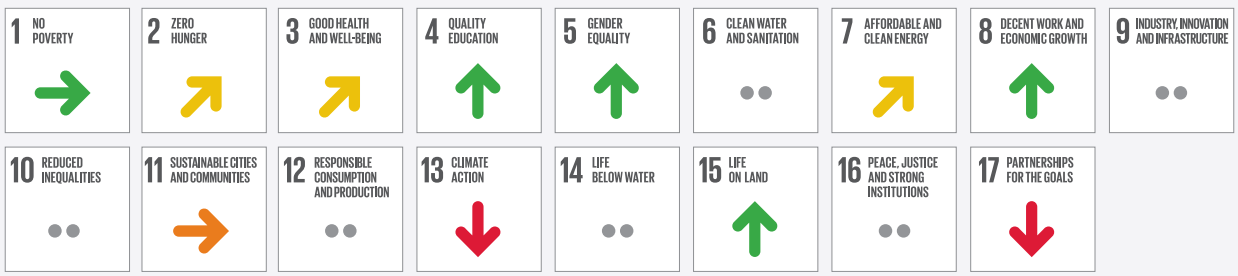


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BELARUS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	52.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.6	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	60.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.6	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	18.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.1	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	98.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	82.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.5	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.7	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	81.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	0.5	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	67.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.5	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.2	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.7	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	536.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.2	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	313.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	44.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.7	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.9	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BELGIUM

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

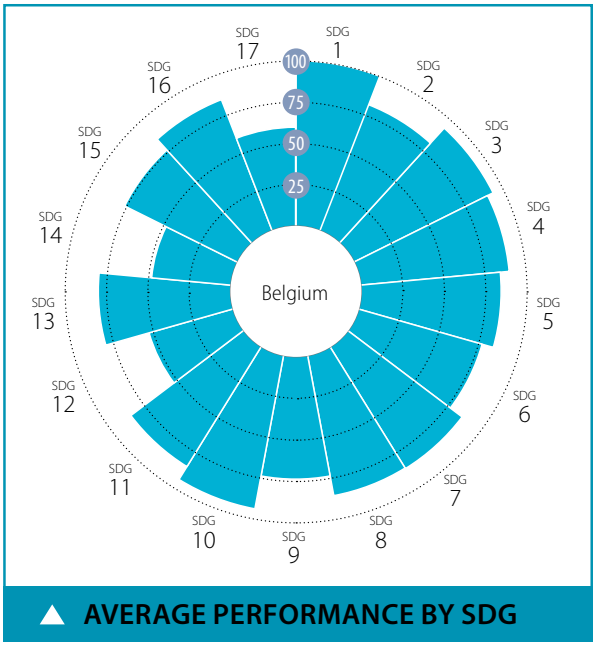
79.0

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

12 (OF 156)

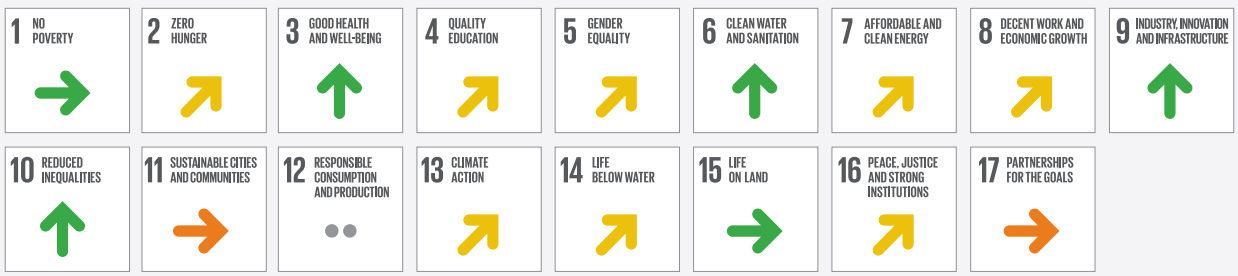


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BELGIUM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.8	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.3	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	29.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.1	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	11.4	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	37.5	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	502.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	19.3	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	19.8	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	27.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	96.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.0	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	4.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.4	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	56.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	15.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.6	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	63.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	86.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	63.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.5	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	11.5	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	39.2	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	46.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	26.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	29.8	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	9.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	15.6	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	9.9	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	83.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	148.3	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.3	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3775.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	7.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	97.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	32.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	63.1	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	97.1	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	11.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	97.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	70.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.2	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.5	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	44.0	●	••

BELIZE

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

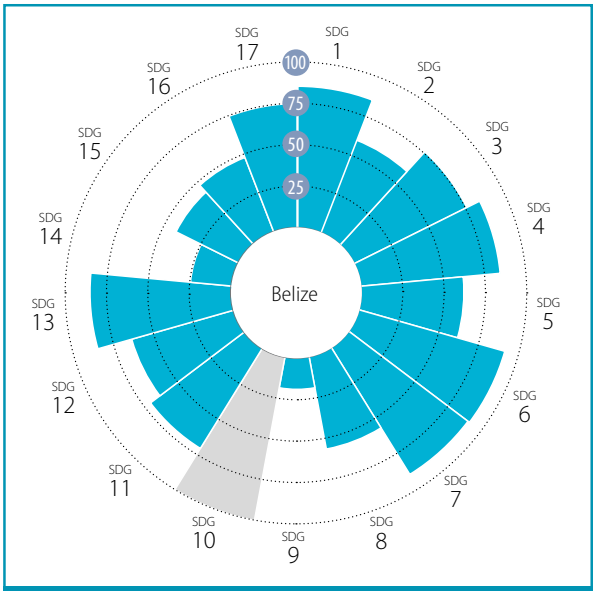


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

103 (OF 156)

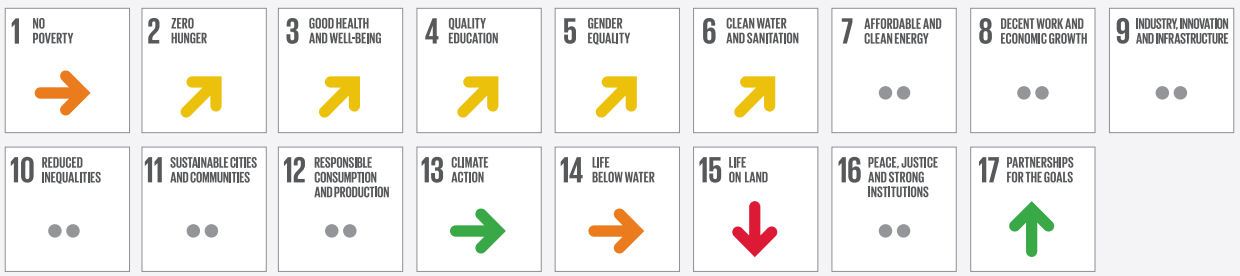


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BELIZE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	10.7	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.3	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.5	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.7	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.9	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.0	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.0	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	10.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.8	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	65.5	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.4	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.1	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	92.5	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	87.2	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.2	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.6	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	44.6	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.4	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	27.0	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.4	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.9	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-128.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	801.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	79.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	68.9	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	30.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	78.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	34.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	741.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	95.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	3.2	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.2	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.4	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BENIN

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

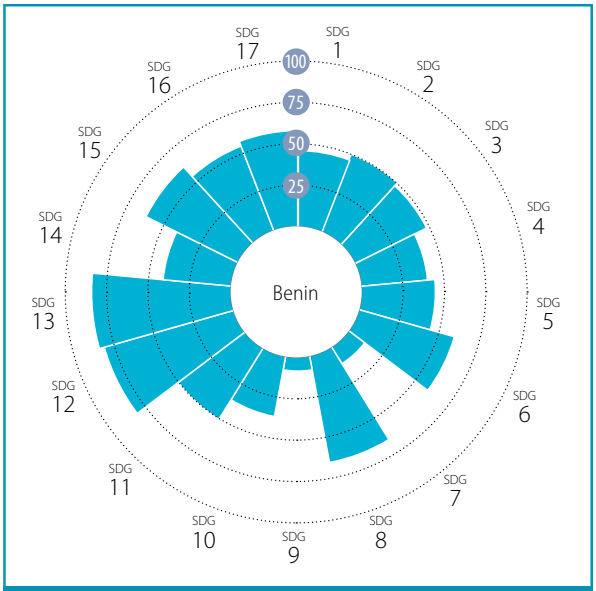


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

147 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BENIN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	47.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	29.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.3		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.6		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	405.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.6		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.2		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	198.7		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.7		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	88.1		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.2		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.4		
Mean years of schooling	3.5		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.5		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	61.9		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	65.1		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	93.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.0		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	34.1		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	6.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	17.0		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.4		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.5		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.5		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	12.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.1		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	35.2		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.7		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-23.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.2		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	28.9		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	40.7		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.5		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.4		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	20.3		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.6		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	66.7		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	84.8		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	52.5		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.9		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

BHUTAN

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

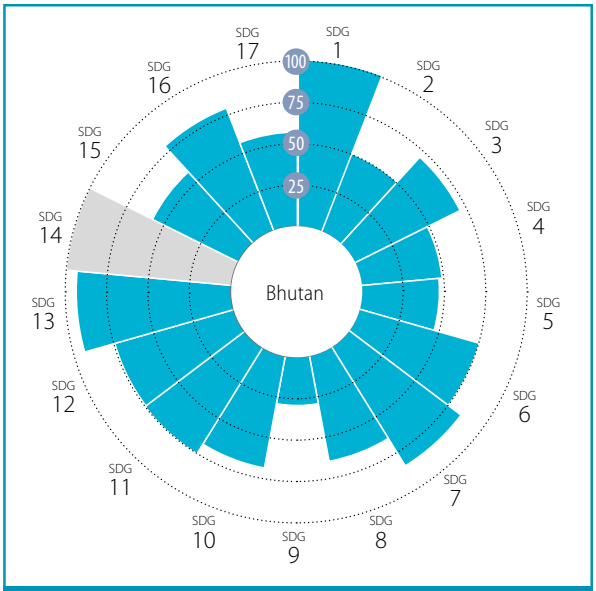


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

83 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BHUTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.6	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.4	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.4	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	148.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	178.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.1	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.0	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.1	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	81.0	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	3.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	50.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	62.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	15.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	68.0	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	33.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	41.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	68.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	55.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	39.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.9	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.3	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	146.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.4	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	4.9	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	67.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.5	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.2	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BOLIVIA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

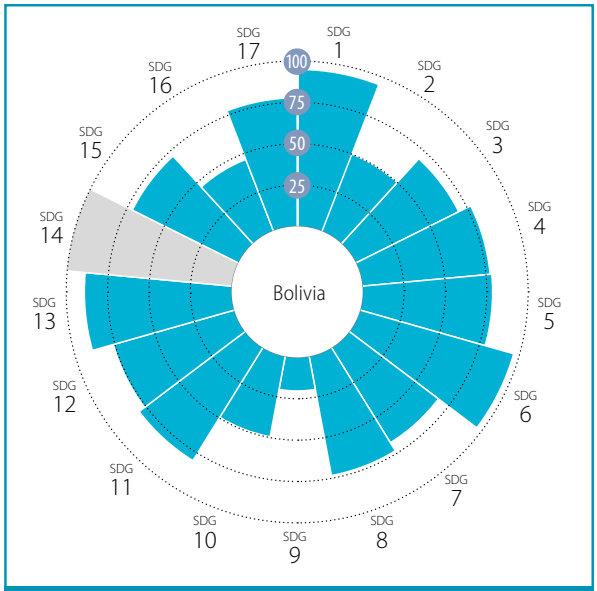


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

66 (OF 156)

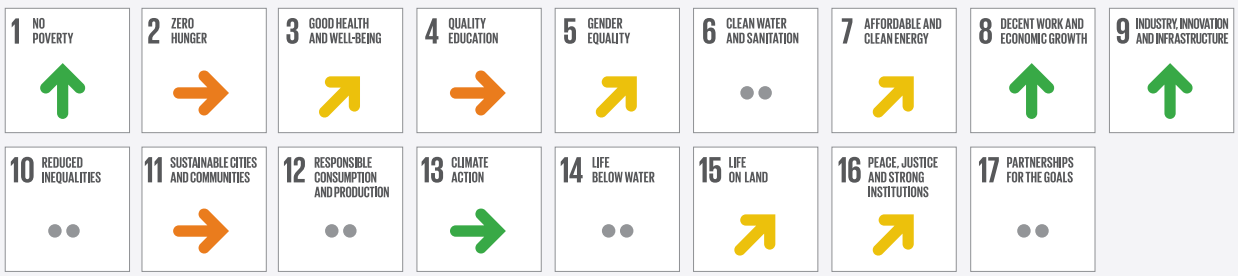


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BOLIVIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	4.7		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	3.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.2		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	206.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.0		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.9		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	114.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.0		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	69.0		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.8		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.0		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.7		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.8		
Mean years of schooling	8.2		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.9		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	86.4		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	69.1		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	53.1		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.9		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	90.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	79.3		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.0		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	54.4		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.1		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	39.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.6		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.7		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	28.0		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.5		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.4		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-42.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3284.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.0		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.3		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	134.6		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.9		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	75.8		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.4		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.6		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

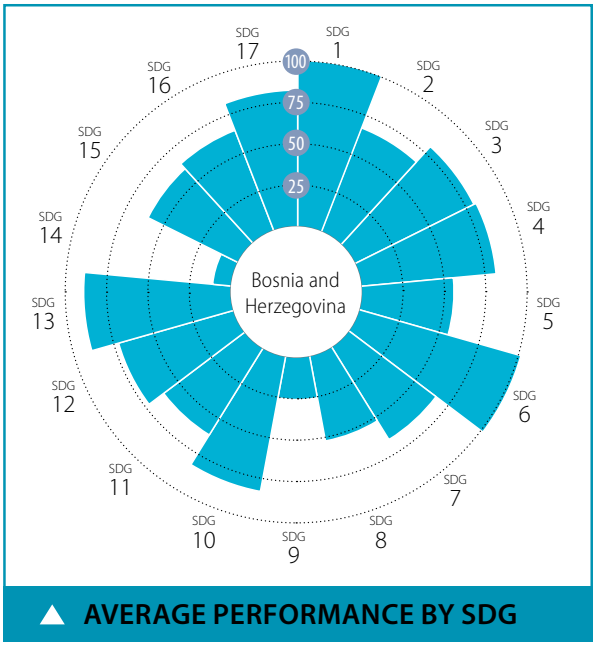
67.3

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

71 (OF 156)

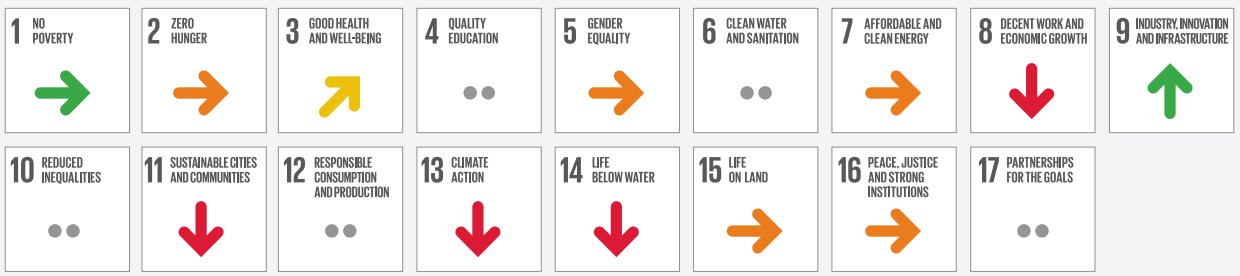


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.9		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.2		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	32.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.6		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	143.2		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.6		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.4		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.4		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		
Mean years of schooling	9.0		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.9		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	73.6		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	60.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.4		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	39.8		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	58.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	25.6		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	40.5		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.8		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	47.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.1		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	16.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-19.2		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.2		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	124.3		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	68.0		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	40.6		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	43.1		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.5		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	3.8		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	71.7		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.1		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.5		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.3		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.1		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.0		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

BOTSWANA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

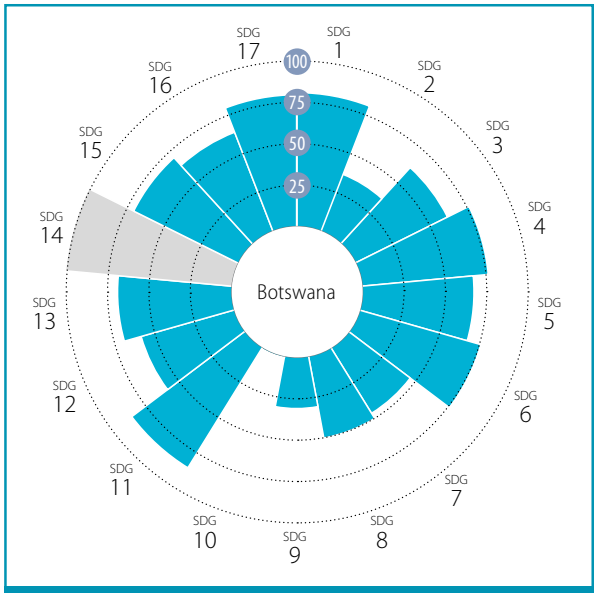


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

116 (OF 156)

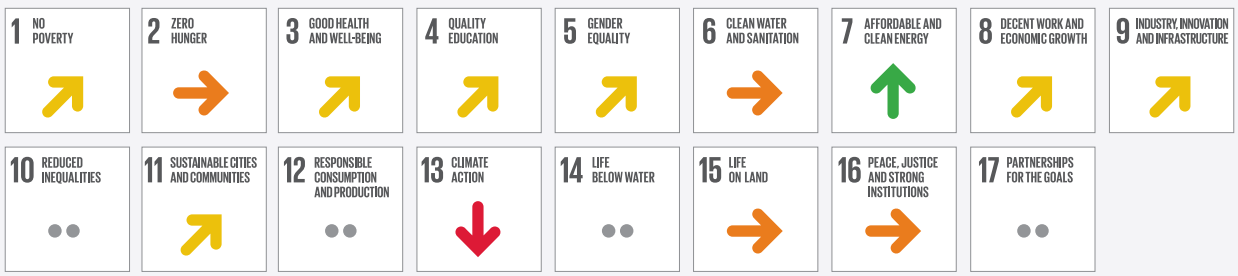


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BOTSWANA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	16.8	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.5	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	326.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.0	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.0	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.0	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	9.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.4	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	96.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.2	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	60.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	56.5	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	62.5	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	51.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	18.1	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	39.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	63.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	17.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.4	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	57.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	74.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.2	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	67.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	6.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	175.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	34.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	83.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	9.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.0	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BRAZIL

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

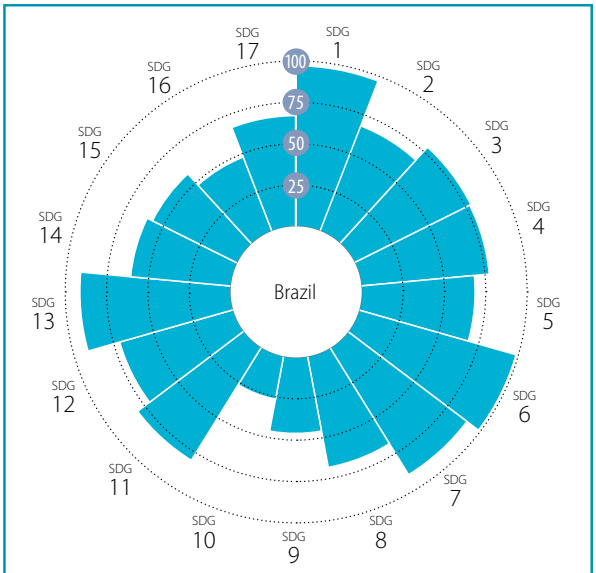


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

56 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BRAZIL

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.9	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.9	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	22.6	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	62.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.4	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	108.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.7	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	93.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	70.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	12.9	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	60.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	88.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	39.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	11.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	52.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-9.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	530.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	48.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.5	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	26.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	299.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	31.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	96.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.6	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.5	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.8	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

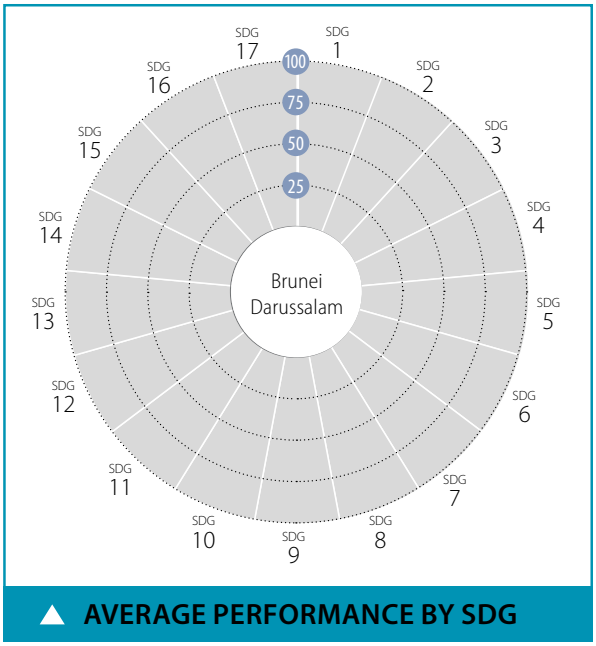
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Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

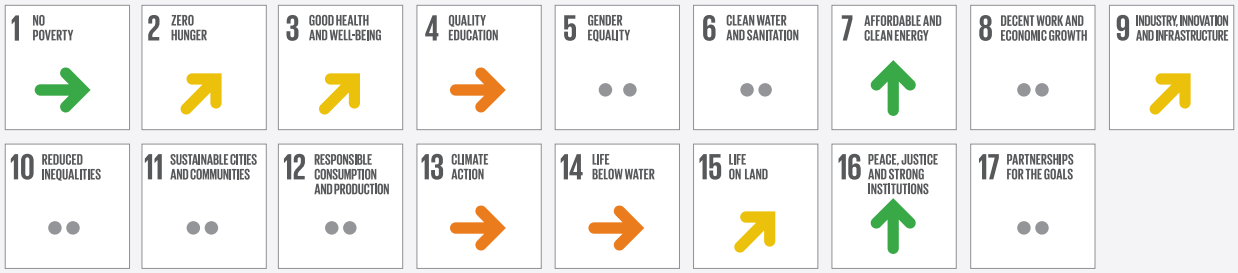


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.7	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	23.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.9	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.5	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	98.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	79.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.1	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.1	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	90.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	119.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.4	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	5.1	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.9	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	18.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	22.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-9.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	81290.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	53.1	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.9	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	26.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	133.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	62.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.4	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

BULGARIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

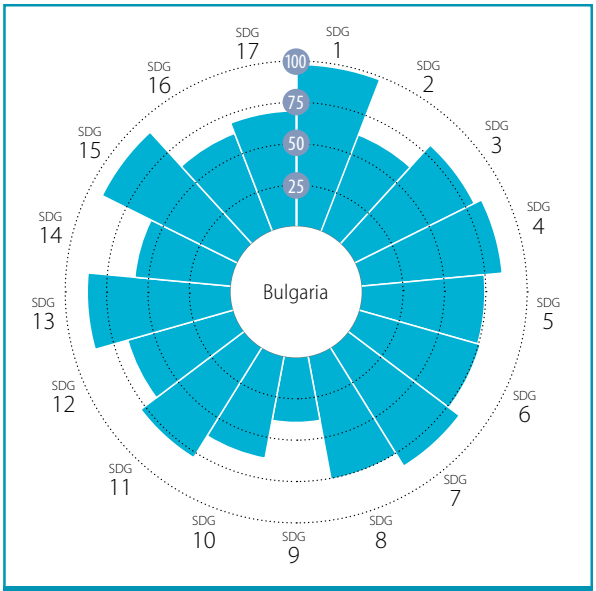


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

34 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BULGARIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.8	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	86.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.6	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	40.3	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.7	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	96.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	80.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	40.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	79.1	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	72.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.3	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	87.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	12.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	28.1	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.3	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	57.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	98.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-31.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-200.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.9	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	20.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	95.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	42.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	29.5	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.6	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	3.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	103.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.0	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.0	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BURKINA FASO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

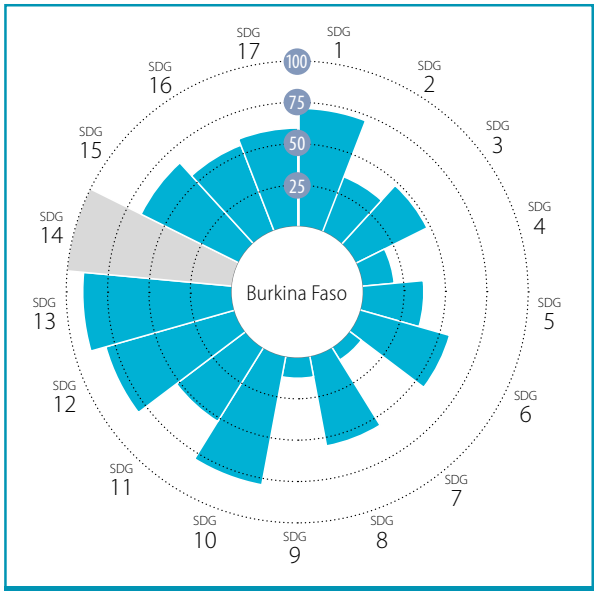


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

136 (OF 156)

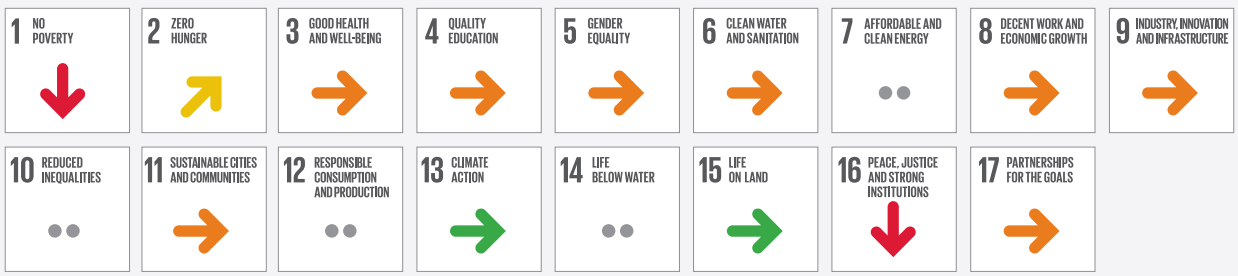


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BURKINA FASO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	30.4	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.4	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.6	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	371.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.6	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	84.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.0	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	30.7	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.9	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	106.5	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	65.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	75.2	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	1.4	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	50.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.5	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	50.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	77.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.0	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	19.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	7.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	43.2	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.3	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	14.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.6	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	40.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	35.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-89.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	99.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	41.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	55.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	76.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	39.2	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.6	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5	●	↗
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

BURUNDI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

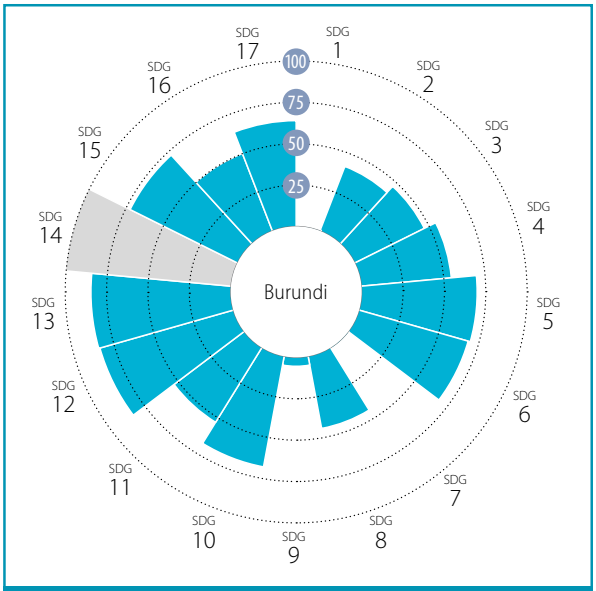


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

141 (OF 156)

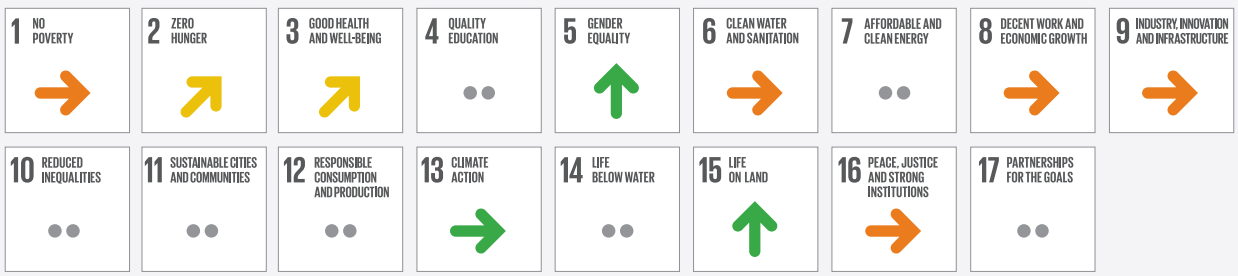


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

BURUNDI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	74.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	84.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	57.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.4	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	712.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.2	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	71.7	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	181.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	32.7	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.6	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	27.4	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.9	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.9	●	••
Mean years of schooling	3.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	79.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.7	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	72.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	103.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.4	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	7.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-9.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	7.1	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.6	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	5.2	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.8	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	45.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.9	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.6	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	5.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-10.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.3	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	77.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.1	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	75.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.4	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.2	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CABO VERDE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

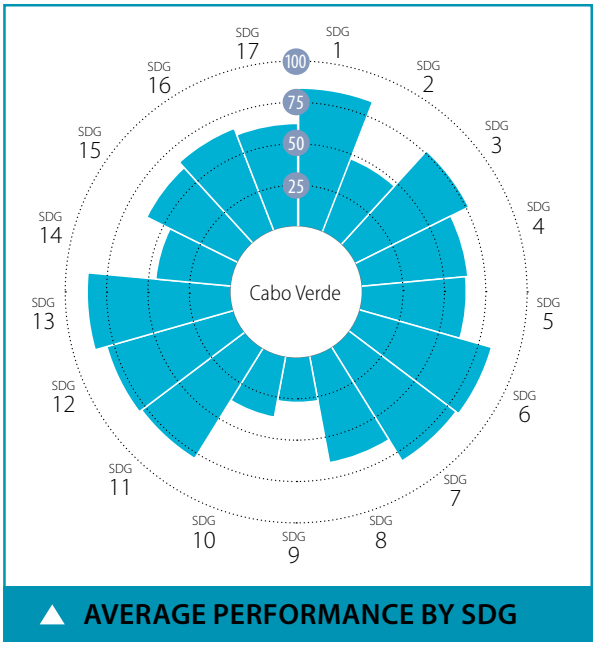
64.7

Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

88 (OF 156)

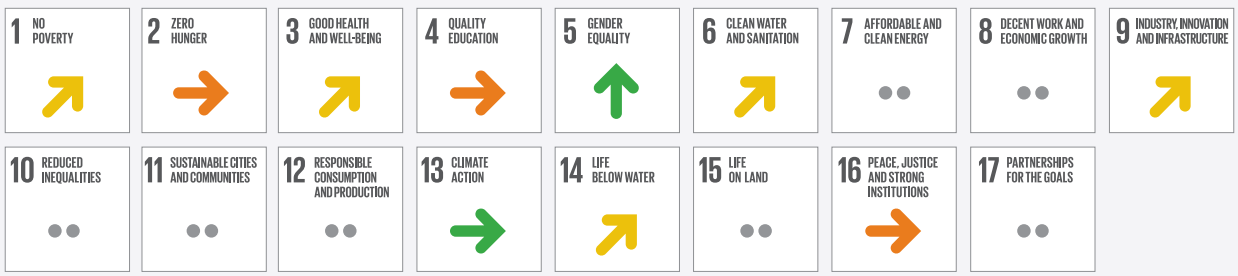


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CABO VERDE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	16.3		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	7.1		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11.8		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.2		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.2		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	137.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.1		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	84.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	74.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.6		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.2		
Mean years of schooling	4.8		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.6		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	69.3		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.6		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.5		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	65.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.0		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	90.2		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	70.9		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.3		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.3		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	50.3		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	66.5		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7		

	Value	Rating	Trend
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.0		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	39.6		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.5		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.4		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.2		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	97.1		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.7		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	23.6		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	26.8		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.7		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.7		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.8		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	282.7		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	91.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.4		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.3		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

CAMBODIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

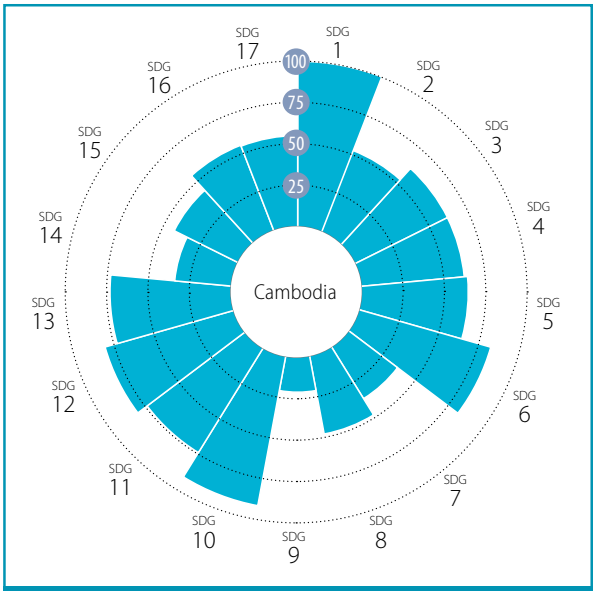


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

109 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CAMBODIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.2	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	161.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.2	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.6	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	345.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	149.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.0	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	49.9	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.8	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	4.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.4	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	67.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	91.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.8	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	56.1	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	13.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	0.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	32.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	29.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.8	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-92.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	85.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	52.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	60.6	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.9	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	61.4	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	22.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	99.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	55.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	73.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	19.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.6	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.3	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CAMEROON

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

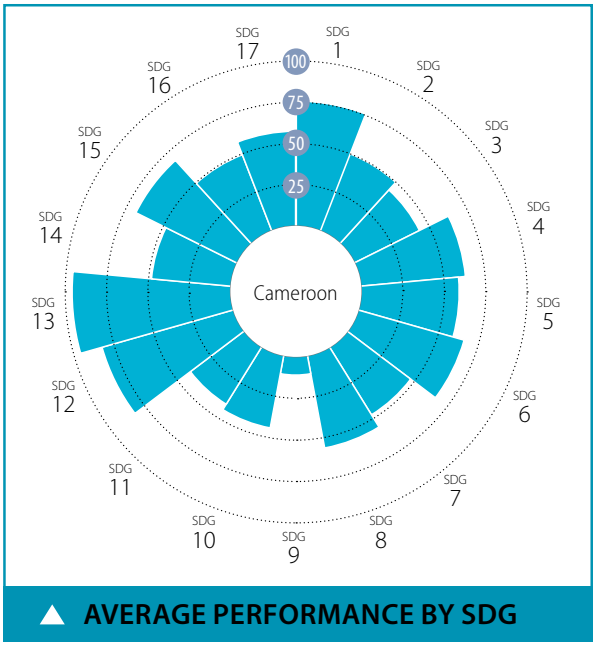


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

121 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CAMEROON

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	22.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	12.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	596.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.9		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	79.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	203.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.8		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.4		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.8		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.1		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	108.8		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.7		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.7		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.3		
Mean years of schooling	6.1		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	80.6		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	39.3		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	62.2		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	87.7		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.1		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.3		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.8		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	56.8		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	17.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.6		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.3		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10.5		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.7		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	66.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.5		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.0		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-103.8		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	257.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.5		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	40.8		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	48.7		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.9		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.6		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.9		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	114.4		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	66.1		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	47.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.3		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

CANADA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

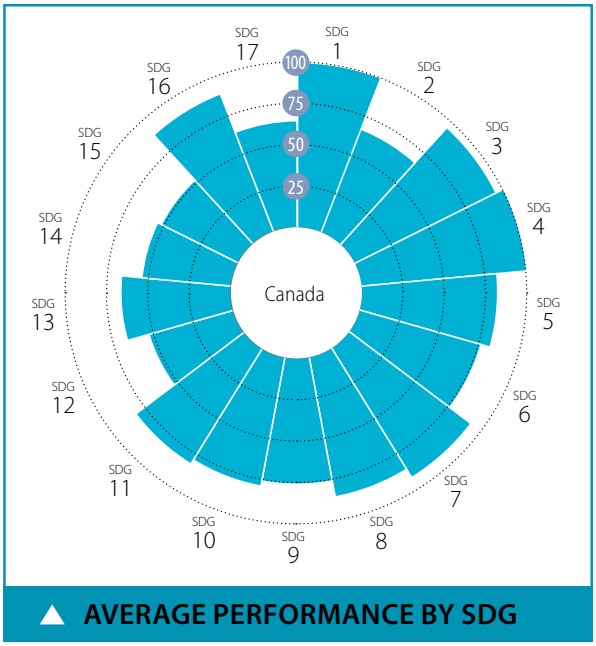
76.8

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

20 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CANADA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	14.2	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.2	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.8	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.4	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	11.0	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	15.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	14.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	100.0	●	••
Mean years of schooling	13.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	56.3	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	523.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	11.1	●	→
Resilient students (%)	38.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	103.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	86.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.3	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	18.2	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	76.8	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	20.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.7	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	73.4	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	68.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	77.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.6	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.0	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	14.7	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	43.5	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.0	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.2	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	10.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	7.2	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	10.2	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	20.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	55.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-15.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	61.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-35.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	15.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11423.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	3.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	94.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	29.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.9	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	113.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	84.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.8	●	••

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

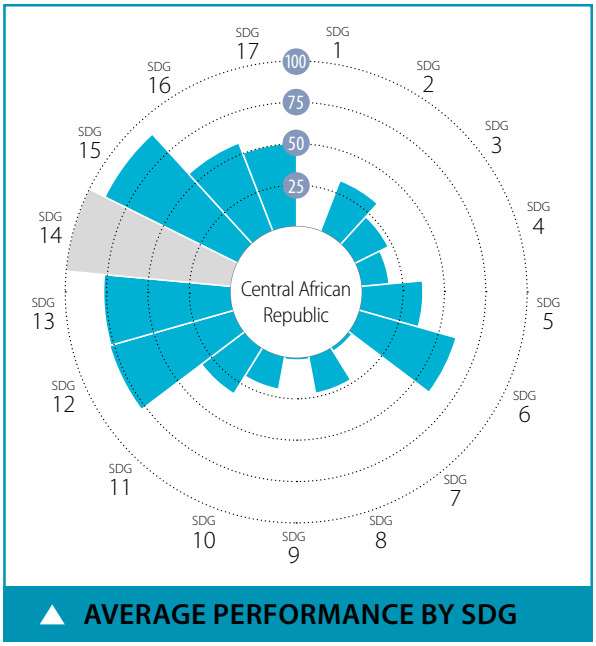


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

156 (OF 156)

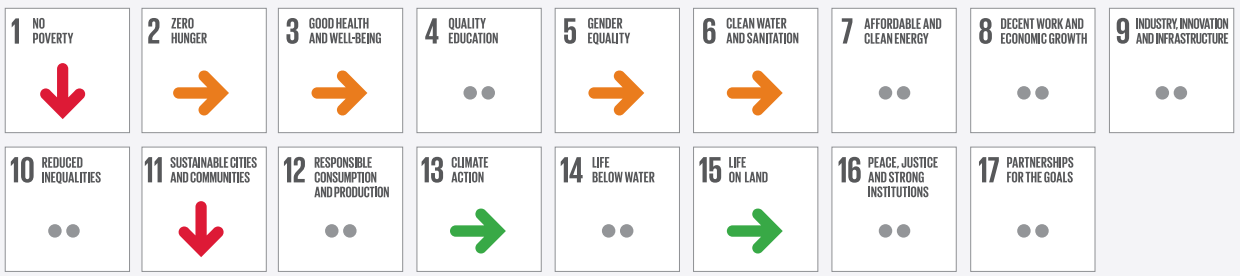


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	77.8	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	68.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	58.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.7	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.5	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	882.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	123.6	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	407.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.7	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.8	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.5	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	105.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	30.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	68.1	●	••
Mean years of schooling	4.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	48.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	49.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	79.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.6	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.1	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	25.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	12.3	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-14.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	13.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.5	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	56.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	46.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	42.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	15.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	23.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CHAD

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

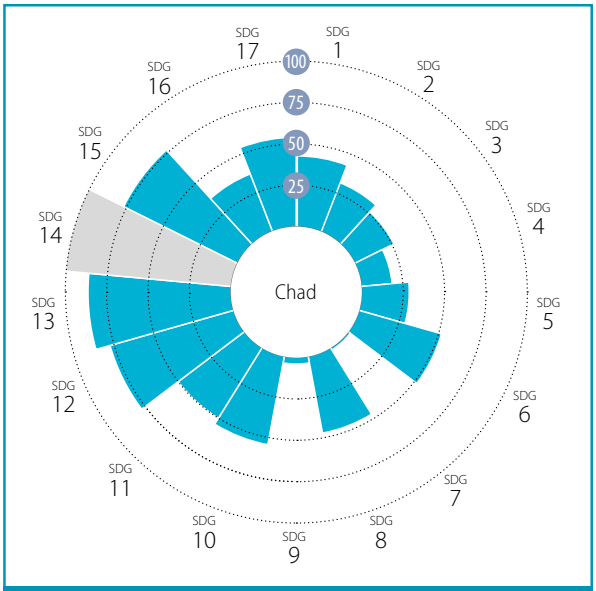


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

155 (OF 156)

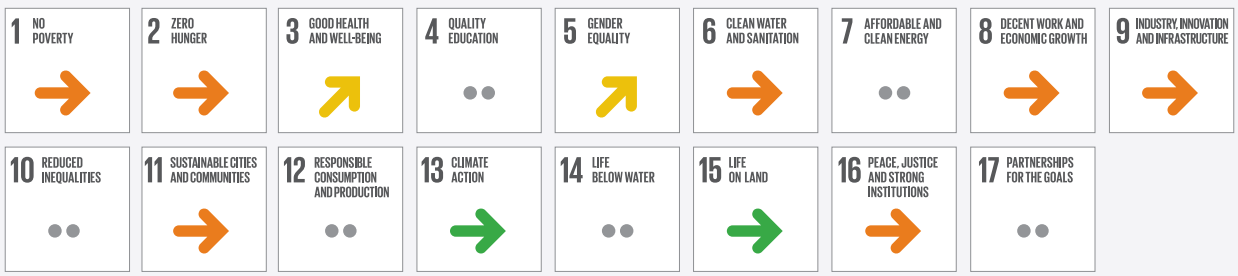


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CHAD

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	43.6		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	35.8		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	32.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.9		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	856.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.1		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	127.3		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	153.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.0		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	191.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.1		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	164.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	20.2		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	46.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	37.4		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	78.9		
Mean years of schooling	2.3		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	30.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	77.3		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	35.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.5		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.8		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	42.5		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.5		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.4		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	8.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.6		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.9		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	5.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.2		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	1.8		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.1		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	46.1		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	53.0		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.6		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.2		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.0		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	38.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.6		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.9		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	12.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	51.5		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.3		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

CHILE

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

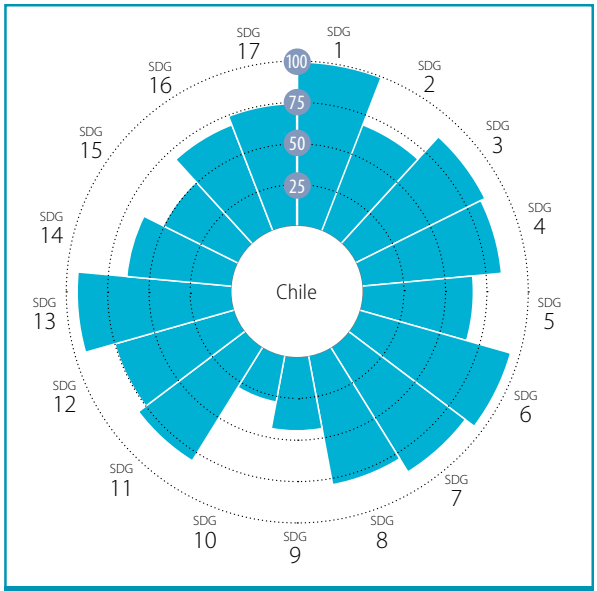


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

38 (OF 156)

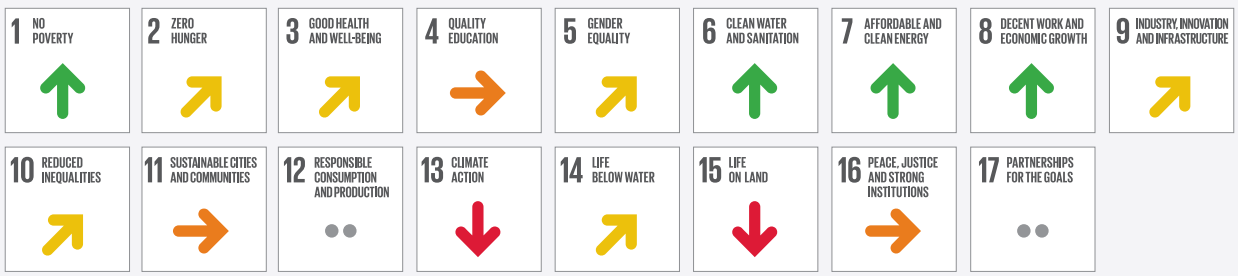


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CHILE

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.1	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.7	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.5	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	11.6	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	46.6	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	71.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	21.6	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	29.8	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	22.5	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	443.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.9	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	34.8	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	14.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	98.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	68.0	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.8	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	21.1	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.5	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.6	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	24.9	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	74.3	●	↑
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	62.7	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	18.0	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	66.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	72.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	1.1	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.7	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	26.8	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	16.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.3	●	→
Palma ratio	2.5	●	↗
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	16.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	20.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	23.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	87.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	50.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-31.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-12.8	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.7	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	189.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	-0.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	95.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	93.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	46.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	40.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.3	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	266.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	45.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	67.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.6	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.5	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	61.6	●	••

CHINA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

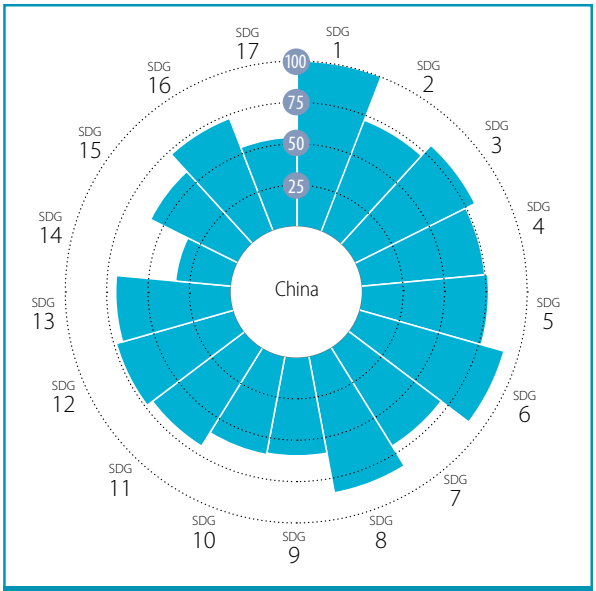


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

54 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CHINA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.2	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.1	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	169.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.0	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	7.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	4.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	91.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	80.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.2	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.8	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	29.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	57.2	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	3.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	53.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	69.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	72.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	58.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	25.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-5.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	22.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-12.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	20.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	34.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.4	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	8.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.0	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	120.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	1.0	●	••

COLOMBIA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

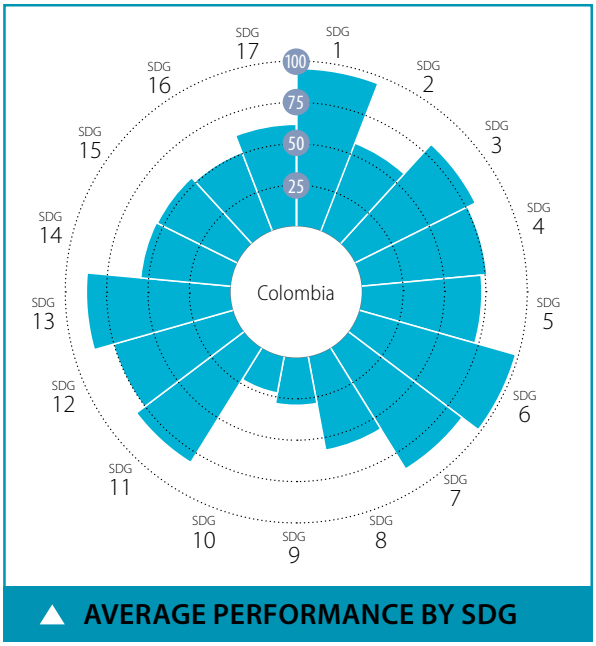
66.6

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

74 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

COLOMBIA

Performance by Indicator

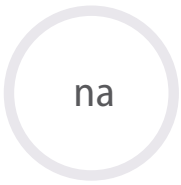
	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	4.6		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.7		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.1		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.3		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.2		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	64.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.3		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	32.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.6		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.6		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.9		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	49.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.1		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.2		
Mean years of schooling	7.6		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.5		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.6		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.7		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.2		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.8		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	91.2		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.9		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	9.0		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.1		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	46.9		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	25.8		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	55.3		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.0		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.5		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.2		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.2		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.9		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.8		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6557.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.9		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.0		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.0		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	36.0		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.8		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.6		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.3		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	26.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	237.8		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.8		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.9		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.2		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

COMOROS

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

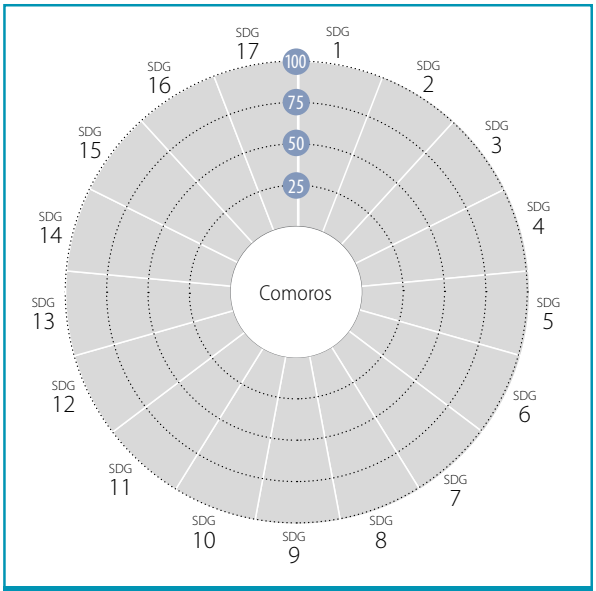


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

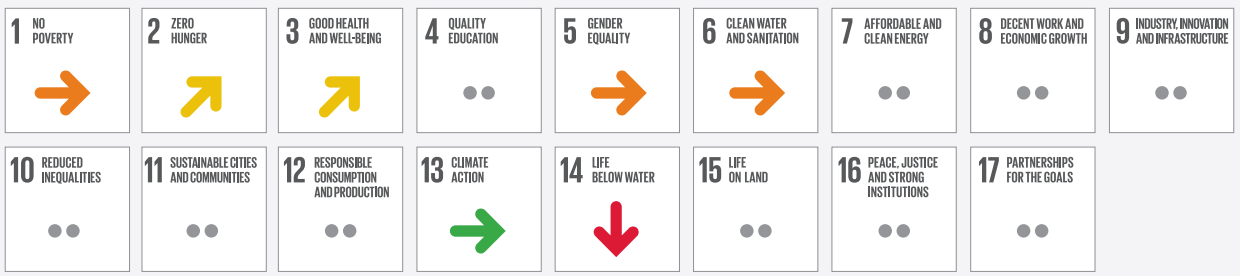


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

COMOROS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.8	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	73.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	146.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.6	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.5	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.2	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.9	●	••
Mean years of schooling	4.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	71.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	54.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	66.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.6	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.7	●	↓
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.2	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	73.8	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	7.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.3	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	7.9	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	17.1	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	44.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	37.4	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	24.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	18.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	87.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

CONGO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

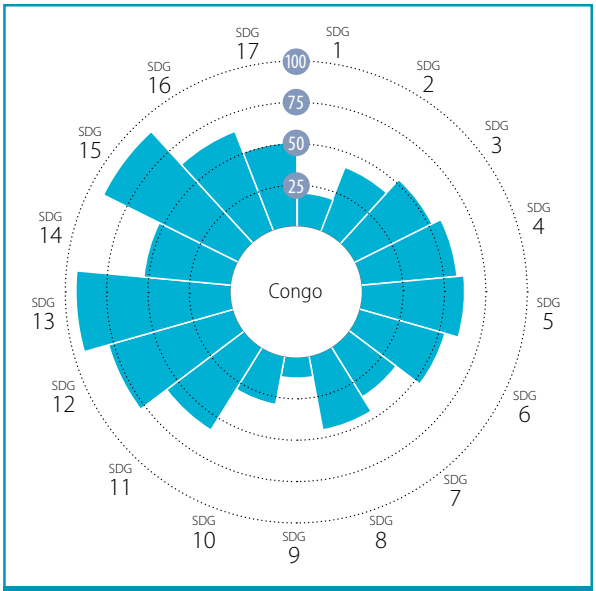


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

130 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CONGO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	50.8	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	60.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.6	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	442.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.1	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	378.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.2	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.8	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	168.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.7	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	114.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.8	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	80.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	31.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	82.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	93.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	43.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	17.6	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	26.1	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.9	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	8.1	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.4	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	52.6	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	53.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	82.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4830.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.2	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	41.2	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	27.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	95.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	23.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.5	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

COSTA RICA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

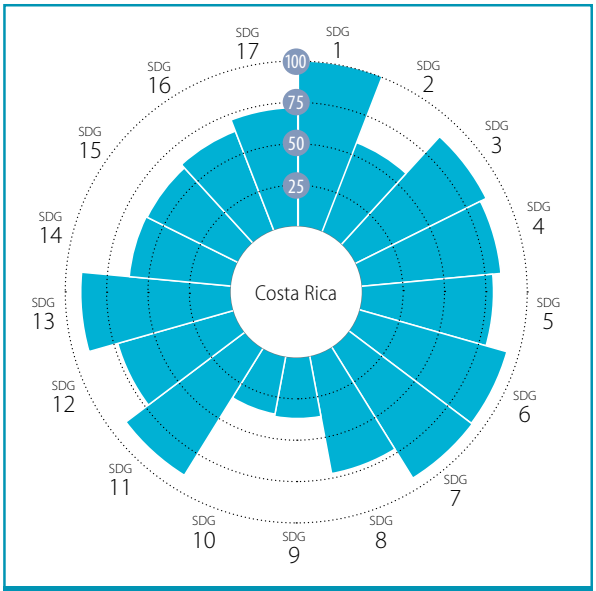


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

33 (OF 156)

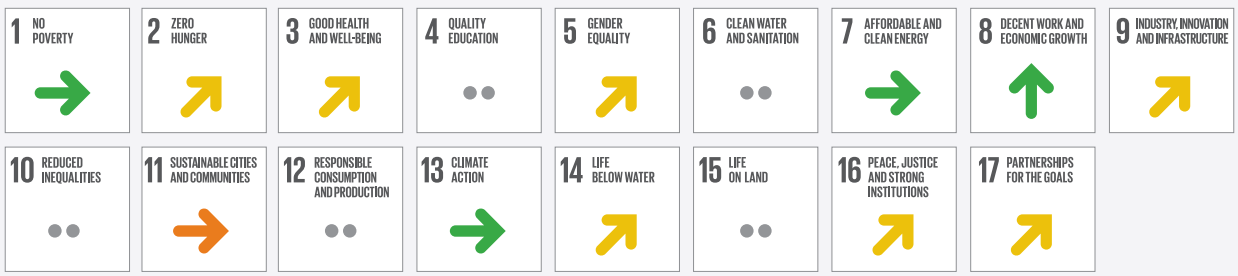


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

COSTA RICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.5	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.9	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	79.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	54.6	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69.4	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.6	●	••
Mean years of schooling	8.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	61.3	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.1	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.4	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	95.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	67.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.5	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	66.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	108.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.1	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.2	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.4	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-46.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	69.6	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	16.3	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	291.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	59.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.1	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.2	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.8	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

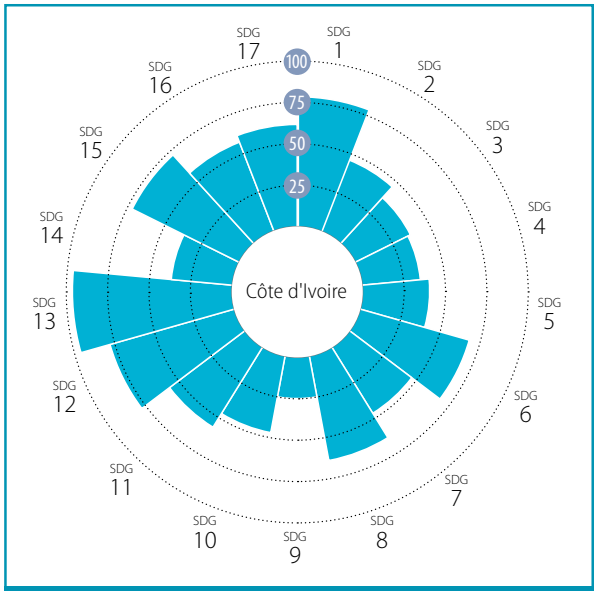


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

122 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	23.0	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	7.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.6	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	645.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.6	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	91.8	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	153.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.3	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	133.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.5	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	83.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	5.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	53.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	54.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	63.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	72.7	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.6	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	61.9	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	18.5	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.6	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.5	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	43.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	70.2	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	35.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	152.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	78.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	41.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	36.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.3	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	14.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	53.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.0	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	65.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.4	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.2	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CROATIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

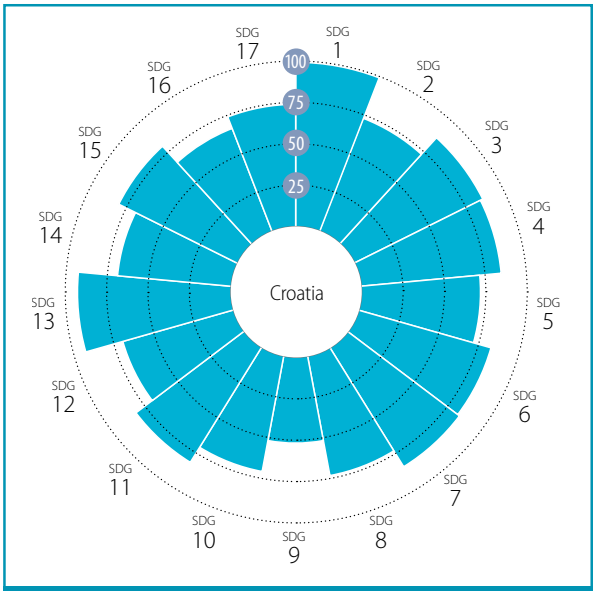


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

21 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CROATIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.8	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	43.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	9.2	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	78.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.9	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.5	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	11.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	96.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.5	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	90.5	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	60.1	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.6	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	94.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	86.1	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.8	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	72.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	25.7	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.9	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.2	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	21.8	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	29.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	53.5	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.0	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	179.5	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	50.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.9	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.2	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.9	●	••

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	78.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	69.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	49.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.4	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CUBA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

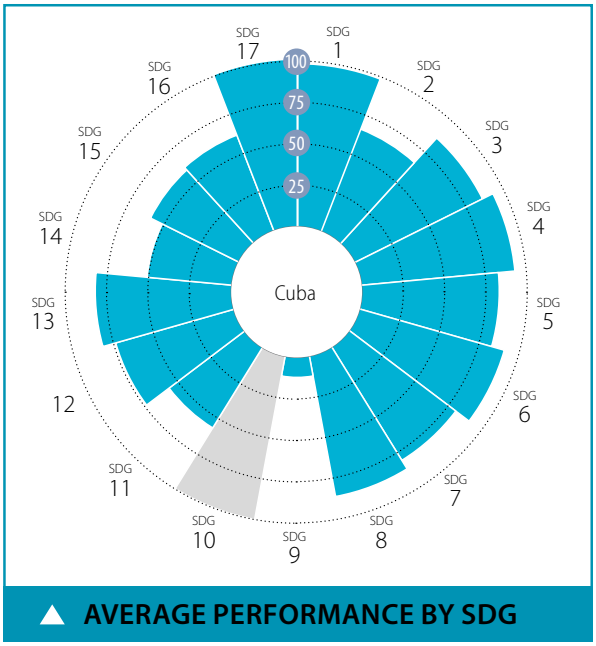
71.3

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

42 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CUBA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.9	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.9	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	33.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	79.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	45.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.4	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.4	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.8	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	95.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	61.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	48.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.2	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	87.2	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.6	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	38.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	85.8	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	8.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-51.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.0	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	58.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	59.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.9	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	505.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	47.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	23.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CYPRUS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

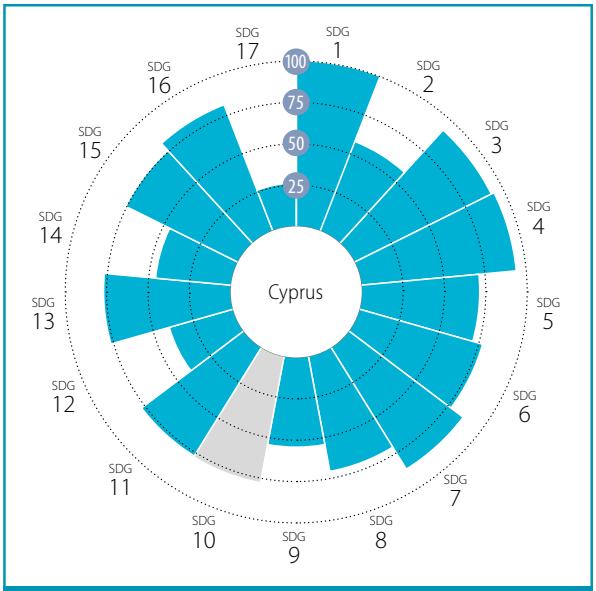


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

50 (OF 156)

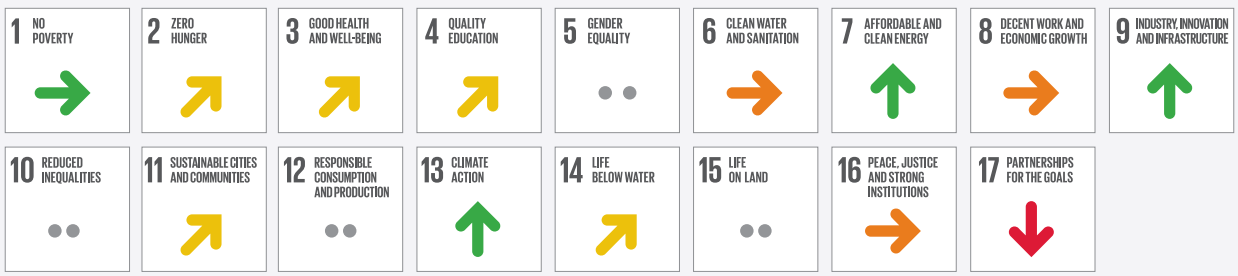


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CYPRUS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.7	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.6	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.5	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.5	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.1	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.4	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.7	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	97.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	86.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.9	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.6	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	37.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	14.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	88.7	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.8	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	75.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	96.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	39.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	16.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	29.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	23.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	170.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	60.1	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	66.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	10.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	46.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.5	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4.0	●	••

CZECH REPUBLIC

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

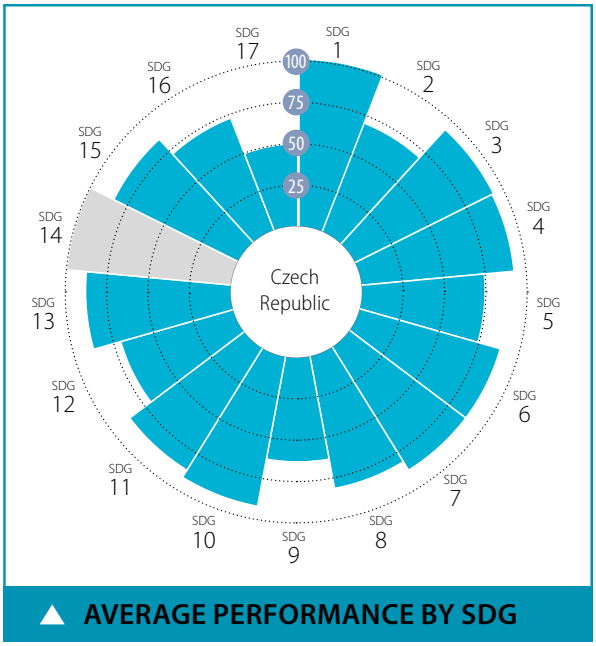
78.7

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

13 (OF 156)

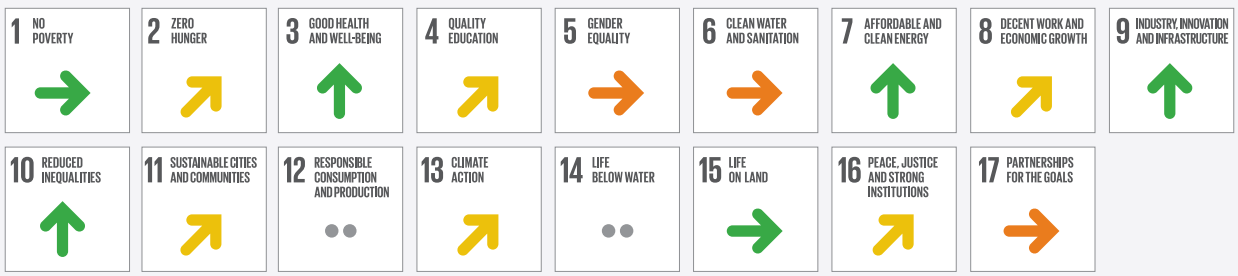


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

CZECH REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	6.4	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.3	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.5	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	78.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76.8	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.8	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	32.6	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.2	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	12.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	23.0	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	490.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	20.7	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	24.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	96.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	76.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.0	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	16.3	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	97.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.9	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	14.8	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	81.0	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	73.6	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.6	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	80.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.9	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	7.1	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.6	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	60.9	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	32.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30.2	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	4.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	21.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	11.6	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	31.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	26.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.2	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-3.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1586.3	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	7.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	197.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	73.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	52.9	●	••

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

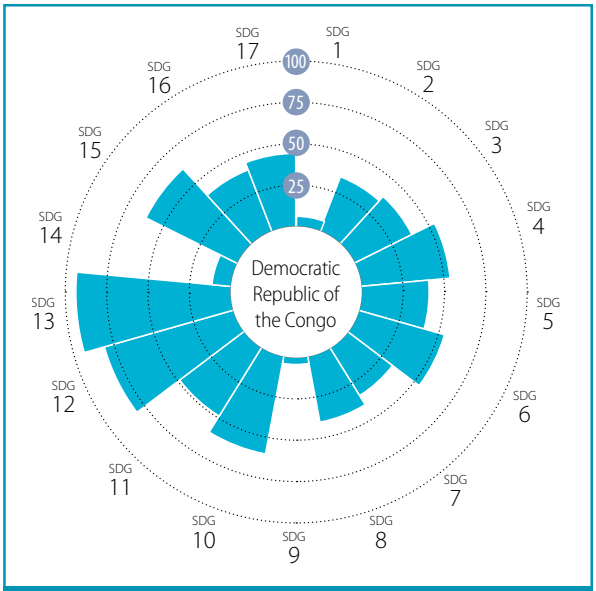


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

154 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	70.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	59.8	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.7	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	693.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	94.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	323.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	196.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.5	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	125.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.9	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	54.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	49.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	97.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.8	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.7	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	13.5	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	5.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	25.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	6.2	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.0	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	46.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	62.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	74.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	39.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	32.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	26.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	24.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	38.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.8	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

DENMARK

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

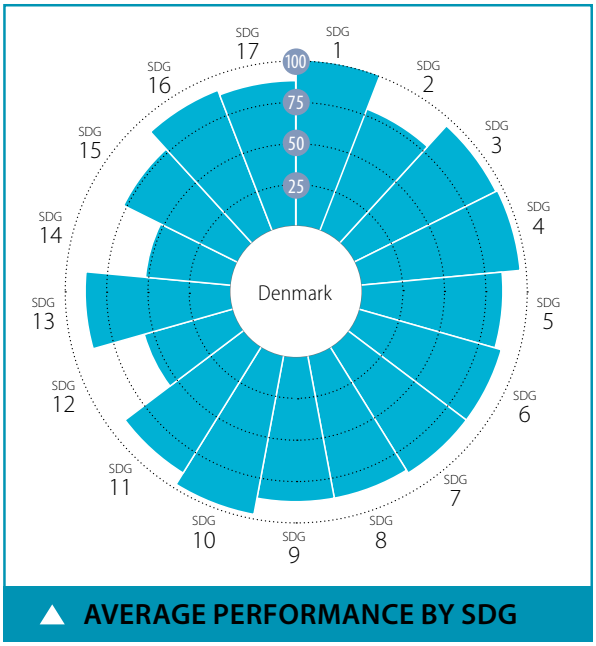
84.6

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

2 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

DENMARK

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	5.5	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.6	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	13.2	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	17.0	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	38.2	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	504.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	15.9	●	↗
Resilient students (%)	27.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	97.7	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.4	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	5.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	20.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	33.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.9	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.2	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	8.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	97.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	123.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.8	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	58.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.0	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	14.9	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	51.8	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	6.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	28.7	●	→
Palma ratio	0.9	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	11.0	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	18.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	24.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	45.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-115.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.9	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2259.0	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	67.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	95.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	45.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	12.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	56.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	82.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	88.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	19.9	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	52.5	●	••

DJIBOUTI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

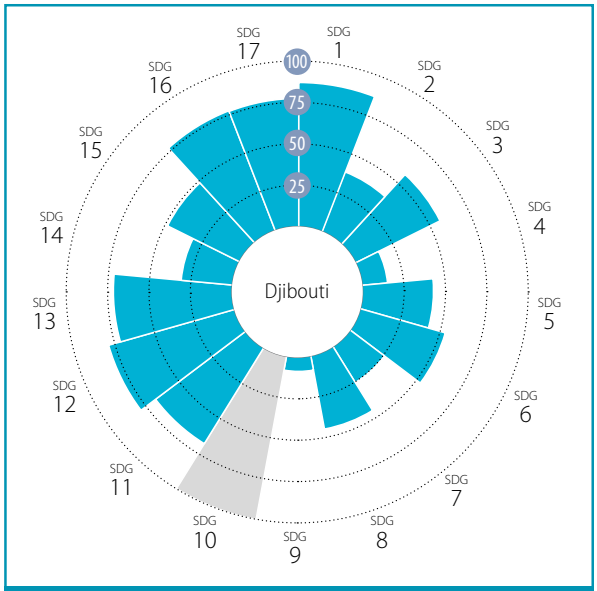


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

138 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

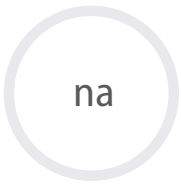
SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	14.8	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	4.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64.2	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	335.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.5	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	19.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	59.1	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	4.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	51.8	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	72.2	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.4	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	77.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	46.7	●	↓
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	10.2	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	12.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.8	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	13.1	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	11.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	51.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-34.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	52.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	46.7	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	67.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	91.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

DOMINICA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

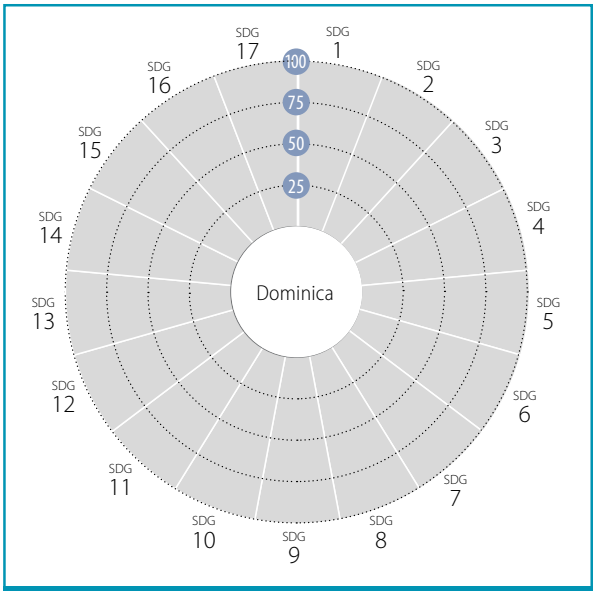


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

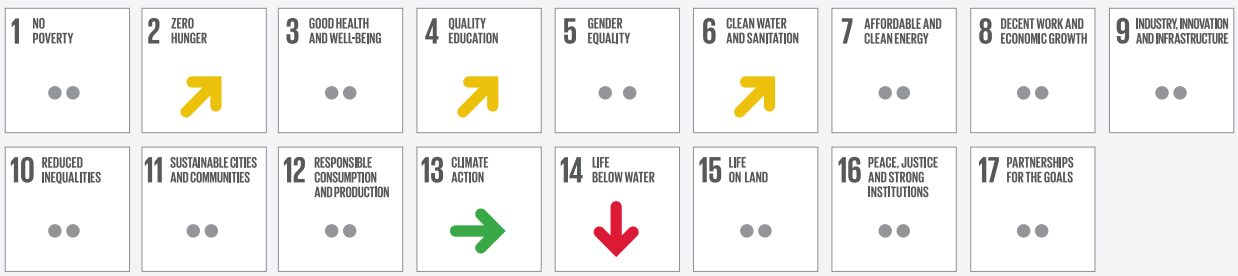


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

DOMINICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.8		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.0		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.8		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	24.6		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.6		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.6		
Mean years of schooling	7.9		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.0		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.0		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	91.9		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.8		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	67.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	40.7		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.6		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	77.8		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.1		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	25.3		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	92.1		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.3		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.1		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	301.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.1		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

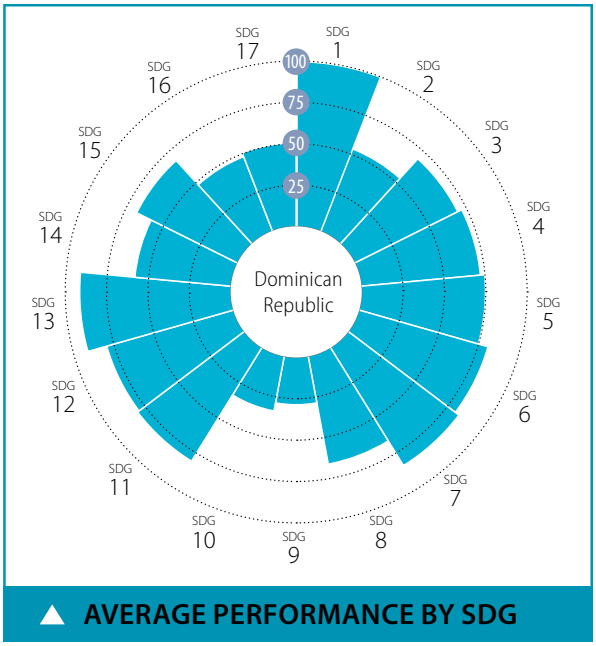
66.4

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

75 (OF 156)

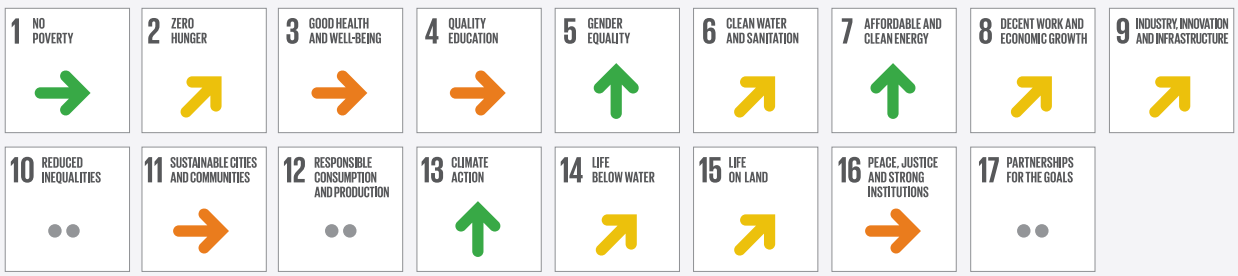


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	92.0	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.7	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	60.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.7	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	36.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.8	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	96.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.1	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	105.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	68.4	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.5	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.7	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	43.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	98.5	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	91.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	56.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.5	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	61.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	49.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	51.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	83.7	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-45.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.1	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	51.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	49.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	4.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	9.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	242.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	35.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	88.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	12.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.4	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ECUADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

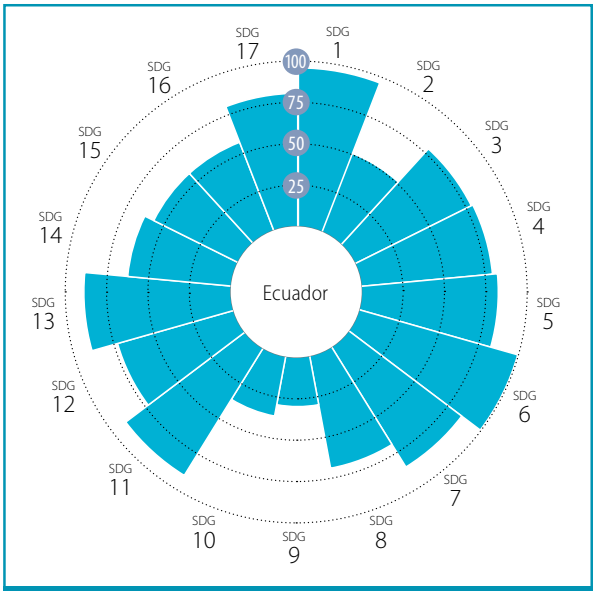


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

46 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ECUADOR

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	3.2	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.5	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.1	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.2	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	64.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.2	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	50.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.7	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	74.6	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.7	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	8.3	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	97.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	68.2	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.0	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	51.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.8	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	46.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	12.8	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.3	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	6.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.8	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3921.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	68.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	40.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.2	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.9	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	151.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.3	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	94.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.4	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

EGYPT

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

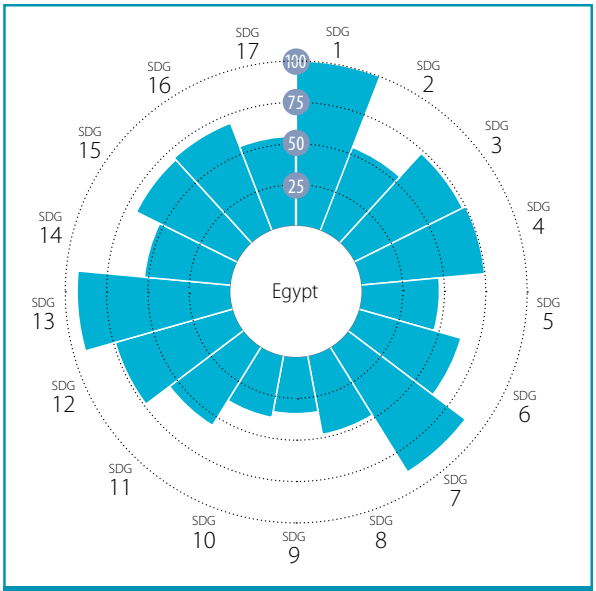


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

97 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

EGYPT

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	33.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.5	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	79.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.3	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.2	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.9	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.5	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	7.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	81.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	30.1	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	159.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	32.8	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	12.1	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	41.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	47.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.0	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	23.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	104.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.4	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.2	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	144.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	52.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	27.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.5	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	78.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	76.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.5	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

EL SALVADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

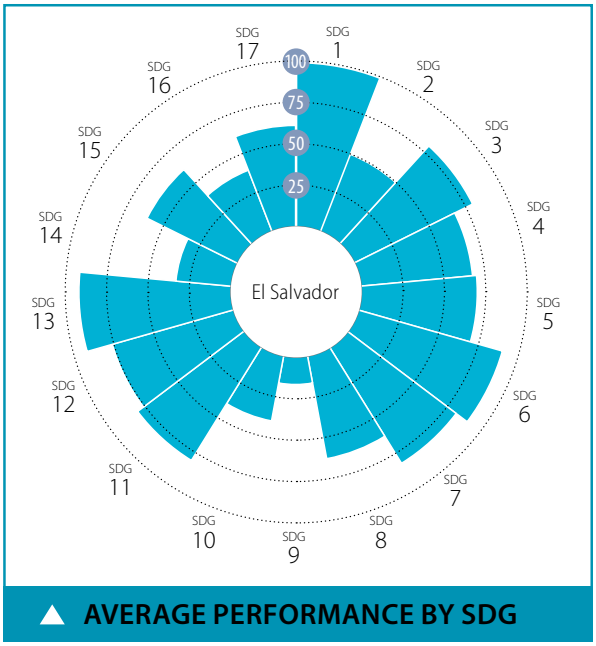
64.1

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

92 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

EL SALVADOR

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.2	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.0	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	54.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.0	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	60.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	52.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.0	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	70.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.8	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	6.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	89.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	59.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.1	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.0	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.1	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	95.1	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	82.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.4	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.5	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	29.0	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.1	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	37.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.7	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	4.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	41.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	22.0	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	100.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.5	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	108.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	532.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	8.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.2	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.7	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

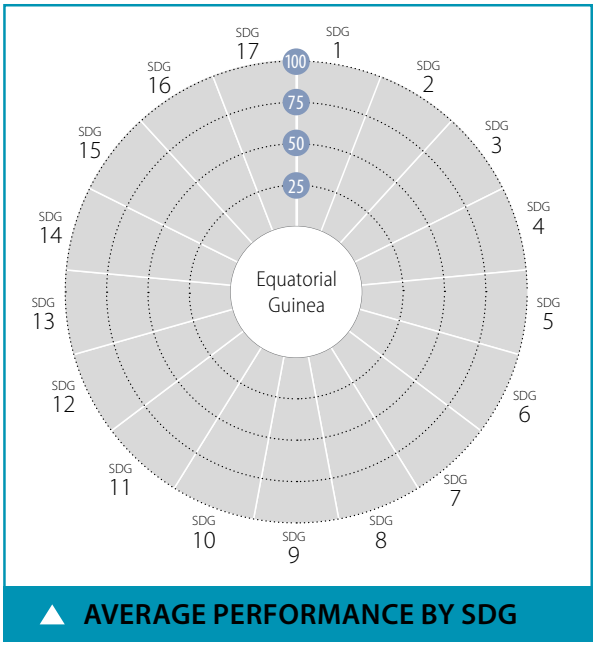
na

Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Performance by Indicator

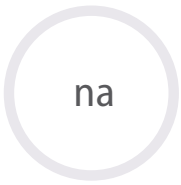
	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.0	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.0	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	90.9	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	181.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.7	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	179.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.8	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.2	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	157.9	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	19.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.2	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	43.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	5.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	65.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	54.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	90.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.0	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.6	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	74.5	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	67.6	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	21.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-8.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.9	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	23.8	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	47.1	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	48.1	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.7	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	60.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	30.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	59.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	53.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17.0	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.0	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

ERITREA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

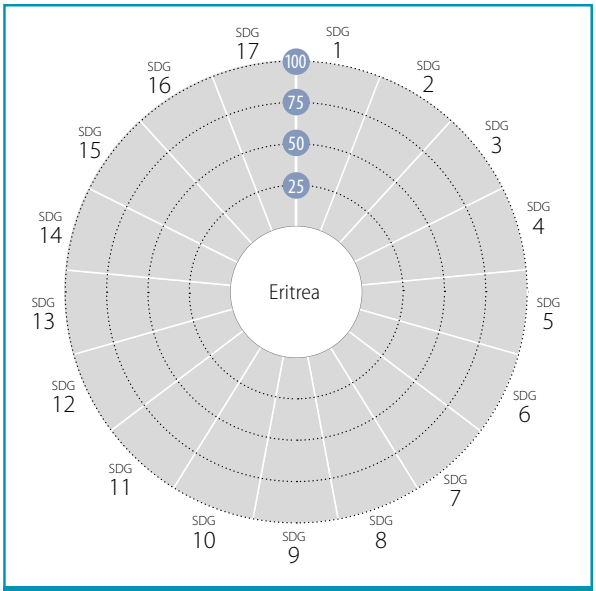


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ERITREA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	38.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	19.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.3	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.0	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.4	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	501.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.4	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.7	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	53.5	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	39.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	42.4	●	→
Mean years of schooling	3.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	69.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	86.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	19.3	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	45.8	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	13.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.4	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	1.2	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	43.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	69.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	16.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-12.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	56.5	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	50.2	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	10.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	66.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

ESTONIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

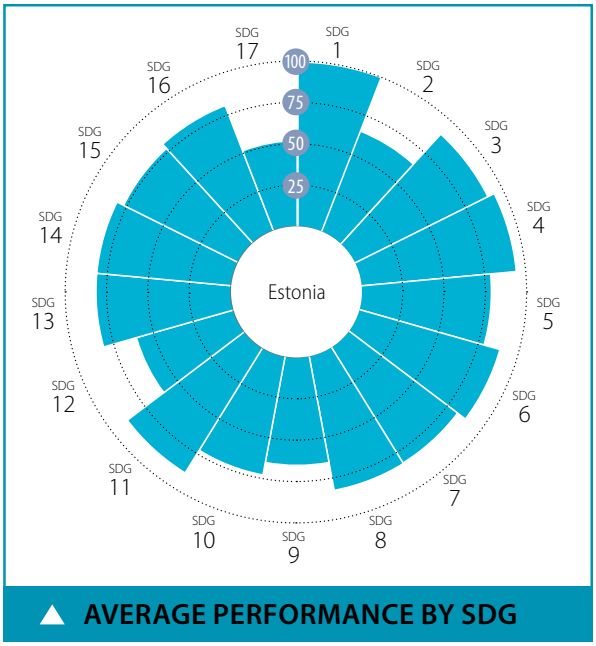
78.3

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

16 (OF 156)

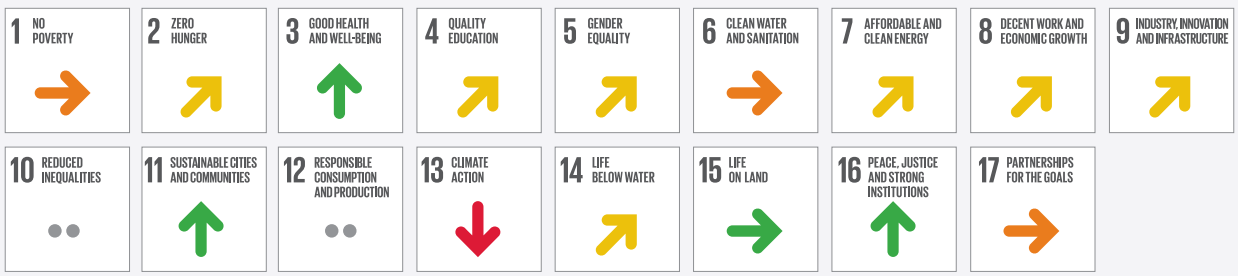


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ESTONIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.1	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	26.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.3	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	75.0	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.2	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	41.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	21.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	12.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	38.8	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	524.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	7.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	8.8	●	→
Resilient students (%)	48.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.4	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	106.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	80.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.7	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	28.3	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	81.7	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	22.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	91.7	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	27.5	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.0	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	14.5	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	87.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	121.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.4	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	34.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	6.9	●	↓
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	7.4	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (%)	50.3	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	35.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	37.4	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	31.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	9.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	8.3	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	68.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-4.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	27.8	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	14.8	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-3.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	38.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	12.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	65.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	97.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	1.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.9	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	215.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	70.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	5.4	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	71.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.9	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	50.9	●	••

ESWATINI (FORMER SWAZILAND)

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

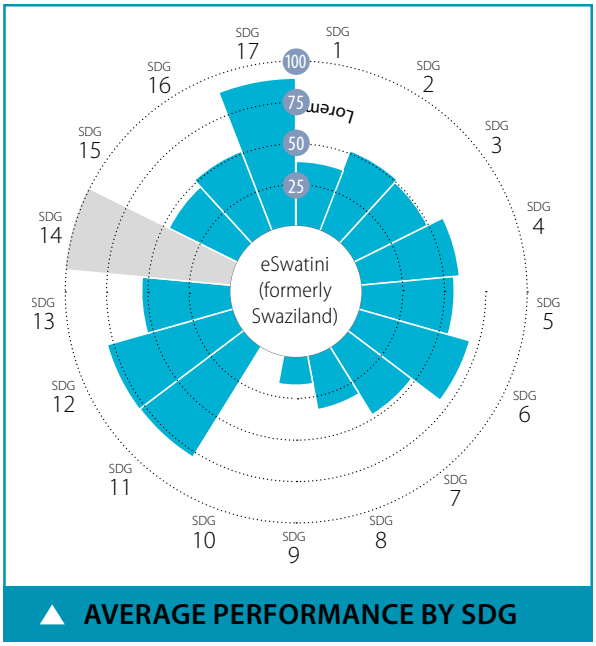


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

136 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ESWATINI (FORMER SWAZILAND)

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	44.8		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	40.3		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.6		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	389.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	398.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	5.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.1		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	121.2		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.9		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	78.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.2		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	76.2		
Mean years of schooling	6.8		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.5		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.7		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	88.9		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	63.5		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.6		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.0		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	32.4		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	65.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	35.3		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	28.6		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	26.4		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	28.6		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.6		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.8		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	65.0		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	21.6		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.3		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.7		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-43.6		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.7		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	18.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	6.2		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.2		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	280.5		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	53.5		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.3		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.3		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	28.6		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

ETHIOPIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

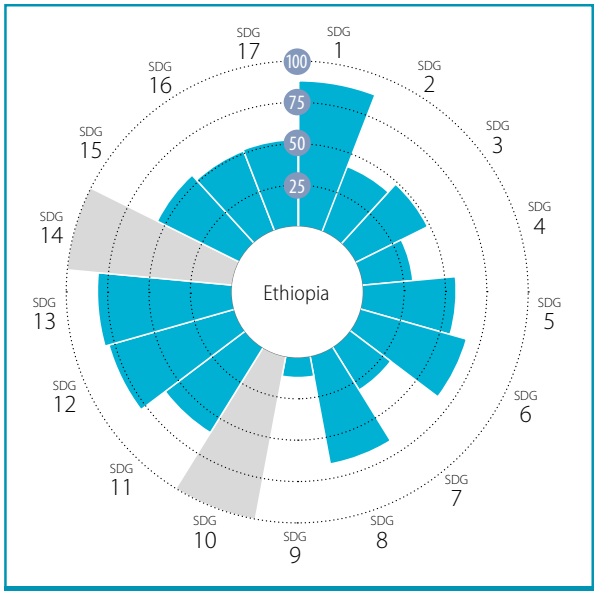


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

128 (OF 156)

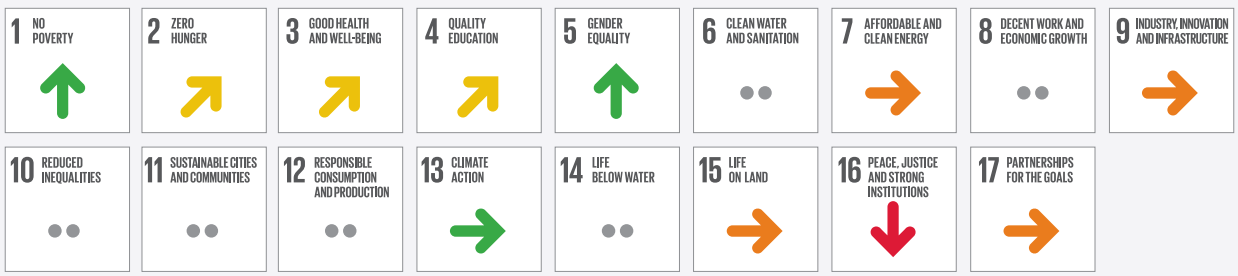


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ETHIOPIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	16.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.4	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.5	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	177.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	96.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.3	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.8	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.9	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.4	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	2.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	55.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	36.6	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	43.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	87.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	27.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.8	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	35.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	119.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	2.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.8	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

FIJI

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

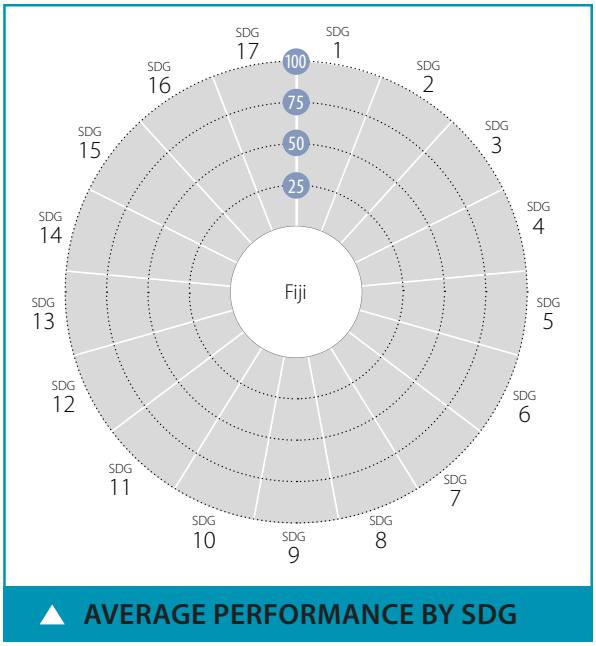
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Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

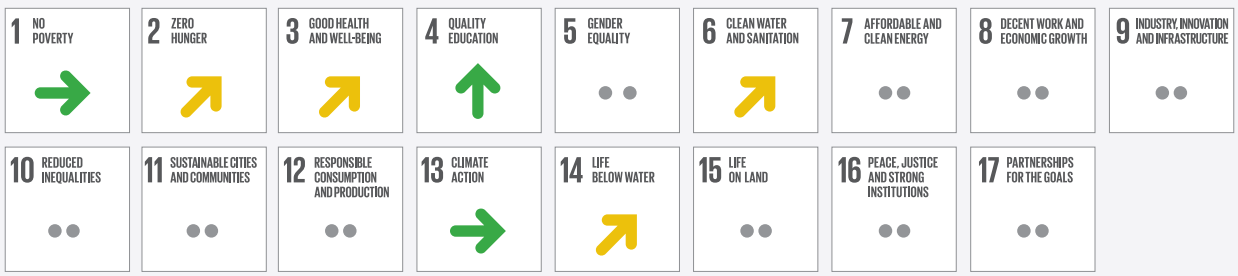


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

FIJI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	30.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.0	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	31.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	81.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.8	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	43.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.6	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	10.5	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	27.8	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	106.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	54.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.7	●	↓
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.7	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	36.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.3	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	46.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	54.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	7.9	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.0	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-111.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.5	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	70.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	51.8	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	24.2	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	174.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.1	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.3	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

FINLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

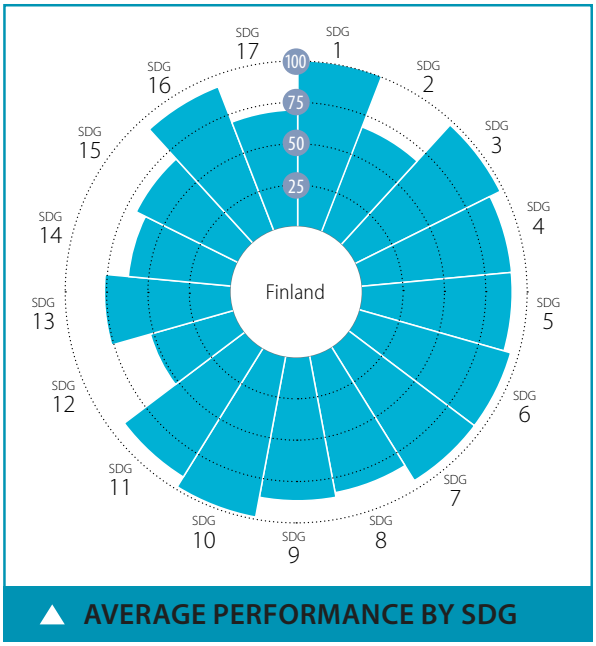


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

3 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

FINLAND

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	6.3	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	4.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.9	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.8	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	26.3	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	17.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.1	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	11.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	43.6	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	522.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.0	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	11.5	●	→
Resilient students (%)	42.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	103.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.0	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	18.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	96.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	43.2	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.8	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	70.0	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	87.7	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	152.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.1	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	54.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.9	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.9	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	14.3	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	52.6	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	27.4	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	23.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	28.3	●	→
Palma ratio	0.9	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	5.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	7.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	8.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	74.3	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.7	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	38.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	69.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	96.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	4.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	79.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	57.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	88.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.5	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	85.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.4	●	↑
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	52.7	●	••

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

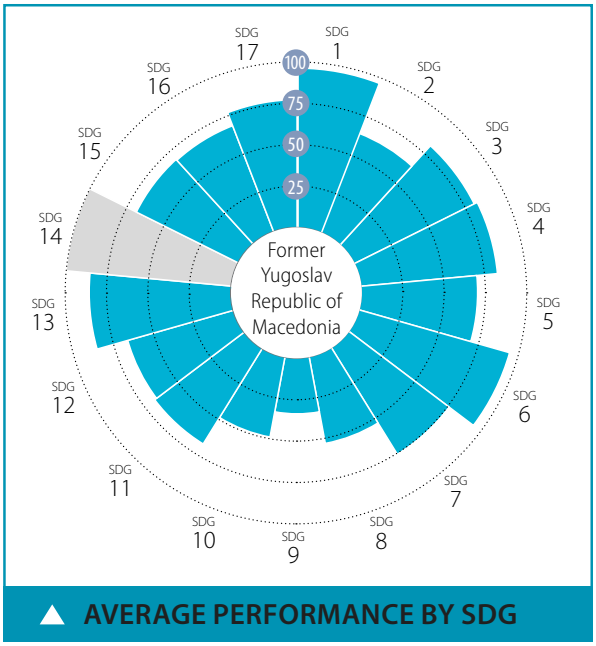
69.0

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

61 (OF 156)

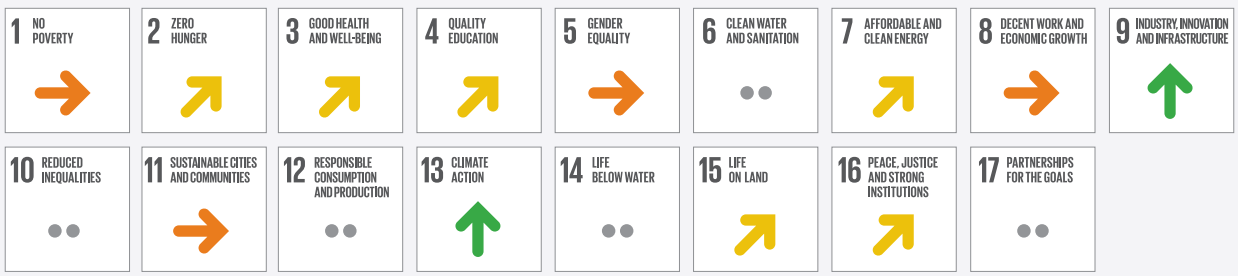


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	3.9		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.3		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.2		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.2		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	102.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.1		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	16.6		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.9		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.7		
Mean years of schooling	9.4		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.4		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.8		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	62.8		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.2		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.0		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	61.5		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.0		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	76.6		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	22.9		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	72.2		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	57.1		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.7		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	40.5		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.3		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	164.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.7		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	12.5		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.6		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

FRANCE

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

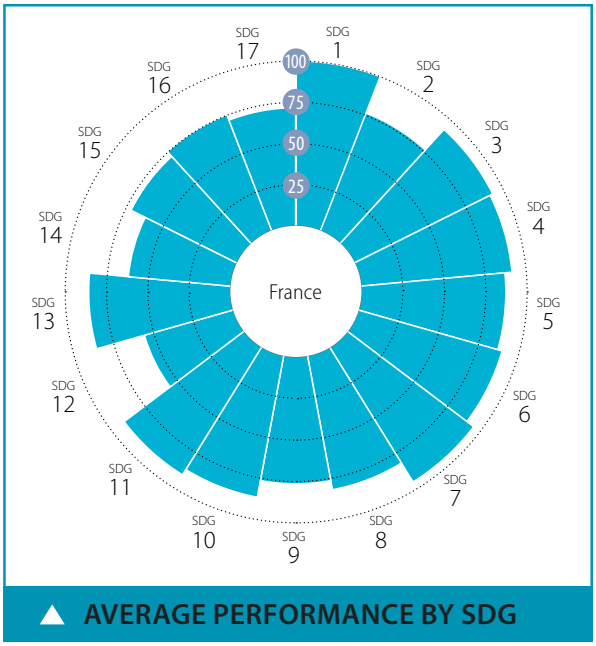
81.2

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

5 (OF 156)

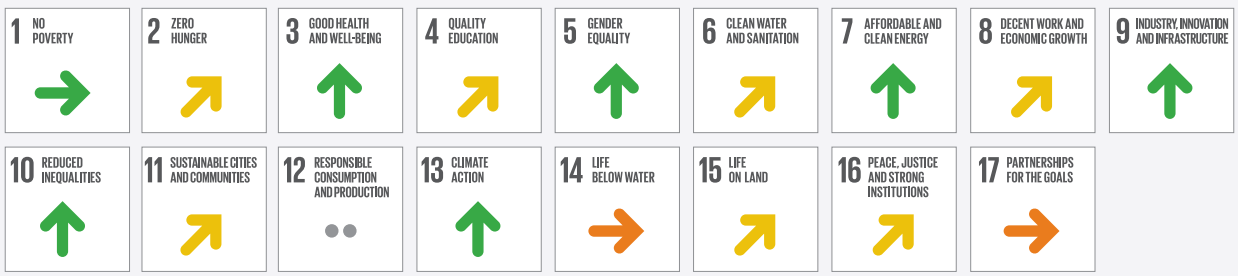


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

FRANCE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	8.1	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.1	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.0	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	13.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	→
Mean years of schooling	11.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	34.6	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	495.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.3	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	22.1	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	26.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	4.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	97.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	9.9	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	93.3	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.1	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	22.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.5	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	94.0	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	64.8	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	17.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	85.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	82.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.1	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	60.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	10.1	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	39.7	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	29.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.6	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	12.4	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	12.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	66.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	122.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.6	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	155.9	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	11.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	54.1	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	19.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	27.8	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	11.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	103.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	73.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	70.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	2.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.1	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.4	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	51.7	●	••

GABON

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

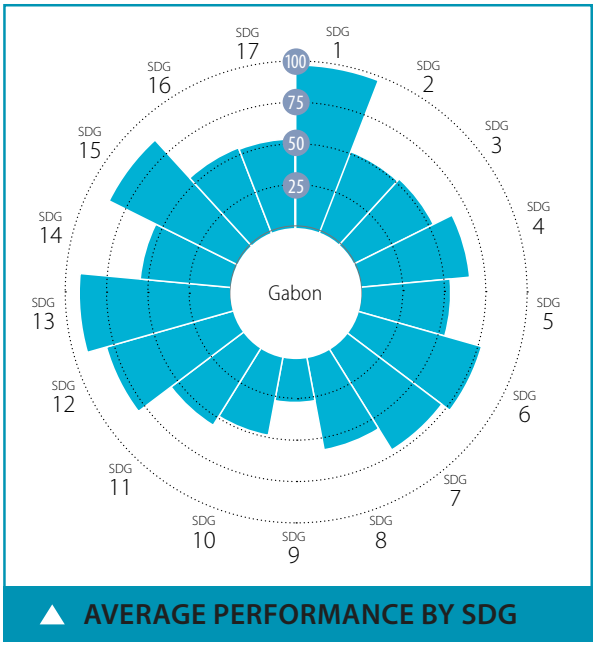


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

100 (OF 156)

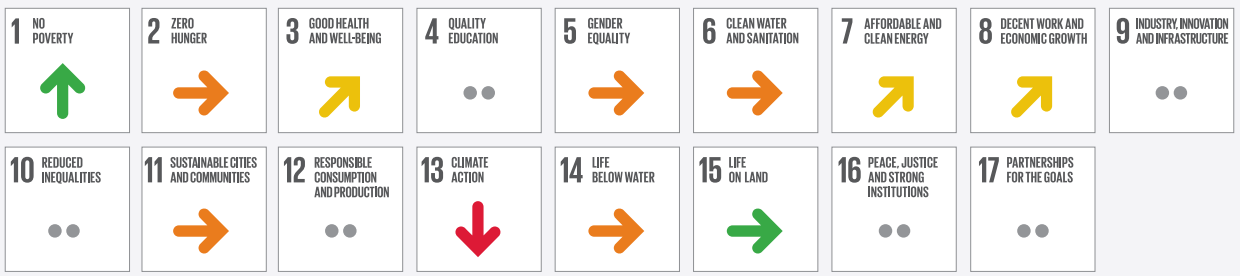


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GABON

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.6		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	15.0		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	291.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.8		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	485.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.5		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69.8		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	22.7		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	98.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.5		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		
Mean years of schooling	8.1		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.5		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	41.9		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	81.1		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	72.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.1		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.5		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.4		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	89.5		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	73.2		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.0		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	58.6		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	19.6		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	48.1		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	83.4		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.3		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	39.9		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.5		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	26.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-13.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.8		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.6		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	83.3		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	65.3		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	49.5		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	47.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	39.6		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.2		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	3.0		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.0		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	195.5		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	25.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	89.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	13.4		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

GAMBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

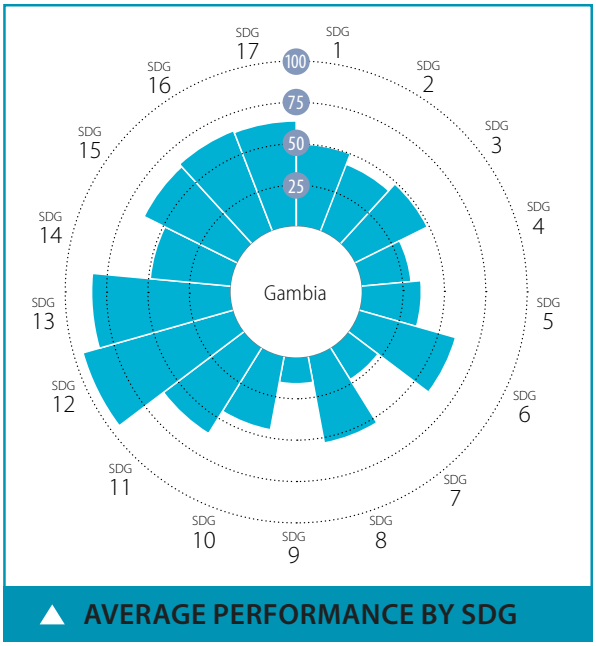


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

133 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GAMBIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	39.5	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	29.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.0	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	706.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.5	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	30.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.9	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.9	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.6	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	3.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	60.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	68.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	61.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	75.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.1	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	41.7	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	26.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	47.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	4.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	9.4	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.5	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.2	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	60.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.1	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	34.7	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.4	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	13.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	58.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	72.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	19.2	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.3	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

GEORGIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

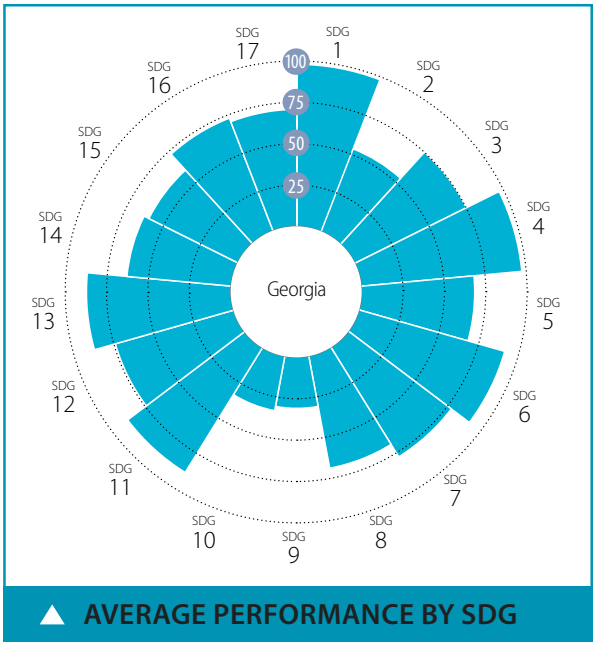


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

47 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GEORGIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	176.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	11.6	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	47.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.6	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.3	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	73.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.9	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	55.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	61.2	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	11.5	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	64.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	12.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	51.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	14.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	35.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.4	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	119.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	53.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.4	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	257.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	78.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	56.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.2	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.6	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.5	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

GERMANY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

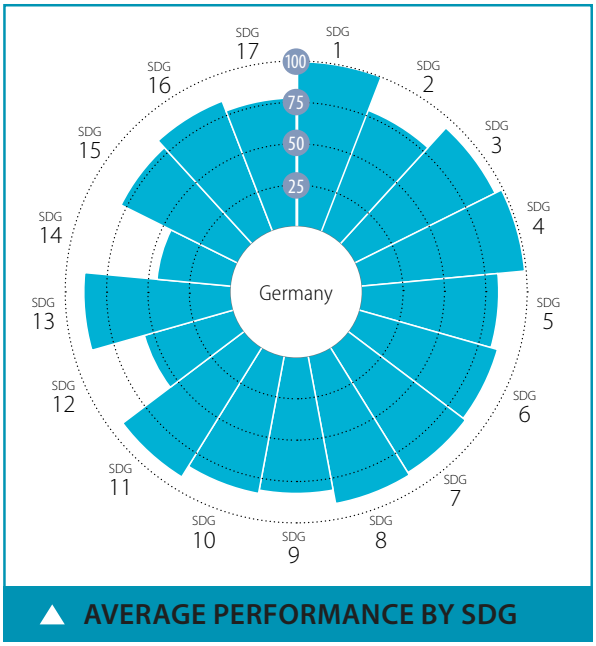
82.3

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

4 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GERMANY

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.5	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	4.2	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	27.5	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.9	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	13.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	28.3	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	508.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.0	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	33.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	94.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	15.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	41.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	14.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.1	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.3	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	9.6	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	74.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.9	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.2	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	54.3	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	28.4	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	24.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.4	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	9.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	14.0	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	5.1	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	96.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	205.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	775.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	25.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	40.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	57.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	80.6	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	11.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	78.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	69.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.2	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	81.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.2	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.1	●	••

GHANA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

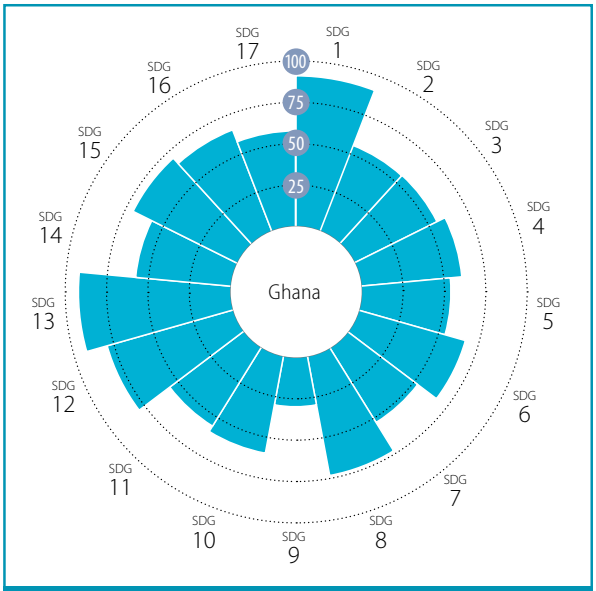


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

101 (OF 156)

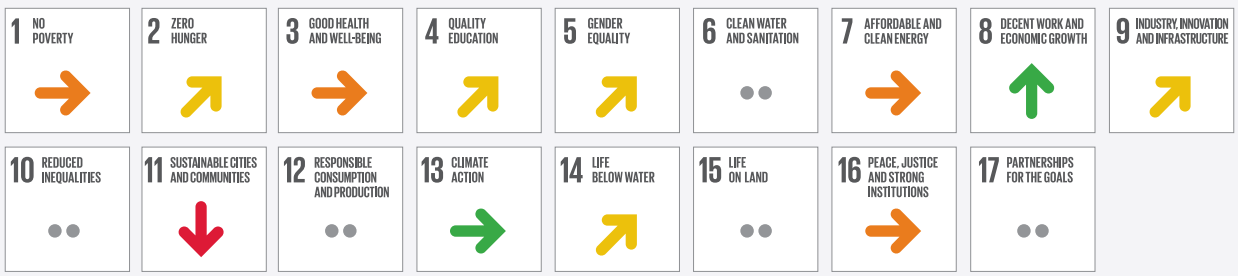


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GHANA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	10.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	319.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.9	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	156.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.3	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	161.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.1	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.4	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.6	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.6	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	6.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	47.8	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	73.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	94.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	78.3	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	20.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	57.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	34.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	69.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	42.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	512.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	40.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	57.6	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	11.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	54.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	70.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	21.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

GREECE

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

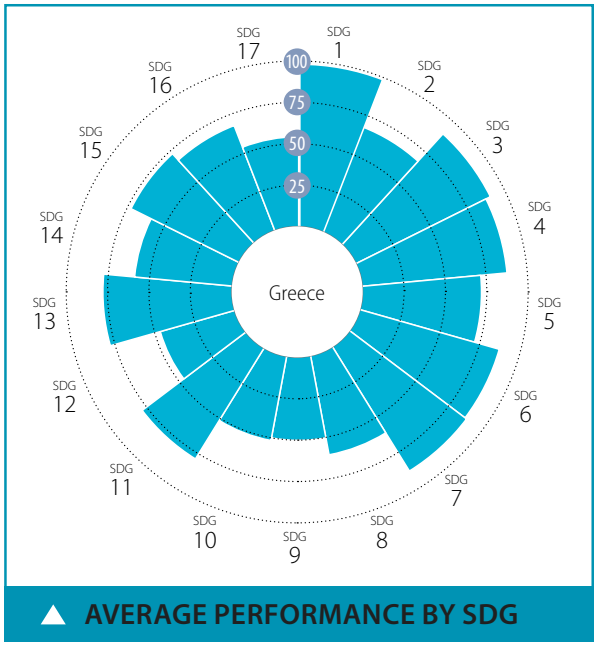
70.6

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

48 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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GREECE

Performance by Indicator

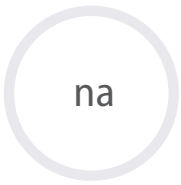
	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	14.9	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.7	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	9.0	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	27.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.6	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.5	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	30.2	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	458.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.5	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	32.7	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	18.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	95.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	75.1	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.3	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	4.5	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	19.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	17.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	85.5	●	↑
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	53.5	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	23.5	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	35.6	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.0	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	7.1	●	••
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.7	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	52.1	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.9	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.3	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	7.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.5	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	25.6	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	45.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	215.0	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.2	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	30.1	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	22.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	52.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	48.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	21.8	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	88.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	56.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	48.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	57.9	●	••

GRENADA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

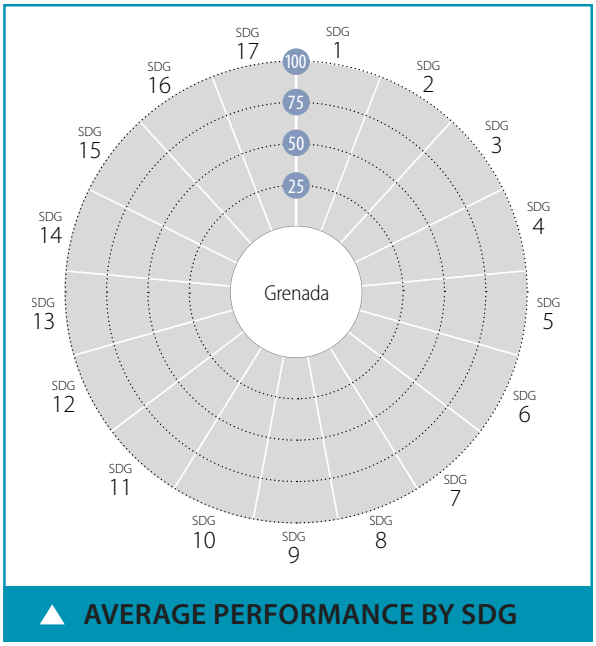


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

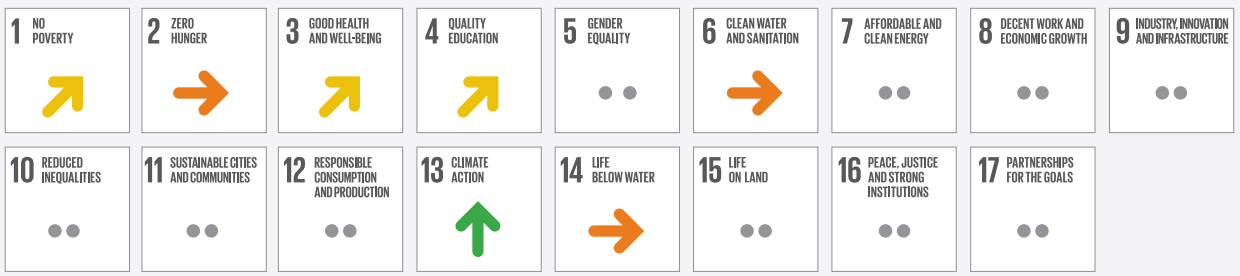


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GRENADA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	3.5		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.9		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.3		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.0		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.4		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.6		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	30.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.0		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.2		
Mean years of schooling	8.6		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.1		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.3		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.3		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.1		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	12.3		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	90.8		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.4		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	55.9		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.8		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.1		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.7		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.2		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.4		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	68.9		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	35.8		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.7		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.3		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	469.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	52.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

GUATEMALA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

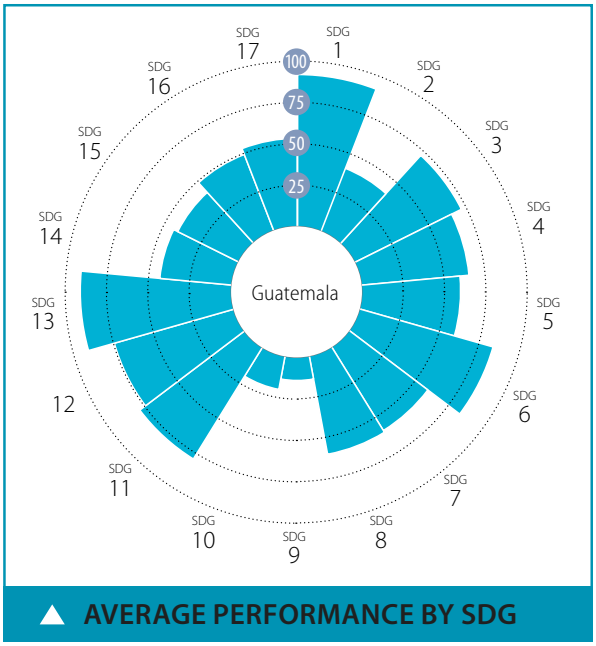
58.2

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

117 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GUATEMALA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	8.0	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	4.5	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.2	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	88.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.0	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.5	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.9	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	72.5	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	65.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	54.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.6	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	6.3	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.2	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	47.8	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.4	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	85.5	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	36.1	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	44.1	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	34.5	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.9	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	55.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	34.8	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-84.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	87.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	33.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	34.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	18.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.9	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	16.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	31.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	115.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	96.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	25.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

GUINEA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

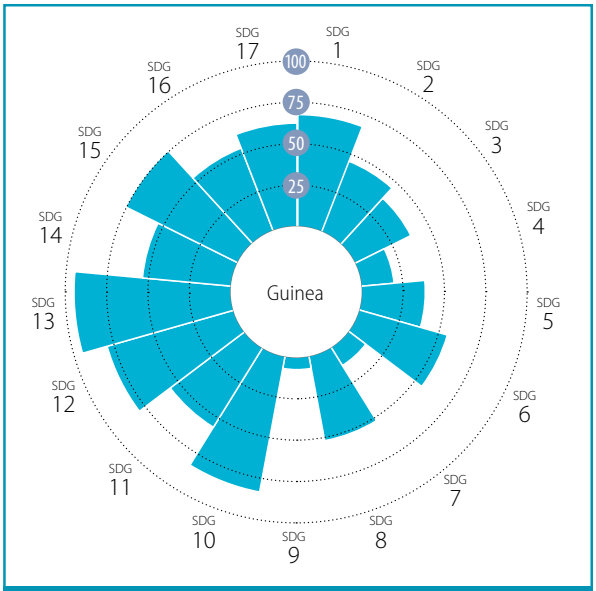


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

131 (OF 156)

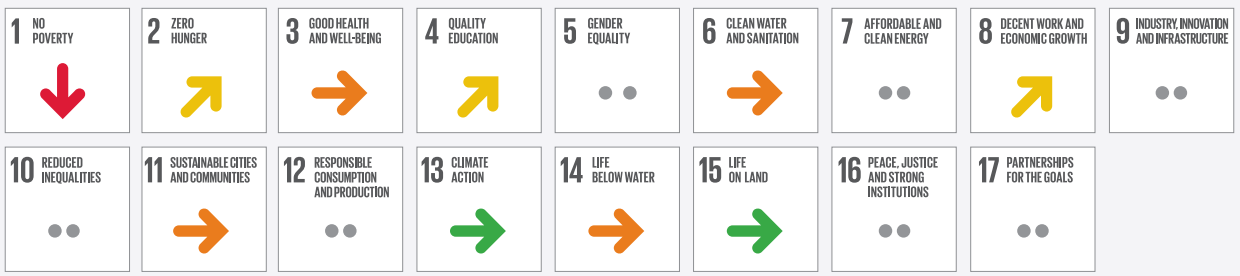


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GUINEA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	31.3	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	14.3	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	17.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.8	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.7	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	679.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	89.0	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.3	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	167.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.1	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.0	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	137.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	40.0	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	2.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	46.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	75.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	38.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	96.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.9	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.4	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	18.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	27.6	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	5.6	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.5	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.5	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.3	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.6	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	22.6	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	65.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	36.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-85.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	19.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	3.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.4	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	11.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	25.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	57.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.9	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

GUINEA-BISSAU

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

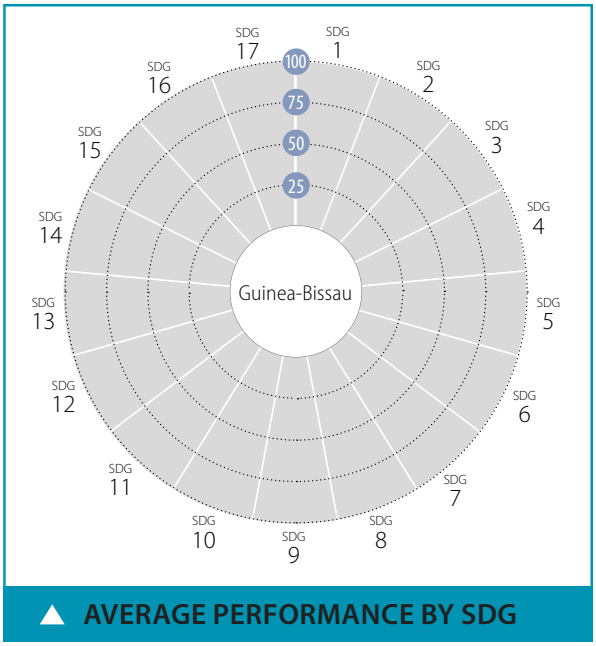
na

Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GUINEA-BISSAU

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	58.2	🔴	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	41.4	🔴	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.3	🔴	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.6	🔴	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	🟡	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.5	🟢	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	🔴	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	⚪	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	549.0	🔴	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.2	🔴	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	88.1	🔴	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	374.0	🔴	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.2	🔴	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.8	🟡	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	191.9	🔴	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.8	🔴	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.9	🔴	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	87.2	🔴	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.0	🔴	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81.0	🟠	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	38.9	🔴	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	⚪	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	70.9	🔴	••
Mean years of schooling	2.9	🔴	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	60.4	🔴	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	56.3	🔴	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	⚪	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.0	🟢	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.7	🔴	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.2	🔴	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	21.5	🔴	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	🟢	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	22.6	🔴	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	17.2	🔴	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.0	🔴	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	⚪	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.5	🔴	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	🟠	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	⚪	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.1	🟡	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	3.8	🔴	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.9	🔴	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	⚪	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	🔴	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	🟠	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	🔴	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	🔴	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.1	🔴	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	33.0	🔴	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	35.6	🔴	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	⚪	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	⚪	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	🟢	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	🔴	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	🟢	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	🟢	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	⚪	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	⚪	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	🟢	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	⚪	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	🟡	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	🟢	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0	🟢	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	79.4	🔴	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	58.0	🔴	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	23.6	🔴	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	54.6	🔴	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.2	🟢	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.6	🟢	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	⚪	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	🟢	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.4	🔴	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	⚪	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	⚪	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	5.2	🟢	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	⚪	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	⚪	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	⚪	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	23.7	🔴	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17.0	🔴	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	51.1	🔴	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	🟢	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.3	🟠	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	⚪	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	⚪	••

GUYANA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

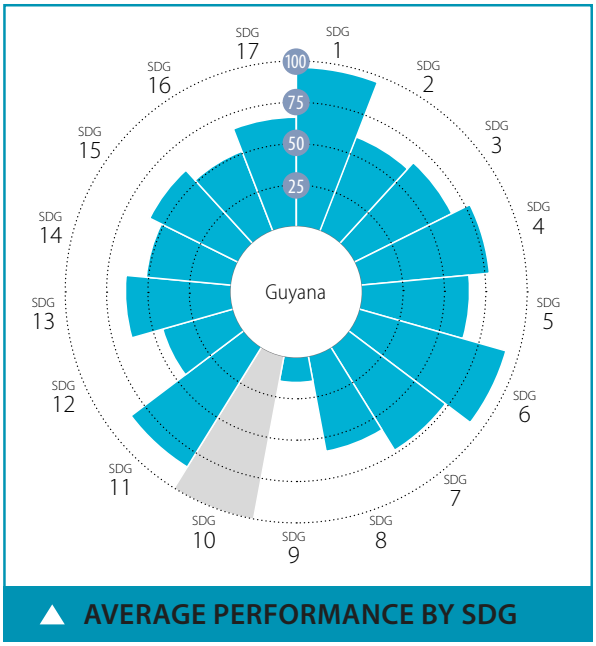
61.9

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

104 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

GUYANA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.0	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.0	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	27.8	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.3	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	86.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.0	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.5	●	••
Mean years of schooling	8.4	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	54.6	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.2	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	86.9	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	61.1	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	11.8	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	35.7	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	17.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.3	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	5.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-3.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	95.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	75.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	25.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	35.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	54.8	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	140.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	260.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	88.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	18.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.8	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

HAITI

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

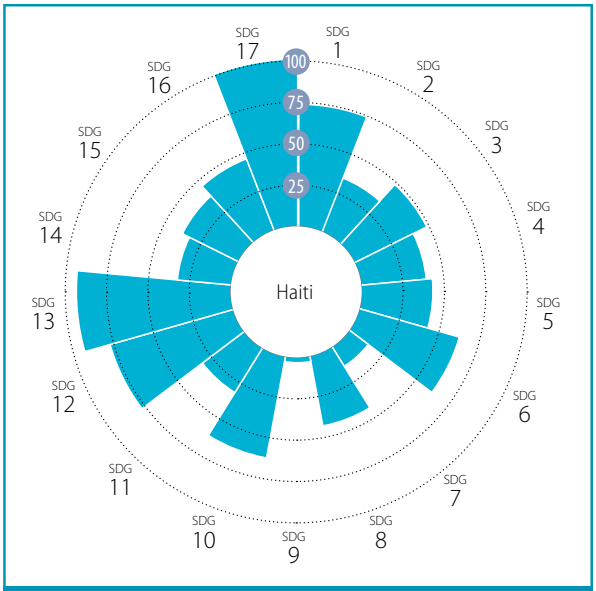


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

145 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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HAITI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.8	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	15.5	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	46.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	359.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	188.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.3	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	188.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.3	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.5	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.2	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	48.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	5.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	43.4	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	59.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	87.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.5	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.2	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	30.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	37.9	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	8.6	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	3.3	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	32.6	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	14.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	12.2	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.0	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	25.8	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	25.0	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	21.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-18.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	83.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	43.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	39.8	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	103.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	2.5	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	79.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

HONDURAS

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

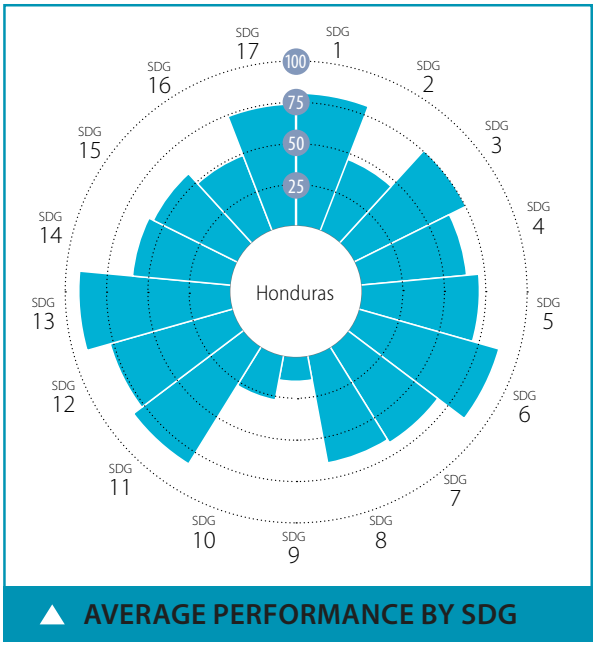


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

96 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

HONDURAS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	16.8	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	92.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.5	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	72.2	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.0	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	82.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	6.2	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	59.3	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.8	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	88.7	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	48.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.3	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.5	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	30.0	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.3	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	37.6	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	11.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-76.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	37.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	21.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	18.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	63.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	200.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	93.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	14.1	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.5	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

HUNGARY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

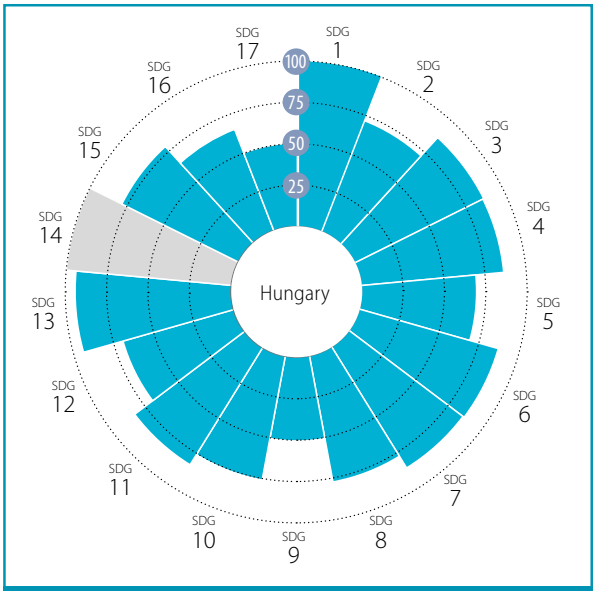


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

26 (OF 156)

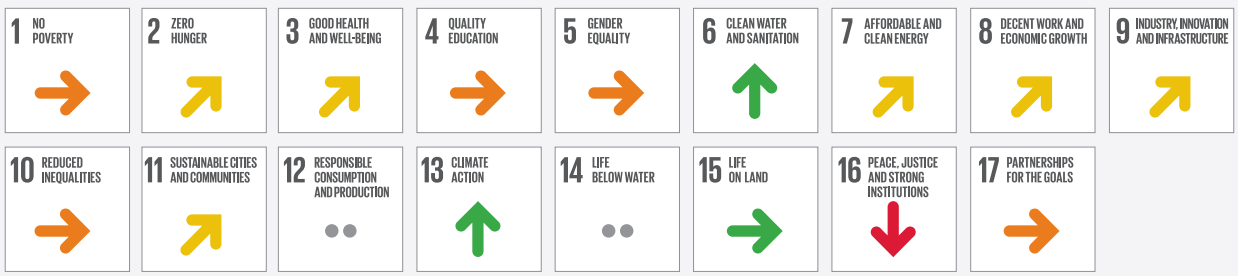


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



HUNGARY

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	10.1	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.8	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	66.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.5	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	19.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	20.0	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	25.8	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	91.4	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	12.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	23.7	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	474.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	21.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	26.0	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	19.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	99.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	74.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.1	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	9.4	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	81.5	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.6	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	8.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	15.6	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	74.9	●	↓
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	68.2	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	15.2	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	79.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	45.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	29.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.4	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	5.8	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.4	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	63.6	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	29.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	36.2	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	8.6	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	23.1	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	10.2	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-103.3	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	139.3	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	5.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	3.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	180.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	64.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.4	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.1	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.7	●	••

ICELAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

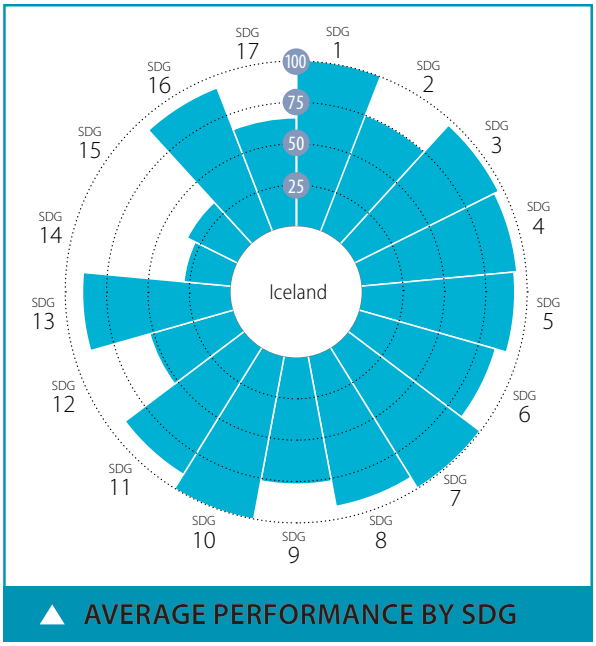


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

10 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



ICELAND

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	6.5	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	85.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.5	●	••
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	15.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	10.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	40.5	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	481.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	4.9	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	25.3	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	17.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	96.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	89.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	47.6	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	9.9	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	68.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.1	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	77.0	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	1.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	86.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	5.3	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	98.2	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	106.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	43.7	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	11.6	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	5.8	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	10.7	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	27.8	●	→
Palma ratio	0.8	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	5.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	7.8	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	••
Rent overburden rate (%)	19.5	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	26.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	79.1	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	18.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	75.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	79.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	39.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	58.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	70.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	20.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	46.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	84.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.6	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.9	●	••

INDIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

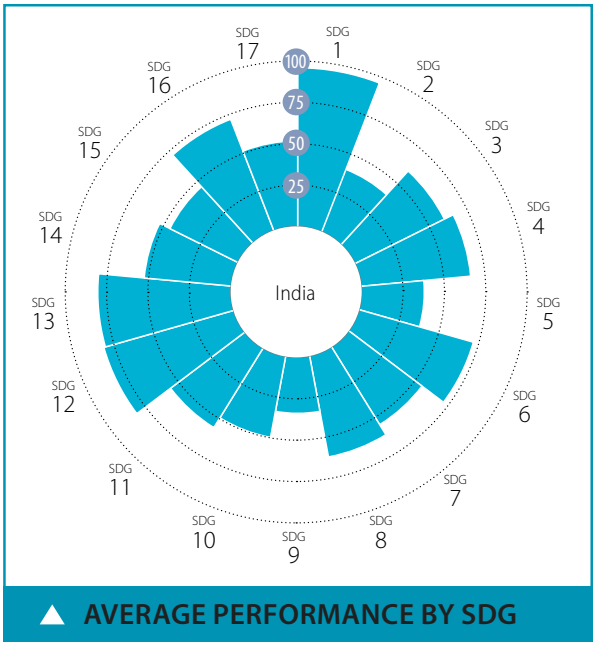


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

112 (OF 156)

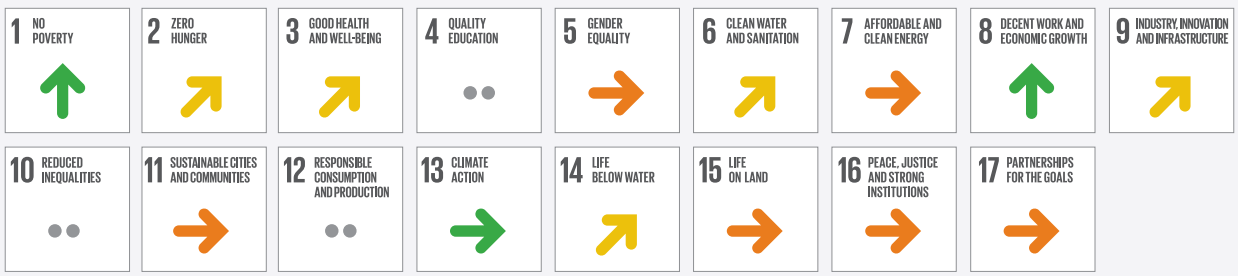


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

INDIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.2		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.7		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	174.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	211.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.4		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206.0		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.2		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81.4		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.7		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.3		
Mean years of schooling	6.3		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.1		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.4		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	58.5		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	34.5		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.8		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.6		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	44.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	79.2		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	34.2		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.7		
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	79.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.5		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	29.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	16.4		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	40.2		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.6		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	74.3		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	68.7		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.2		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.4		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-8.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.7		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.1		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.0		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	29.3		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	56.8		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.4		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.2		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.5		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.2		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.5		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	32.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.4		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.4		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	71.9		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	11.8		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.0		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

INDONESIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

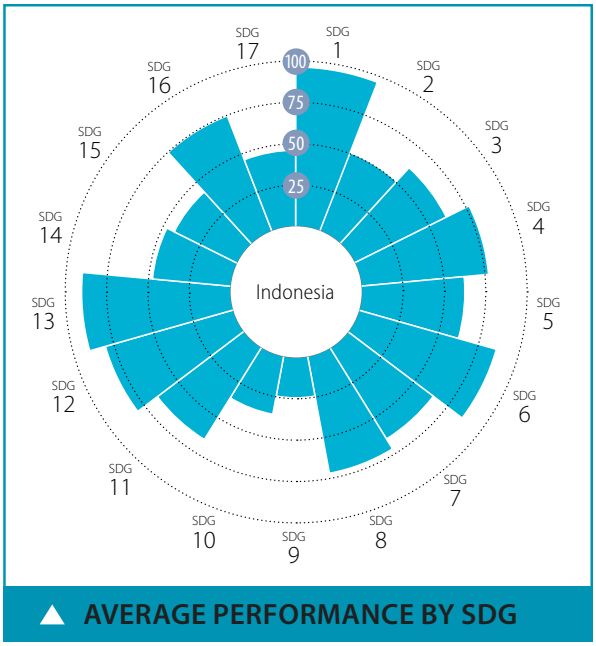
62.8

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

99 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

INDONESIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.3	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	126.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	391.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	137.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.5	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	48.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.4	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	87.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	62.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.5	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.9	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	56.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.3	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	25.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	14.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3715.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.9	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	58.9	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	21.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	36.9	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	14.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	67.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	72.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.3	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

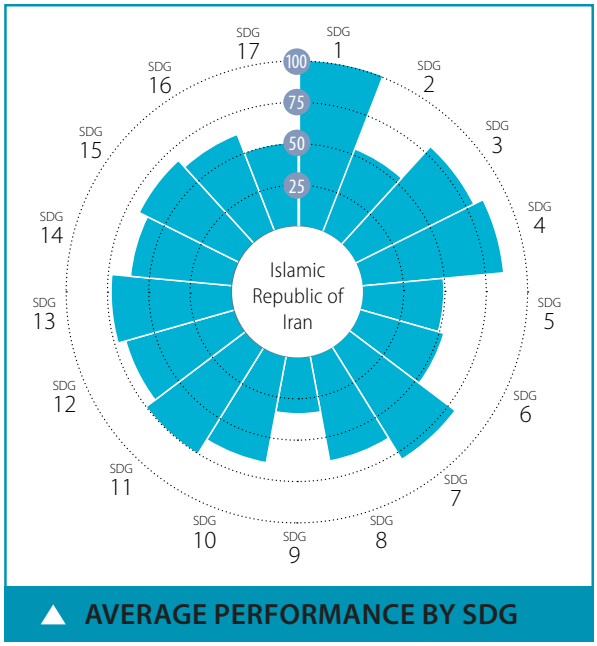


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

82 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.2	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.8	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.0	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.9	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.3	●	→
Mean years of schooling	8.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	93.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	23.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	90.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	18.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.4	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.1	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	94.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	13.1	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	53.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.8	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.0	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	43.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	22.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	67.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	43.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.1	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	288.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	74.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	11.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.8	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	7.4	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

IRAQ

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

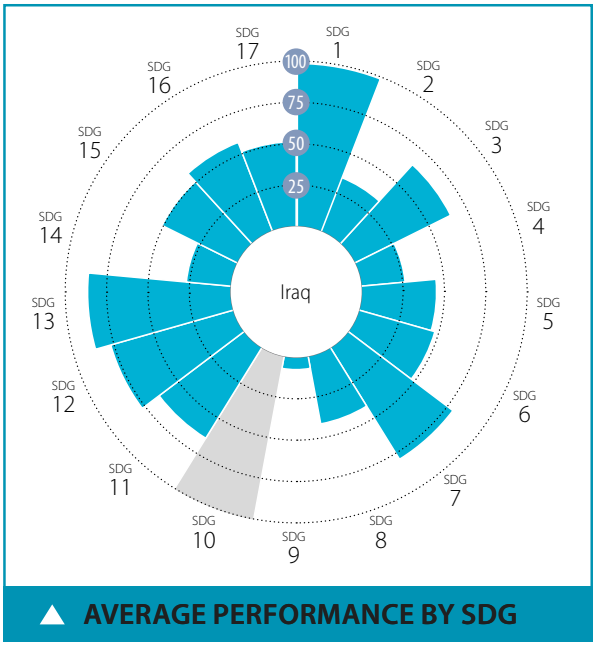


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

127 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

IRAQ

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.0	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	27.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	50.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.2	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	43.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.0	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	72.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.8	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	79.8	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.2	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	69.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	25.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.1	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	93.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	18.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	98.8	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	22.7	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.2	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.2	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	16.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	52.0	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-6.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.8	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	7731.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	83.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	40.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	33.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	66.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	18.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	2.0	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

IRELAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

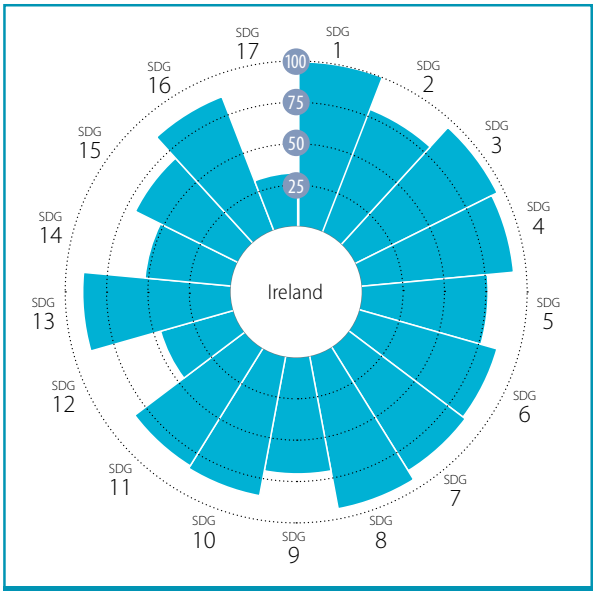


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

18 (OF 156)

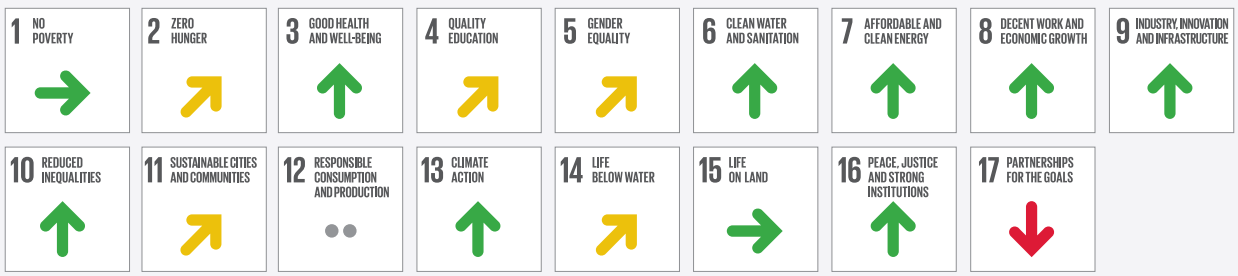


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



IRELAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.2	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	4.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.7	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	20.2	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19.0	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.5	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	42.8	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	509.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.7	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	15.3	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	29.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	105.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.2	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	14.4	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	70.3	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.1	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	6.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	95.3	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	67.7	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	16.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	85.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	100.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.4	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	52.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	12.9	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	21.9	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	23.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.9	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	6.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	9.8	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.8	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	●	↗
Rent overburden rate (%)	11.1	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	44.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	22.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	46.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-199.8	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	2.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.4	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-3.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	26.2	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	21.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.2	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	57.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	21.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	85.9	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	11.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	14.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	80.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	76.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	74.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	50.7	●	••

ISRAEL

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

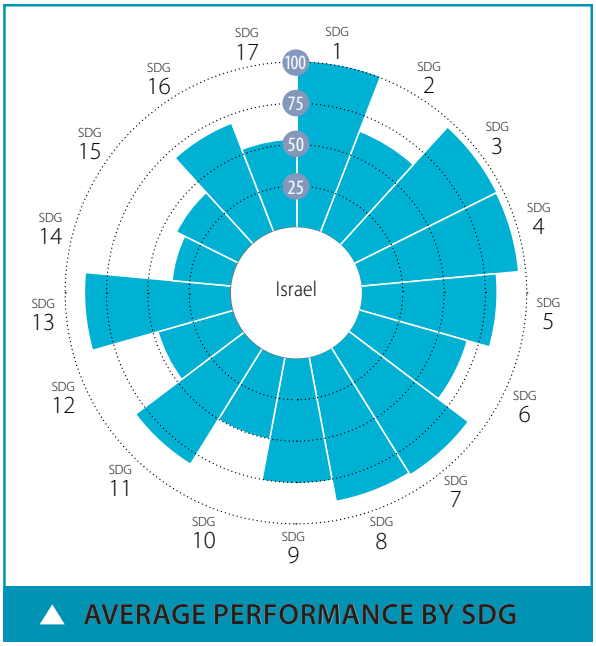
71.8

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

41 (OF 156)

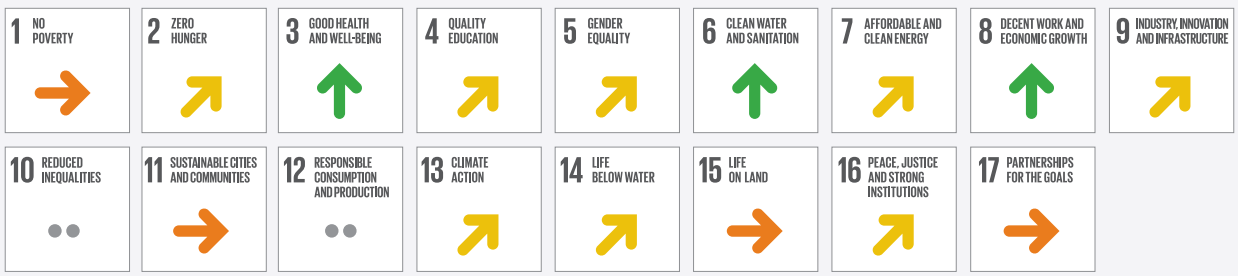


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



ISRAEL

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	17.7	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.5	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.5	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	11.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	NA	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19.6	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.7	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	12.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	49.9	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	472.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.2	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	31.4	●	→
Resilient students (%)	15.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	11.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	100.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	85.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.5	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	19.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.4	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.3	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	110.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	3.7	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	92.8	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	69.0	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.8	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	79.7	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	91.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	4.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	17.4	●	••
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	55.6	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	43.3	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.2	●	••
Palma ratio	1.4	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	21.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	21.1	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	95.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	56.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	381.9	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.9	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	28.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	32.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	42.9	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	52.3	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	261.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	76.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.7	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	62.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	7.9	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.6	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	63.3	●	••

ITALY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

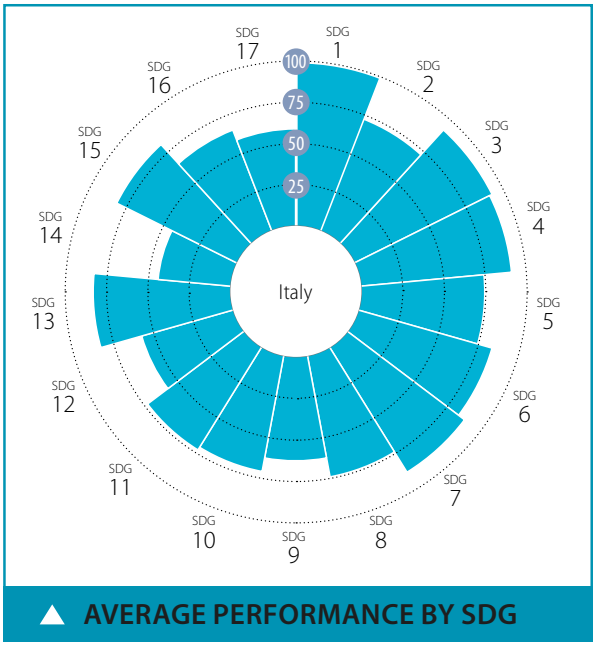
74.2

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

29 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ITALY

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	13.7	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.2	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	9.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.0	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.9	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	17.7	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	485.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.6	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	23.2	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	26.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	95.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	67.8	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	5.6	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	93.7	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.4	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	44.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	16.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.8	●	↑
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	58.0	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	26.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	61.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	88.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	53.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	5.1	●	↗
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	13.2	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	51.2	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.2	●	→
Palma ratio	1.2	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	9.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	19.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	11.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	172.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	49.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	20.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	51.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	42.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	75.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	51.8	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	89.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	58.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	50.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	49.5	●	••

JAMAICA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

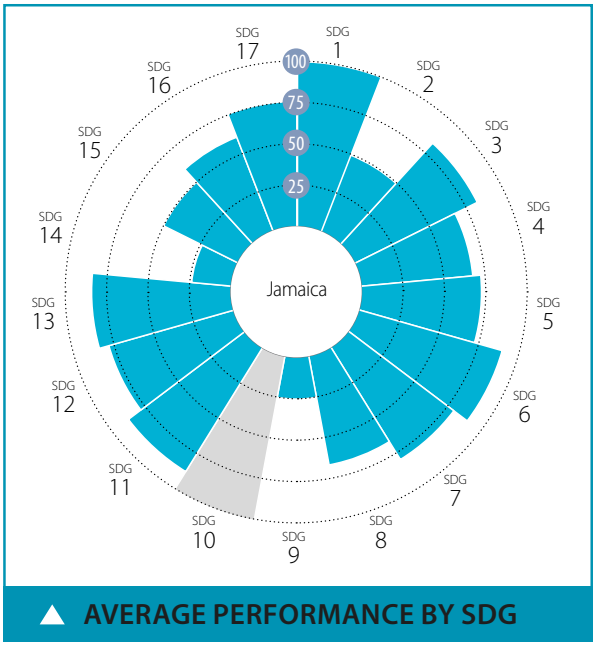


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

81 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

JAMAICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	89.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.9	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.5	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	54.4	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	9.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	74.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.5	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.4	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.1	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	93.3	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.8	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	78.5	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	12.4	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	45.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	55.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	17.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.9	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	17.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	6.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	44.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	22.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	74.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	3.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	43.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	138.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	44.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	3.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.4	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	26.1	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

JAPAN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

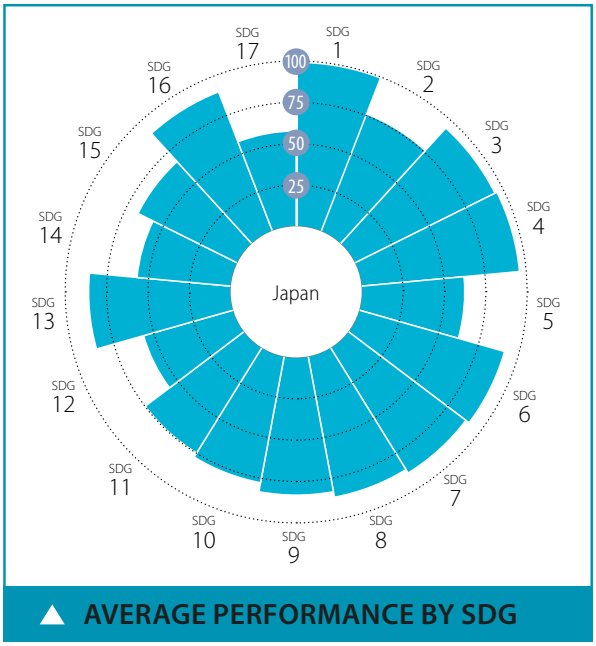
78.5

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

15 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

JAPAN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.3	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	83.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.9	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	11.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.8	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.5	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	50.5	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	528.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.1	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	9.6	●	→
Resilient students (%)	48.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.8	●	↓
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	101.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.6	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.3	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	25.7	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	97.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.8	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	28.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	6.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.2	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.3	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	9.8	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	93.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	131.1	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	62.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	10.0	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	136.2	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	42.9	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.7	●	••
Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	19.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	13.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	16.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	57.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	36.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	259.9	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	7.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	57.5	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	72.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	24.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	47.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	74.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	6.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	73.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↗
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	60.5	●	••

JORDAN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

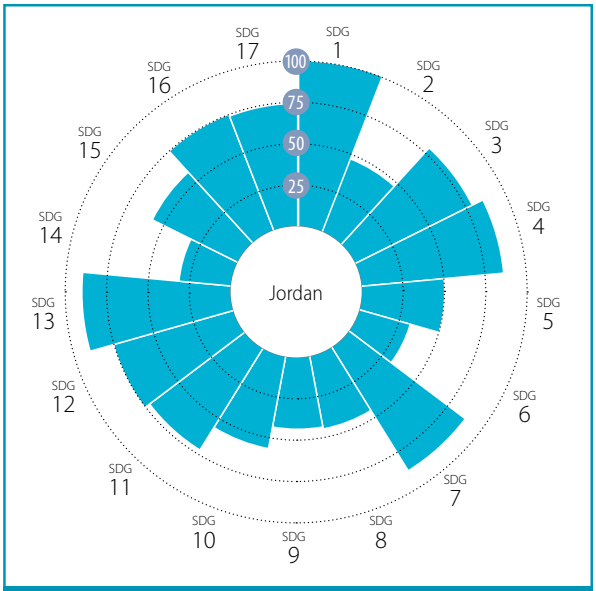


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

91 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

JORDAN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	58.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.6	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.6	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	44.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	23.3	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	10.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.7	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	21.9	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.4	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	118.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	16.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.5	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	14.9	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	62.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	103.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	22.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	38.8	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	38.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.0	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	85.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	40.6	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	151.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	79.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.1	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	48.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.3	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

KAZAKHSTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

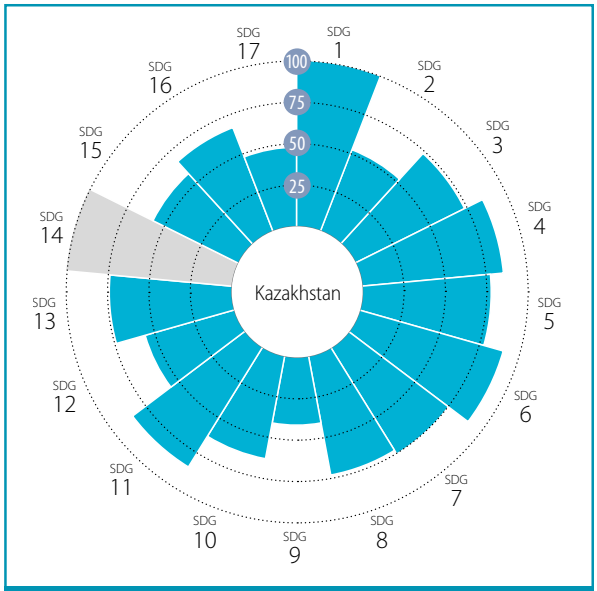


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

65 (OF 156)

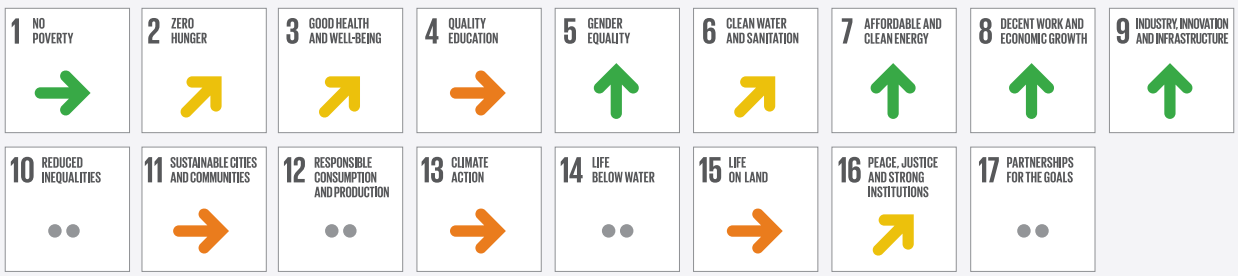


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KAZAKHSTAN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.1	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	110.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.2	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	28.4	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.8	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.7	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.3	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.1	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.1	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.8	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	28.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	91.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	58.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.9	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	74.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	74.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	36.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	155.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-52.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-13.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	14.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	17305.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	238.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.2	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.2	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.9	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

KENYA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

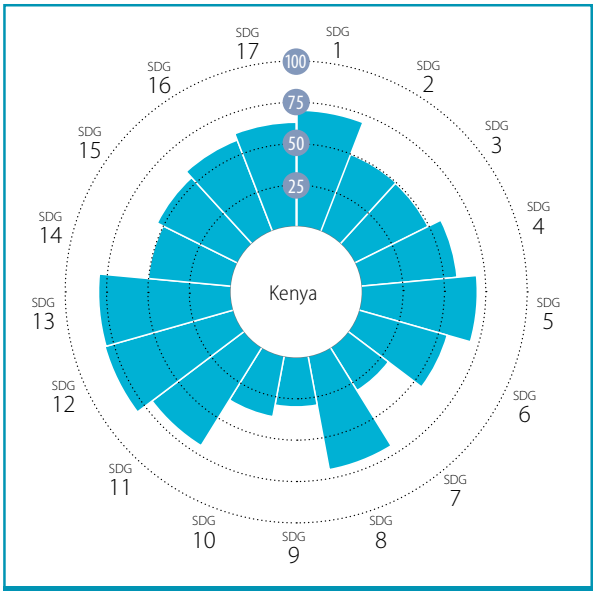


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

119 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KENYA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	29.0	🔴	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13.6	🟠	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.1	🔴	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0	🔴	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	🟢	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.1	🟢	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	🔴	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	🔴	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	510.0	🔴	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	🔴	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.2	🟠	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	348.0	🔴	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.1	🔴	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.8	🟡	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99.8	🟠	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	30.5	🔴	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.4	🟡	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.8	🔴	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.8	🔴	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75.0	🔴	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.5	🔴	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	🔴	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	81.8	🟠	••
Mean years of schooling	6.3	🔴	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.5	🟠	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.9	🟢	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	81.4	🟠	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	91.2	🟢	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.8	🟠	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.5	🔴	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.8	🔴	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	14.3	🟢	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	13.7	🟠	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	36.0	🔴	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	6.2	🔴	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	🟠	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.1	🔴	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	🟢	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	81.6	🟢	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	11.5	🔴	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.0	🔴	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.9	🔴	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	🟡	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	🟢	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	🟡	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	🔴	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	🔴	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1	🔴	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	16.3	🟡	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.4	🔴	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	🟡	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3	🟢	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.0	🟢	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	🔴	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	🟢	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	🟢	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.8	🟡	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-7.5	🟢	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	🟢	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	🟢	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	🔴	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	🟢	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	🟡	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.0	🟡	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.7	🔴	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	40.3	🔴	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	32.4	🟡	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	🟡	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.5	🟡	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.4	🟡	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	🟠	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.7	🔴	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.8	🟢	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8	🔴	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	117.8	🟡	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0	🟠	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9	🟡	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	🟢	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	66.9	🔴	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28.0	🔴	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	25.9	🔴	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	🟢	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	🟠	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.9	🟠	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	🟢	••

KIRIBATI

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

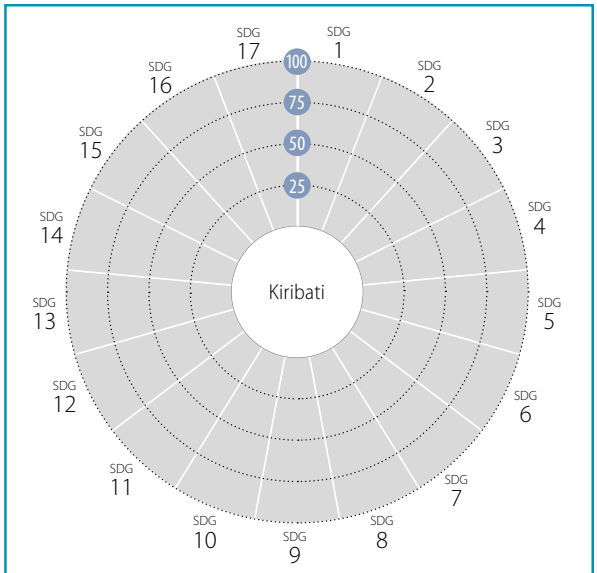
na

Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

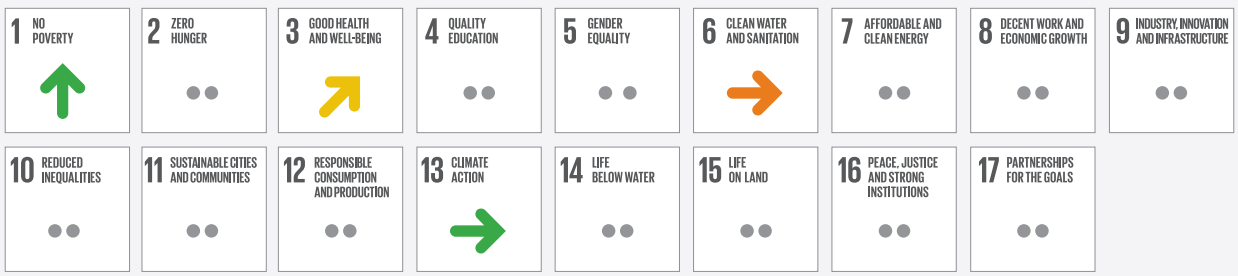


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KIRIBATI

Performance by Indicator

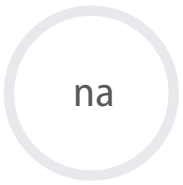
SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	11.3	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	9.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	46.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	90.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	566.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	17.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41.4	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.4	●	••
Mean years of schooling	7.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	48.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.4	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.8	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	48.1	●	↓
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.2	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	13.7	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.9	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	3.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	129.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	93.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	24.5	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

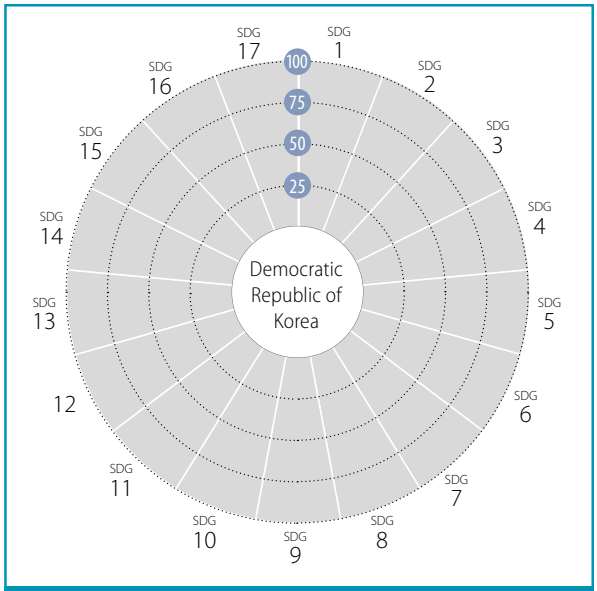


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	40.1		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	31.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	40.8		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.8		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	82.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.5		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	261.8		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.7		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	0.3		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.6		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.1		
Mean years of schooling	NA		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100.0		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.6		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	85.6		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.3		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.1		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.9		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	32.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	6.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.7		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA		
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.8		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	0.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	14.2		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	34.1		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	93.5		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	4.3		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.6		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.9		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	44.3		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.4		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.2		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.7		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

OECD countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

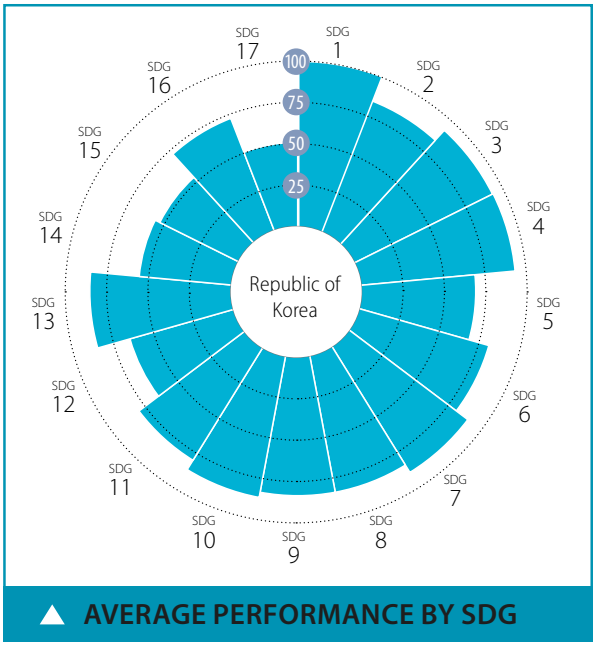
77.4

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

19 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	13.8	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.7	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	77.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	1.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	11.9	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	17.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.8	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	12.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	46.9	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	519.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.1	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	14.4	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	40.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	89.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.4	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.0	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	36.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	57.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	2.7	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	94.9	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.6	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	92.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	109.7	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	61.7	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	4.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	13.8	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	53.0	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	13.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	24.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.3	●	••
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	45.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	28.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	3.5	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	14.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	11.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	9.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	50.7	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	45.1	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	107.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	69.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	54.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.0	●	••

KUWAIT

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

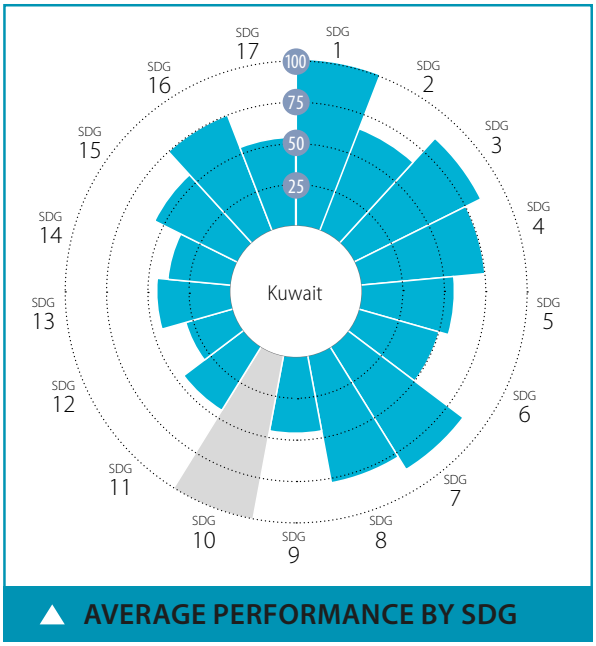


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

105 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KUWAIT

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.8	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	37.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	13.3	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	44.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.7	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	73.4	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.7	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	107.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	56.4	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3.1	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2603.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	42.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	79.8	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.1	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	78.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	254.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	26.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	67.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	5.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	176.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-11.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	95.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	569.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	25.2	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-5.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	50016.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	24.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	48.4	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	30.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	102.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	86.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

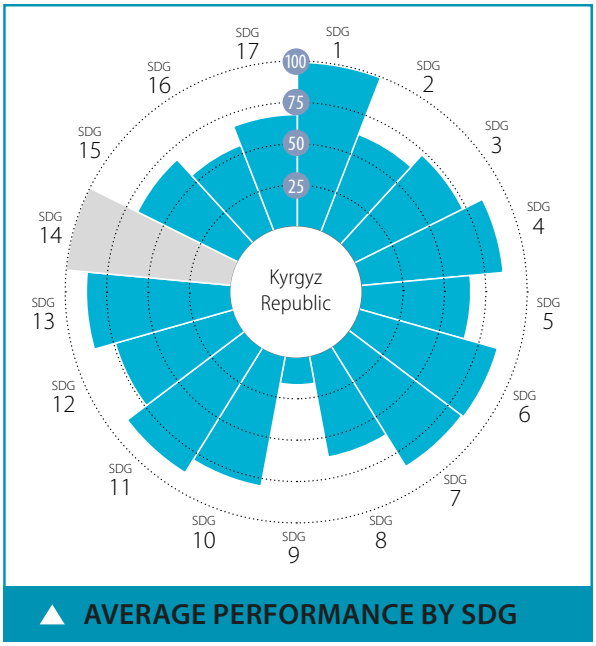
70.3

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

51 (OF 156)

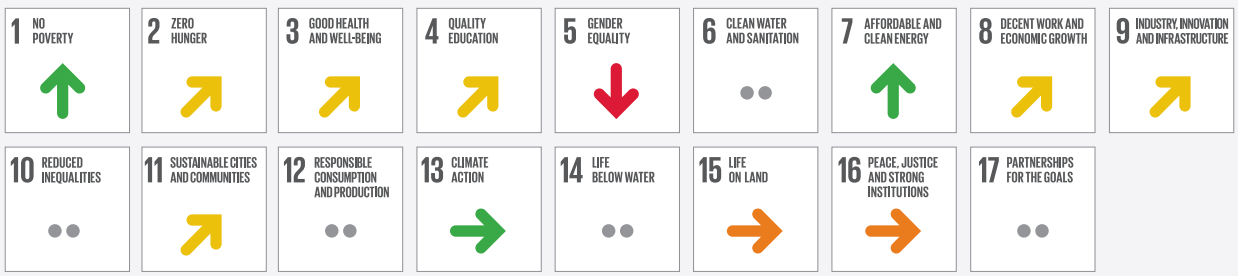


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.9	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	145.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	166.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.1	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.8	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.4	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	10.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	27.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	63.6	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	44.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	76.4	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	39.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.3	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	34.5	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	44.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	34.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	16.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.9	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	19.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	92.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	170.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	97.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	25.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.0	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.6	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

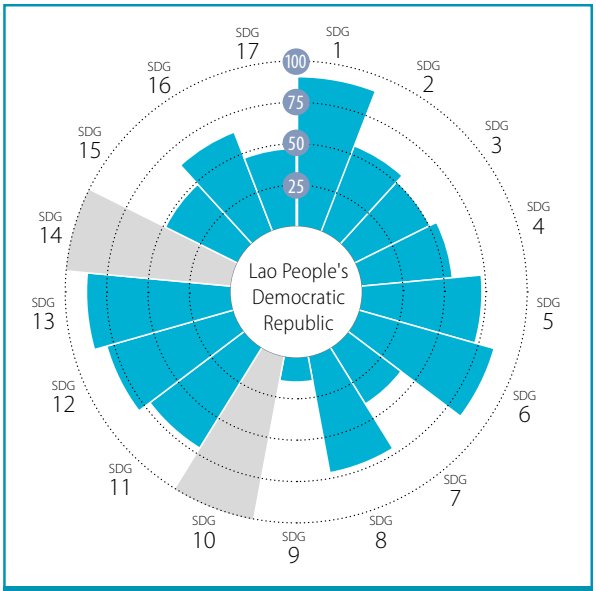


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

108 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	13.7		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	17.1		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	197.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.7		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.9		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	175.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.8		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	210.0		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.0		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	63.3		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.9		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.7		
Mean years of schooling	5.2		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.1		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.2		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	80.4		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	96.4		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.5		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.4		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	72.6		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.3		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	78.1		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	4.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	29.1		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	0.7		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.9		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	36.6		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.8		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	32.6		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	72.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.7		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	5.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.2		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.5		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.9		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.9		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	120.6		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	69.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	74.8		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	10.1		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.2		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.9		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

LATVIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

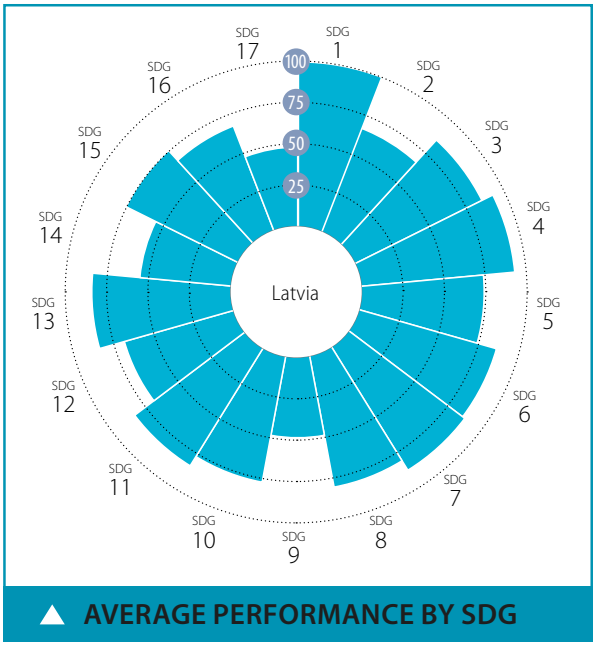
74.7

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

27 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LATVIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.7	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.2	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.0	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.0	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	35.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	24.1	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.7	●	↓
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	33.4	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	486.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.7	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.2	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	35.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	103.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	82.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	21.1	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	81.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	38.1	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.2	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	70.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	14.4	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	79.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	76.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	3.6	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	1.3	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.9	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.4	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	30.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.4	●	↑
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	5.5	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	18.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	60.7	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	123.8	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	84.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	96.1	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	54.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	61.2	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	15.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	223.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	62.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	58.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	57.4	●	••

LEBANON

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

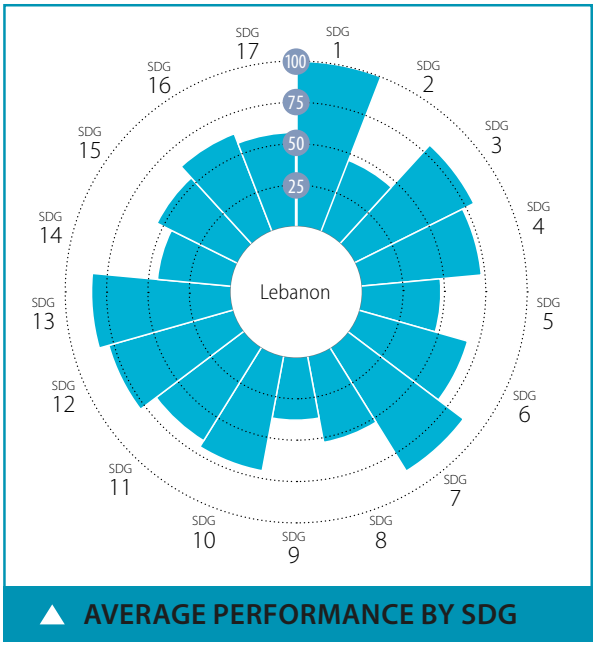
64.8

Regional average score

62.1

SDG Global rank

87 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LEBANON

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.3	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	12.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74.7	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	82.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	8.6	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	95.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	32.6	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	33.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	17.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	44.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.3	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.3	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	32.6	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	21.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	97.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	28.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	62.5	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.0	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	108.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.2	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.9	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

LESOTHO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

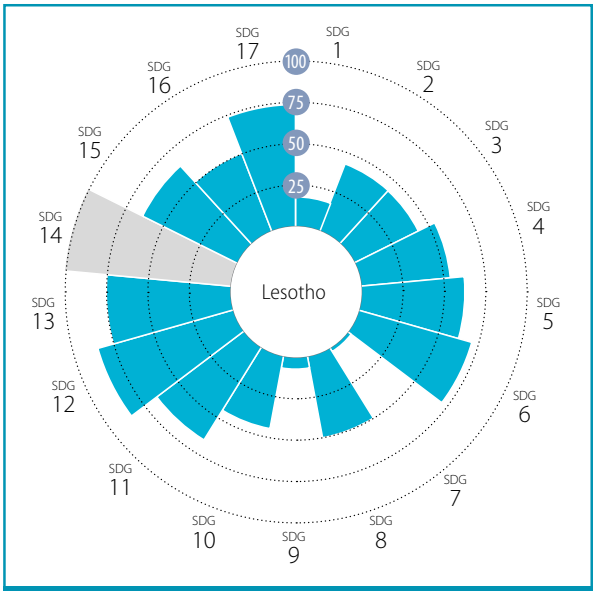


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

135 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LESOTHO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	53.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.2	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	487.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	93.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	724.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	8.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.1	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.7	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	89.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	42.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.0	●	→
Mean years of schooling	6.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.8	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	132.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	79.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.6	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.8	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	27.8	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	31.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	27.2	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	27.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.7	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	62.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	24.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	88.8	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	31.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	38.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	98.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	43.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	20.2	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	34.2	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

LIBERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

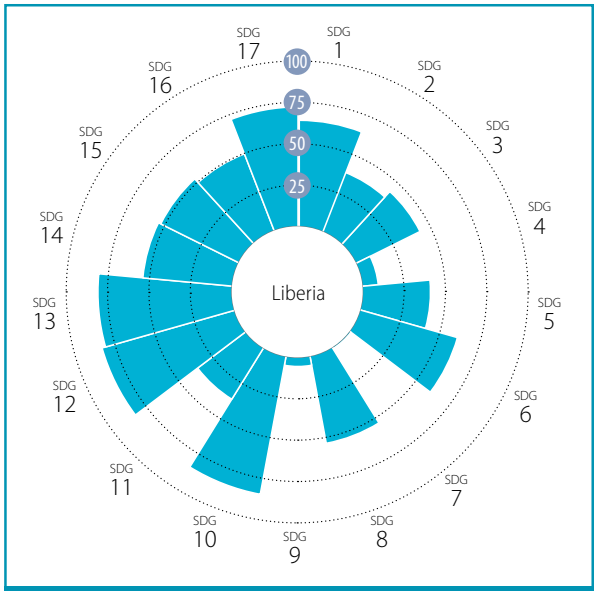


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

149 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LIBERIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	34.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	42.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	725.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	135.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	35.1	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.4	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	128.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	37.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	4.4	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	49.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	59.7	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	50.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	94.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.3	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	9.1	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-7.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	35.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	7.3	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.6	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	7.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	7.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	26.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	1.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-53.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	51.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	25.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	17.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.1	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	11.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	46.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	24.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	20.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.9	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.3	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

LIBYA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

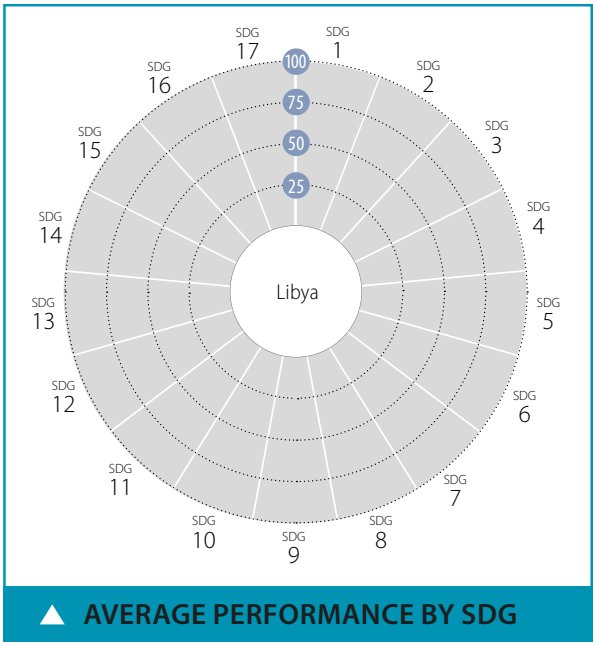
na

Regional average score

62.1

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LIBYA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	12.5		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	9.4		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59.6		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.8		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6		

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		
Mean years of schooling	7.3		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.3		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	110.0		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	32.7		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.8		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1072.0		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.7		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	98.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA		
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	65.7		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	17.7		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	20.3		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.4		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	1.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	79.2		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.0		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-92.8		

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.2		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.1		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.7		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	46.5		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	67.1		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	19.9		

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.1		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	98.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.6		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

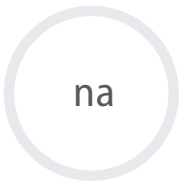
	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

LIECHTENSTEIN

Western Europe

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

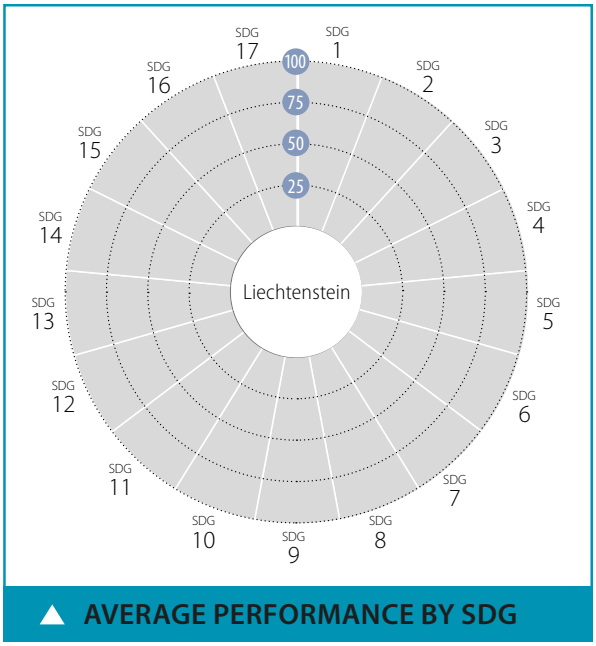


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

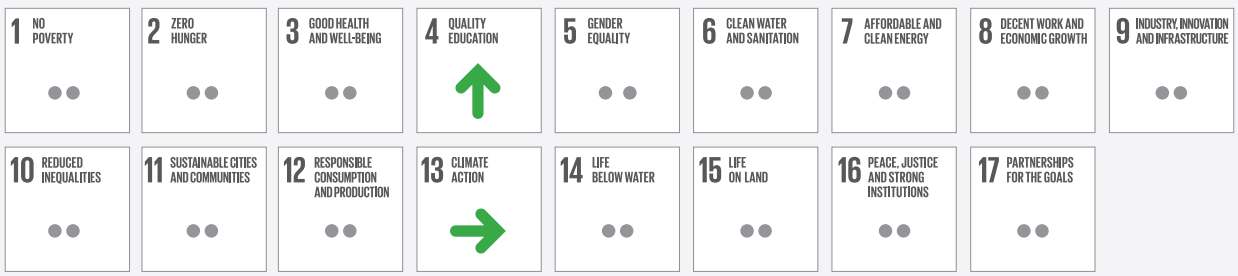


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LIECHTENSTEIN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	NA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA		→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.1		↑
Mean years of schooling	12.4		↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.0		↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0		→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.3		→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	98.1		↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	119.5		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.9		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	NA		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.2		→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8		→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	47.8		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.7		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	140.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.5		↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

LITHUANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

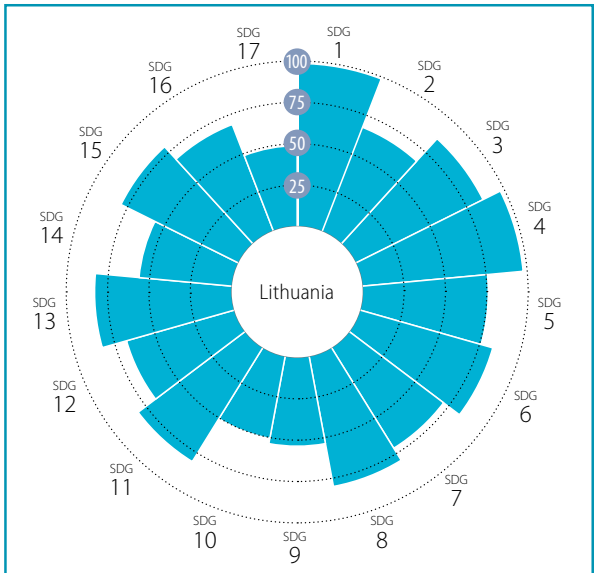


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

36 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LITHUANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.5	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	11.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.2	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	91.7	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	61.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.9	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	82.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.1	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	74.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	71.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	19.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.1	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	44.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	107.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	79.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	44.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	79.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.2	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	11.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	255.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	59.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.2	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

LUXEMBOURG

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

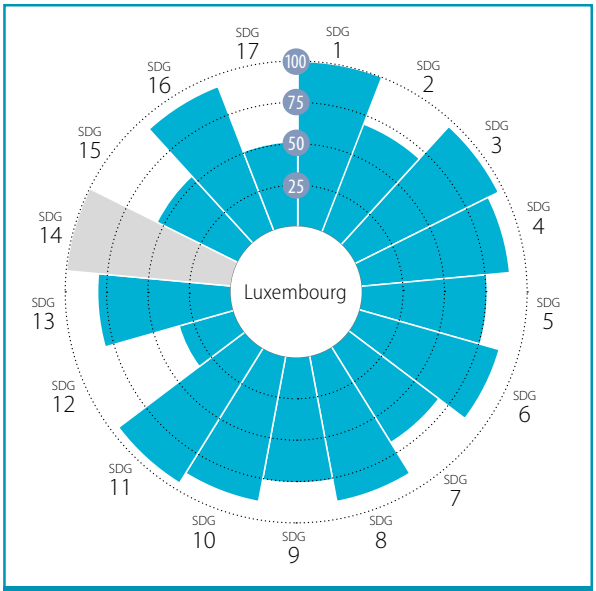


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

22 (OF 156)

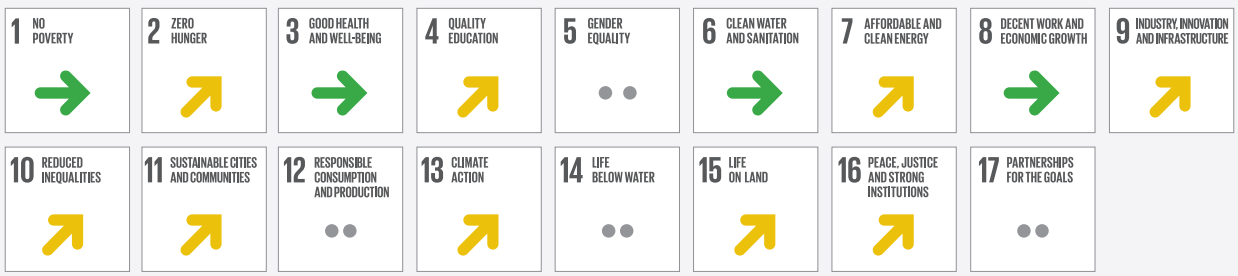


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	8.1	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.8	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	11.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.9	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	16.0	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	14.9	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.6	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	42.9	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	483.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	25.9	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	20.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	94.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	82.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.3	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	3.4	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	19.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	11.6	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.0	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.8	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.3	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	7.6	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	98.1	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	83.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	53.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	6.0	●	↓
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	34.3	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	18.5	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	18.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	31.7	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	16.6	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	17.3	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	60.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	139.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	965.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	17.4	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-9.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	6.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	61.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	121.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	79.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.2	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.0	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	58.2	●	••

MADAGASCAR

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

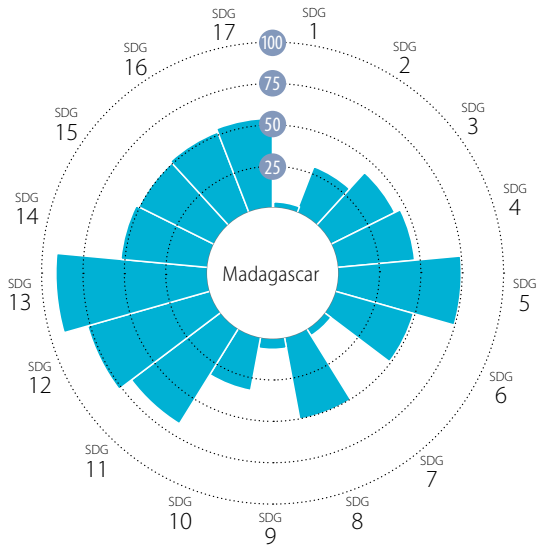
45.6

Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

153 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MADAGASCAR

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	76.6		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	62.7		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	42.3		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.6		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	237.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.7		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	183.7		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.4		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.5		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	111.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	39.3		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1		

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		
Mean years of schooling	6.1		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	76.8		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.3		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	109.8		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	93.5		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.6		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.7		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.3		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	16.8		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.4		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	17.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.8		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.1		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.7		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	51.8		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.7		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	68.3		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.0		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.2		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.7		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	85.8		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	60.3		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	47.3		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	14.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	13.6		

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.1		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	16.1		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	85.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.6		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.2		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	83.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	24.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.9		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.2		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

MALAWI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

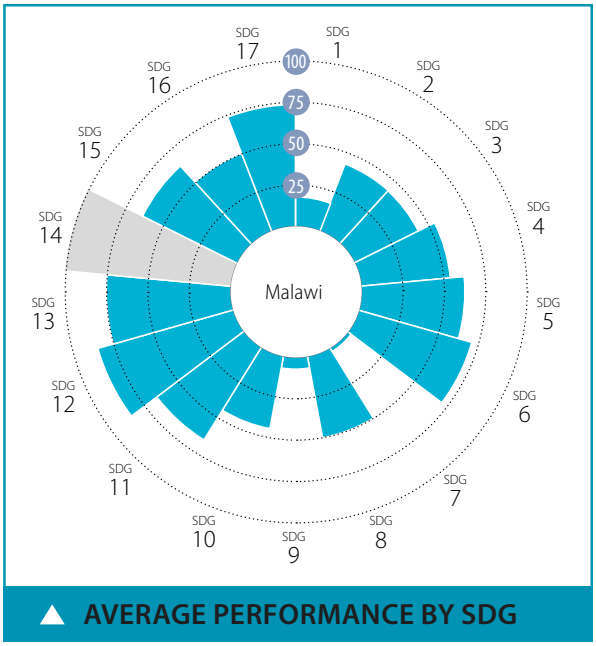


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

140 (OF 156)

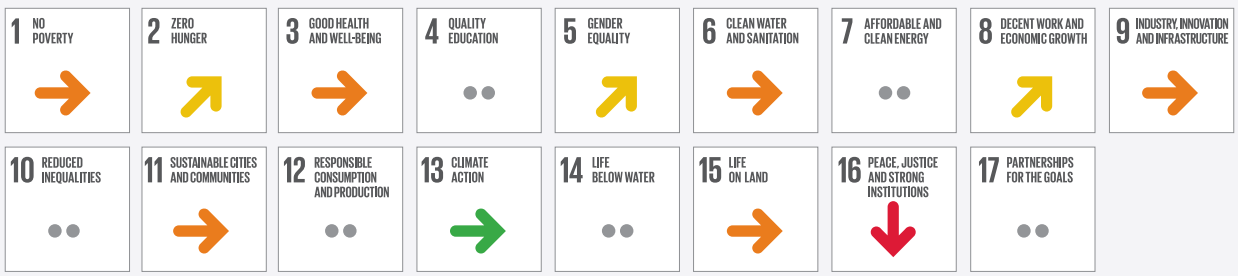


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MALAWI

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	66.6	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.4	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.8	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	634.0	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	159.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	153.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	34.2	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.3	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	141.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	49.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	●	••
Mean years of schooling	4.4	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.9	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	76.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.2	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	11.9	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.2	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	33.7	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.0	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9.6	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.2	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.5	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	25.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	80.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	3.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-81.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	70.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	67.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	39.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.2	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5	●	↗
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MALAYSIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

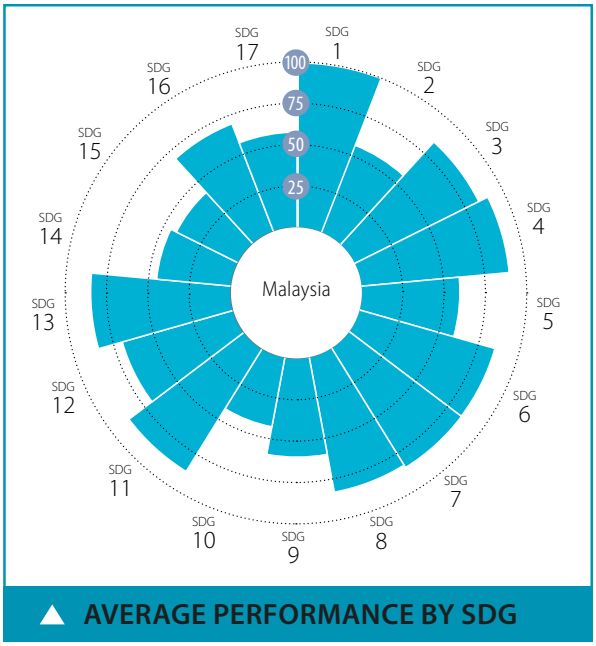
70.0

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

55 (OF 156)

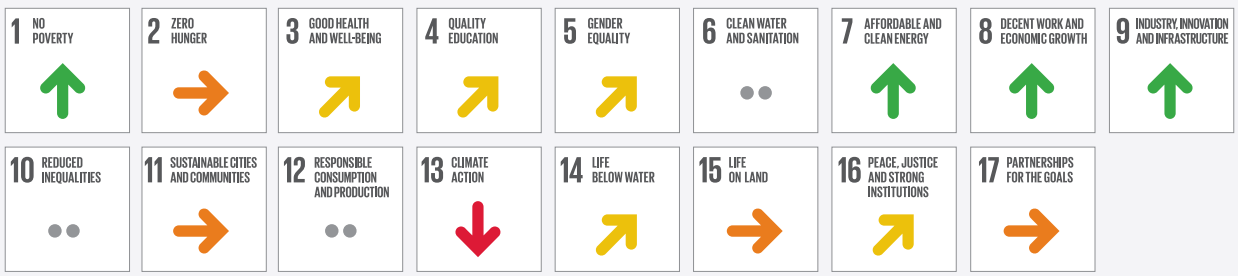


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MALAYSIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.2	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	15.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	40.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	33.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	22.3	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.0	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	10.1	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	25.1	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	92.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	65.7	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.4	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	13.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	85.3	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	78.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	91.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.3	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	33.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.6	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.5	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	26.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	65.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.0	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3678.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	84.4	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	61.4	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	23.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	47.4	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	23.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	160.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.9	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	5.3	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	47.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.8	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MALDIVES

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

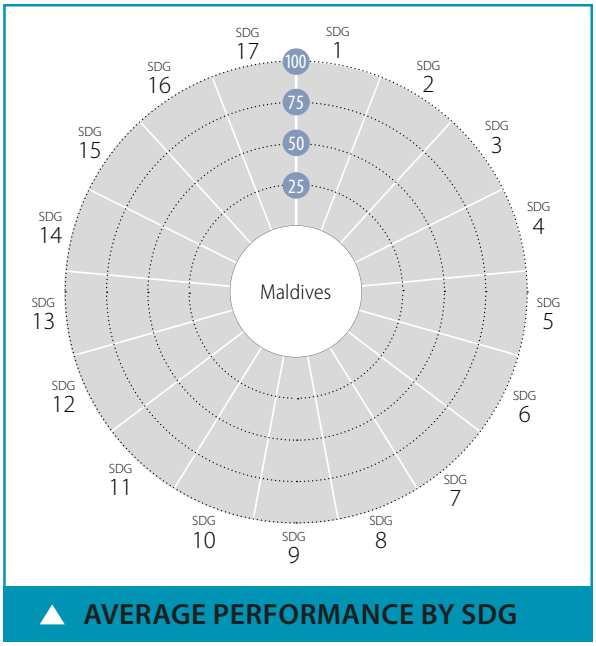
na

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MALDIVES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.5		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.3		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.6		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.5		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.4		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	36.2		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	78.5		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.5		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	73.0		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.2		
Mean years of schooling	6.2		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35.0		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	98.4		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	52.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.9		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.7		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	48.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.5		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.1		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.0		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.1		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	61.9		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	29.1		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.3		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	18.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	108.3		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.6		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.4		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.4		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	49.0		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.5		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.1		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	12.3		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	416.1		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	92.5		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.9		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.5		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

MALI

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

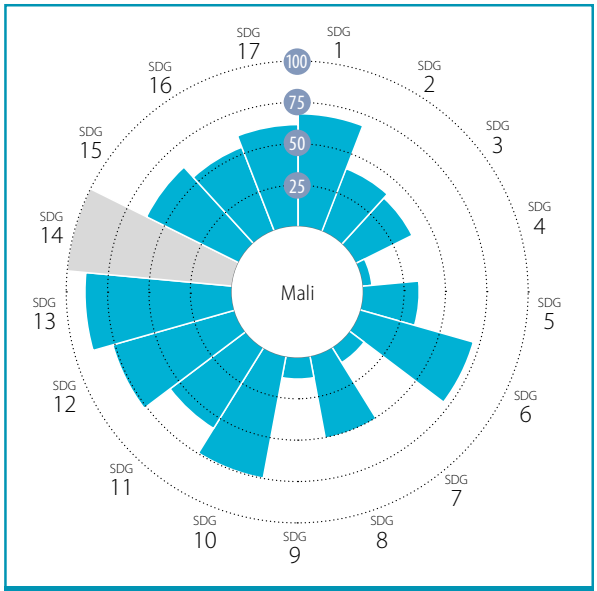


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

142 (OF 156)

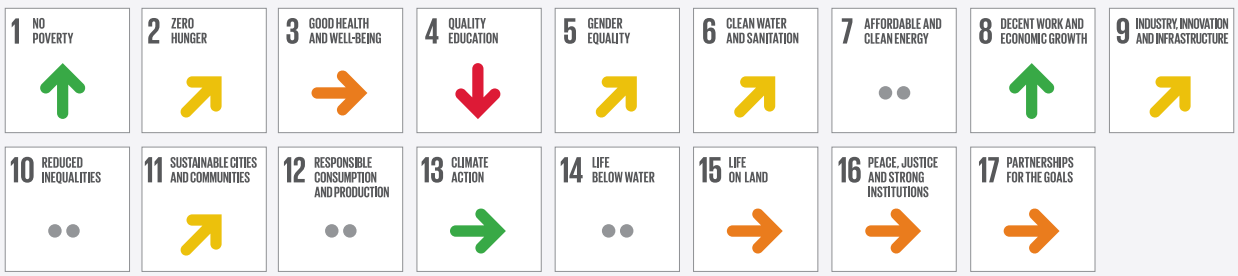


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MALI

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	28.1	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.5	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.6	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	587.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.7	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	110.6	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	227.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.3	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.2	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	171.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.9	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	56.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	2.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	49.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	64.4	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	56.7	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	73.6	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	74.3	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	27.3	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	35.4	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.9	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.1	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.2	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	36.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	44.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	79.1	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	30.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	87.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	55.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.6	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.4	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MALTA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

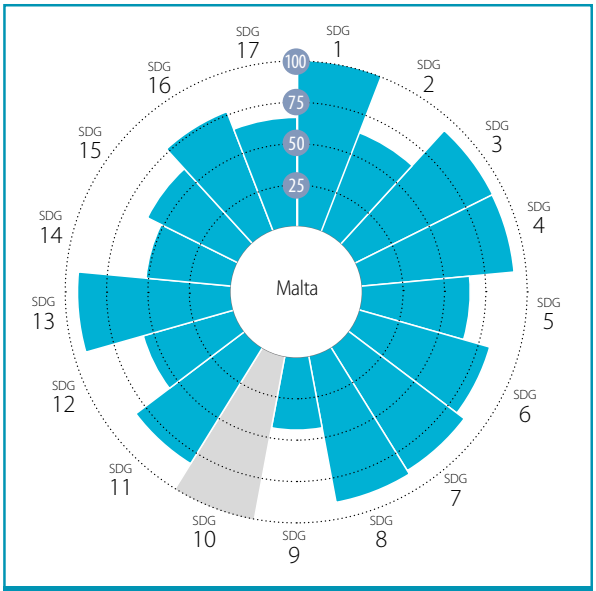


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

30 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MALTA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.5	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.5	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	16.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.7	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.7	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.6	●	••
Mean years of schooling	11.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	5.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	94.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	63.5	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	44.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	13.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	2.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.4	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.3	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	77.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	71.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.7	●	↑
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	255.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.5	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	46.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.0	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	93.6	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	15.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	135.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.0	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.1	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	56.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.7	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

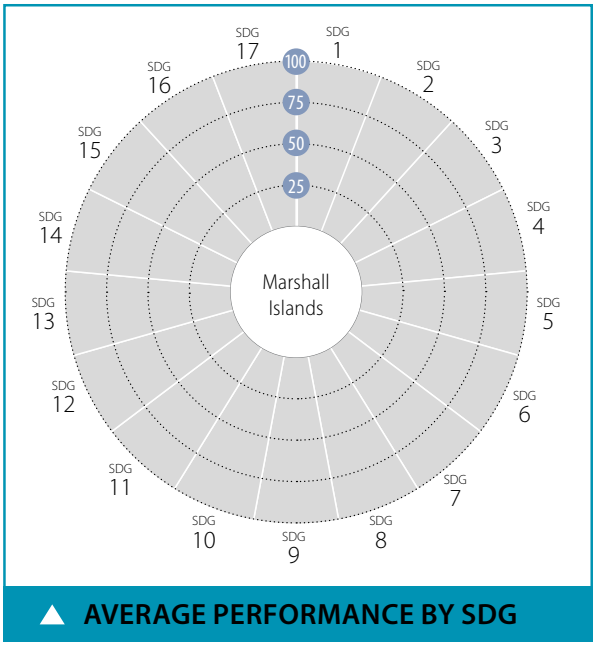
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Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

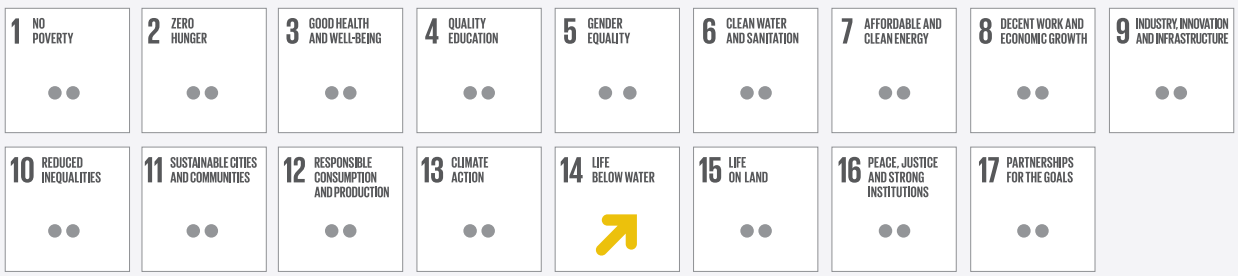


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	52.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	422.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.5		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.1		
Mean years of schooling	NA		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.5		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	96.4		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.1		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.2		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	90.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	41.3		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	29.8		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	11.9		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	15.1		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.8		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	69.1		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	74.9		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	1.1		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.7		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	66.2		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	95.9		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.8		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

MAURITANIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

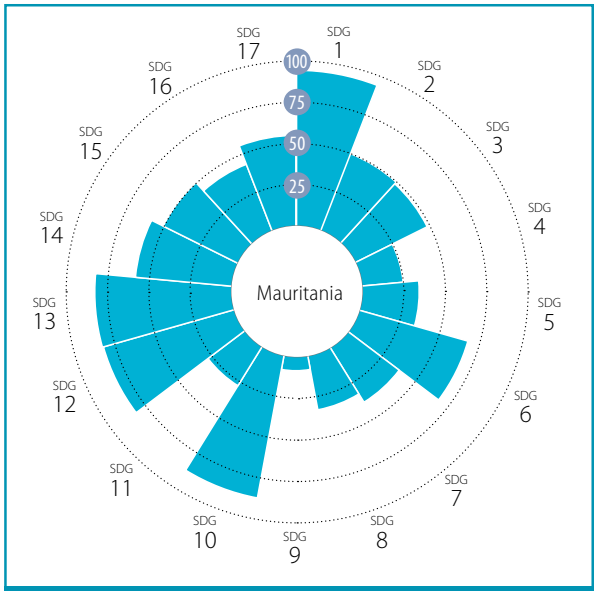


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

134 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	6.2	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.0	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	602.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.7	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.4	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	102.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.5	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	123.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.2	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.1	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	80.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	65.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0	●	↗
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	70.9	●	→
Mean years of schooling	4.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	56.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	64.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	61.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	45.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.2	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.6	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.6	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	38.8	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	44.7	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.9	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.0	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	1.5	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	85.1	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	63.0	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	31.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	18.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-322.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	17.1	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	15.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	103.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	44.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.5	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	2.7	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	65.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.6	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.6	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MAURITIUS

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

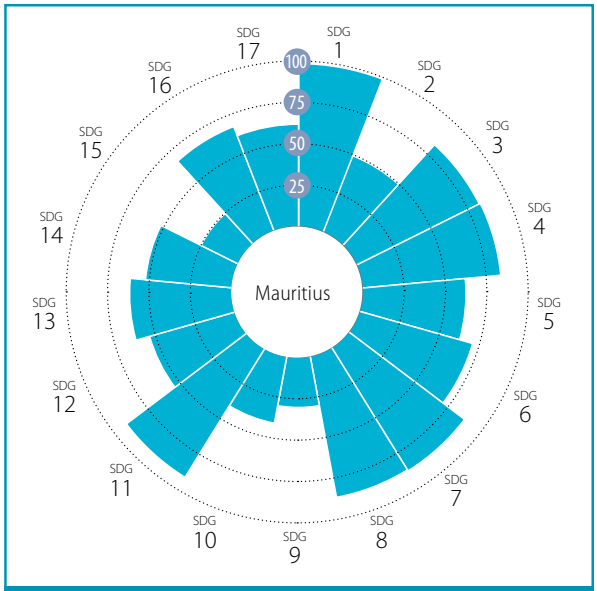


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

90 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MAURITIUS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	22.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.5	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.9	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.9	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.4	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.1	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	92.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	62.1	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.6	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.1	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	26.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	42.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	89.8	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	52.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	28.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	226.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.4	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	40.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.9	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.5	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.4	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	26.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	176.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	50.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.1	●	↗
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MEXICO
OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

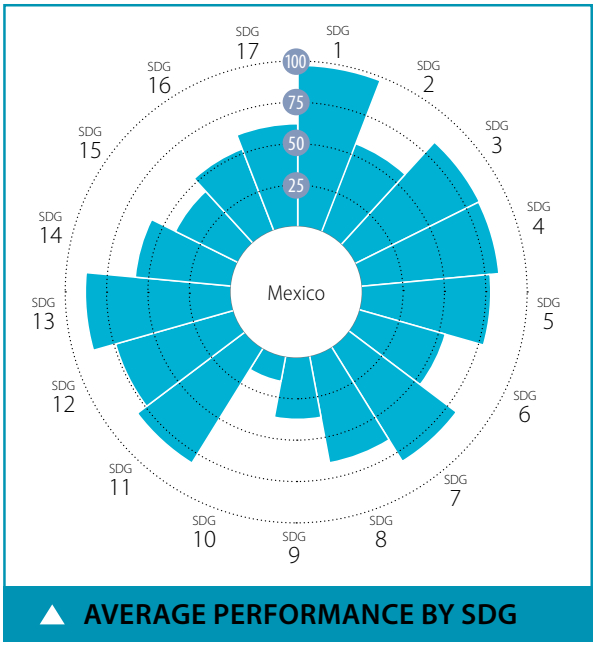


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

84 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MEXICO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.9		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.7		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	22.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.2		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.4		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	11.8		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	61.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.7		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.3		
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	NA		
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	7.6		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.5		
Mean years of schooling	8.6		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9		
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	16.8		
PISA score (0-600)	415.7		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.9		
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	47.8		
Resilient students (%)	12.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.6		
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	95.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	55.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.6		
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	16.5		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	42.6		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	45.2		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.1		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.6		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	86.2		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5		
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.0		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.9		
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	61.1		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	21.8		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	58.9		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	23.5		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6		
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	0.8		
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.1		
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA		
Women in science and engineering (%)	29.2		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	57.8		
Palma ratio	2.5		
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	25.6		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	20.2		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.8		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0		
Rent overburden rate (%)	7.7		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	45.6		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.0		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.3		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	34.4		
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.2		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	980.7		
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	0.3		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.6		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.0		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.6		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	26.2		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	34.4		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	12.4		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.0		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.2		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.3		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	174.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	40.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.0		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	12.4		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.9		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.4		

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

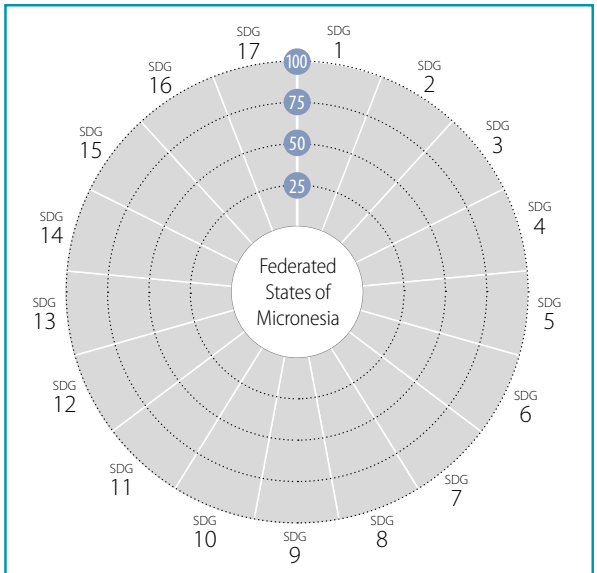
na

Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

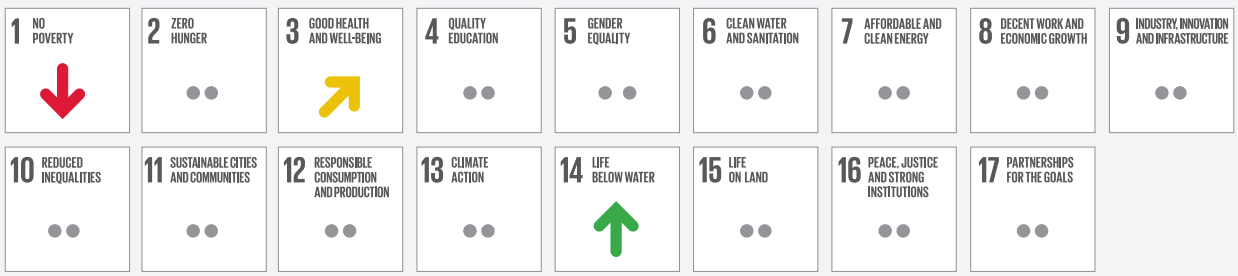


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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MICRONESIA,FEDERATED STATES OF

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	28.1	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	28.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	100.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.2	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	177.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.7	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	57.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	14.9	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.4	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.0	●	••
Mean years of schooling	NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.4	●	↓
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.4	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	71.7	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	24.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	NA	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	8.1	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	41.9	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	67.6	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	83.0	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	92.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	126.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	6.0	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

MOLDOVA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

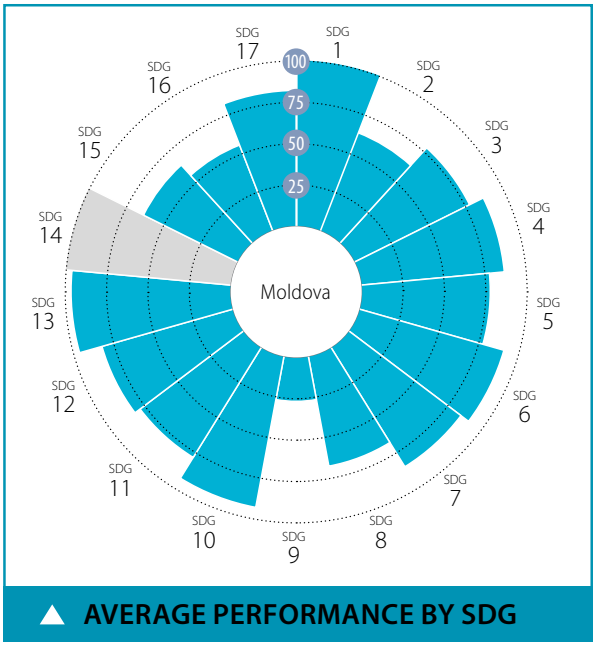
74.5

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

28 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MOLDOVA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	23.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	101.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	93.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.5	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.9	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.7	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	86.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.4	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	93.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	43.8	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.5	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	47.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.6	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.6	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	1.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-150.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	179.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	16.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.8	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MONACO

Western Europe

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

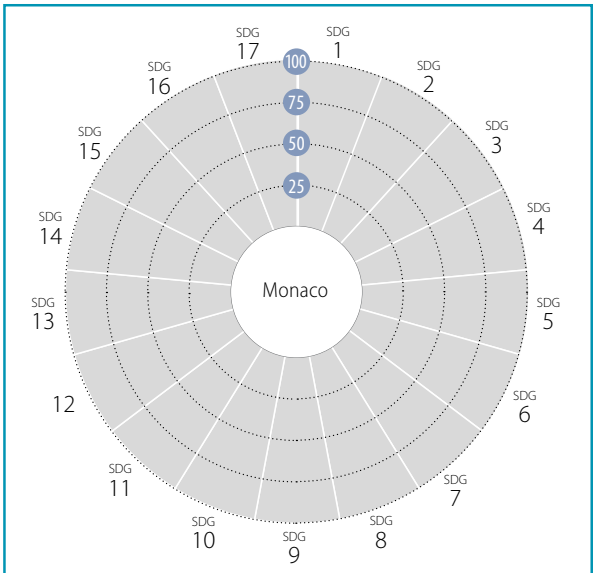
na

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MONACO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	●	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	95.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	NA	●	••
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	24.5	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	44.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	53.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	90.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

MONGOLIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

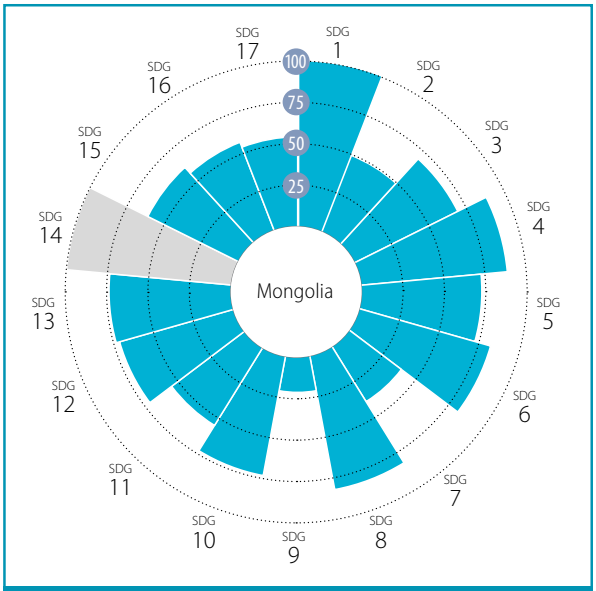


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

95 (OF 156)

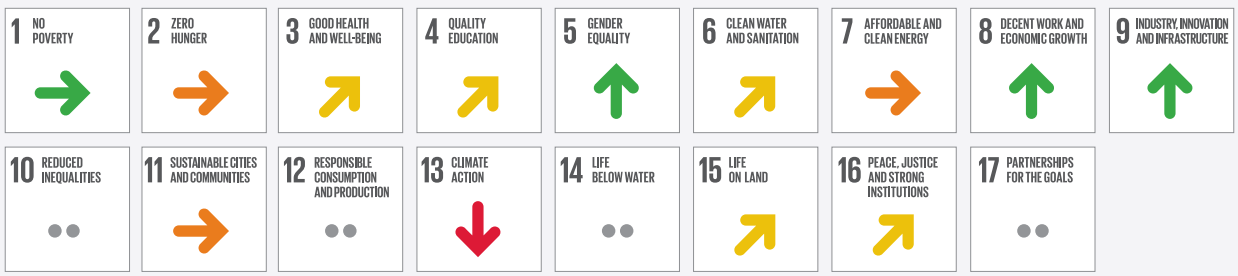


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MONGOLIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.9	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	183.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	29.9	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	254.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.8	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.8	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.0	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	105.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	79.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.1	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.2	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.2	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	85.6	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	31.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	3.3	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.0	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	22.3	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	80.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	37.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.6	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	34.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	24.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-751.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.1	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16845.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	9.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	184.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	49.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.3	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	17.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.3	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MONTENEGRO

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

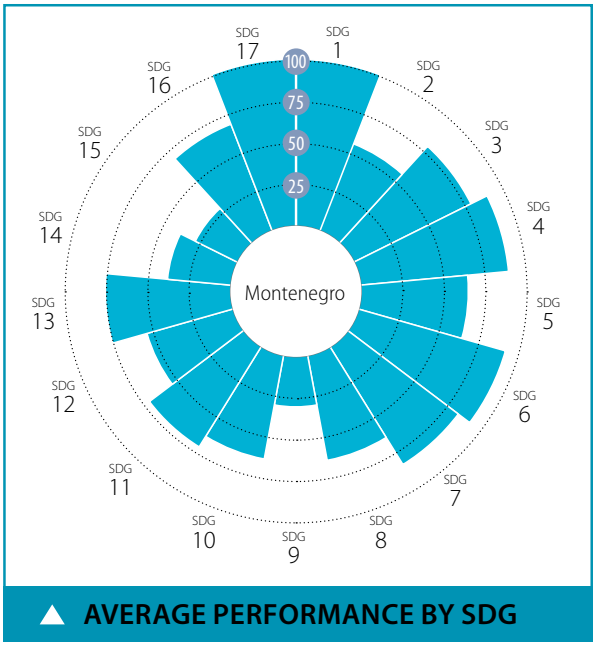


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

69 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MONTENEGRO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.3	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.0	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	85.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.3	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	12.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69.8	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	34.6	●	↓
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	89.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	76.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.5	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.9	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	74.2	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	68.4	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	16.0	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	60.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	329.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.6	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	71.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	60.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.0	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	52.8	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	41.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	180.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	46.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	12.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MOROCCO

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

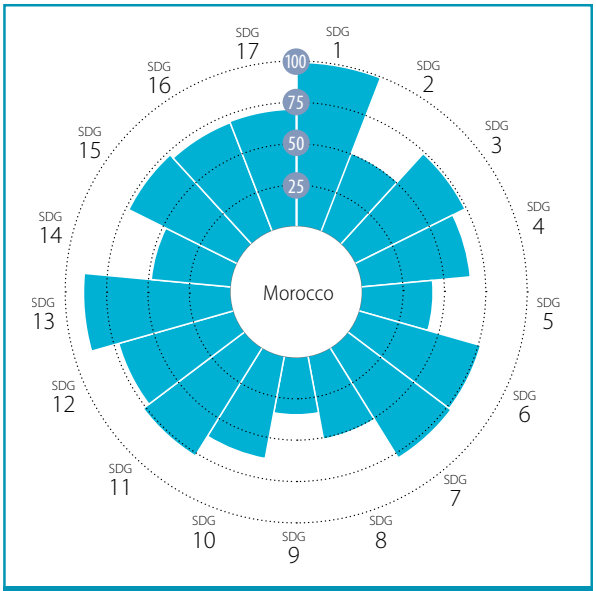


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

77 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MOROCCO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	121.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	103.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.7	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	36.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.7	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.0	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.5	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	5.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	59.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	33.7	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	49.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	91.6	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.4	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	28.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	9.3	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	44.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	16.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	26.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	24.4	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	6.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	62.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	221.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	74.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	94.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	8.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.9	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.3	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

MOZAMBIQUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

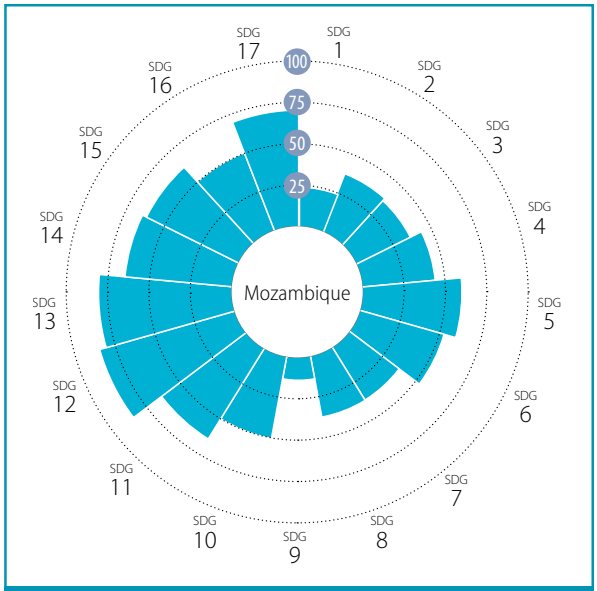


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

138 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MOZAMBIQUE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	66.5	🔴	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	39.9	🔴	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.6	🔴	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.1	🔴	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	🟡	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.2	🟢	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	🔴	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	🔴	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	489.0	🔴	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.1	🔴	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	71.3	🔴	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	551.0	🔴	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	3.6	🔴	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	🟠	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	108.7	🟠	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.1	🔴	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.6	🔴	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	138.9	🔴	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	54.3	🔴	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	🟠	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.5	🔴	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	🔴	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.6	🟡	↗
Mean years of schooling	3.5	🔴	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	67.1	🔴	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	56.8	🔴	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	54.3	🔴	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	110.6	🟢	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	🟡	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.3	🔴	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	23.6	🔴	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	🟢	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.7	🟡	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	21.2	🔴	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	4.4	🔴	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.3	🟢	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.9	🔴	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	🟠	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.7	🔴	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	25.0	🔴	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	17.5	🔴	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.8	🔴	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.5	🔴	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	🟠	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	🟠	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	🔴	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	🔴	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.5	🔴	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.5	🟠	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.7	🔴	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	🟠	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.1	🟢	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	🟢	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	🔴	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	🟢	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	🟢	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	5.2	🟢	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-40.7	🟢	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	🟢	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	🟢	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	🔴	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4095.1	🟠	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.2	🟢	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9	🟡	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	55.7	🔴	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.9	🔴	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.0	🟢	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	14.1	🟡	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	🟡	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1	🟢	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	🟠	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.7	🔴	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	🟢	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4	🔴	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	57.1	🟢	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51.0	🟠	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	🔴	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	🟠	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	47.9	🔴	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25.0	🔴	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.2	🔴	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	🟢	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.4	🟡	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.1	🟡	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	🟢	••

MYANMAR

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

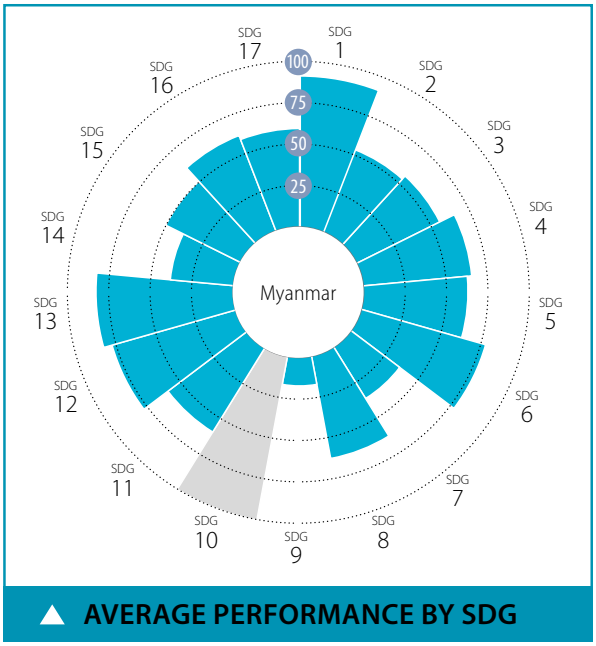
59.0

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

113 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

MYANMAR

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	10.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.7		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	16.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.8		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.8		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.5		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	209.9		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.5		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	29.0		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.2		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.1		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2		

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.5		
Mean years of schooling	4.7		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	84.8		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	22.8		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	64.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.2		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.5		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	64.7		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.7		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.1		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	52.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.1		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	26.0		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	0.8		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.1		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.3		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.4		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	54.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	51.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.0		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.4		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.4		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.4		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5903.0		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.6		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	85.8		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	51.2		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	39.1		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	19.7		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	46.9		

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.6		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.5		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.0		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	113.2		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.0		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	81.3		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	9.3		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	6.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

NAMIBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

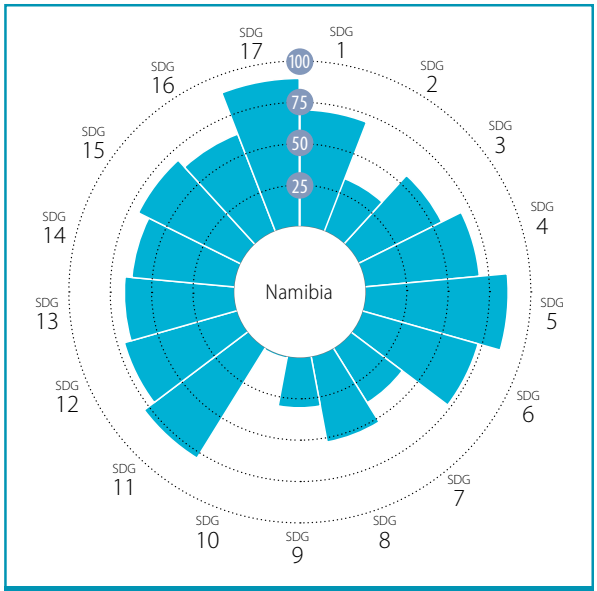


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

114 (OF 156)

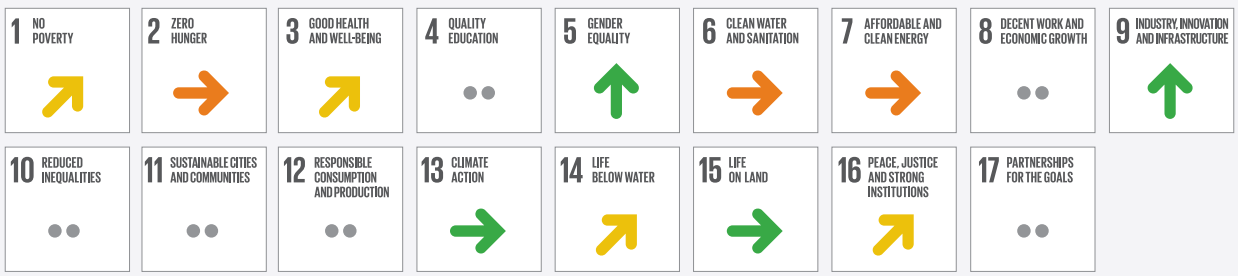


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NAMIBIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	22.8	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	265.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.8	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.2	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	446.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	3.8	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	103.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.6	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	75.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.0	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.7	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.6	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	106.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	89.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.3	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.8	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	33.8	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	49.6	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	45.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.5	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	23.3	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	31.0	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	66.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	21.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	37.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-20.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	30.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-183.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	98.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	84.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	34.2	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	88.1	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	31.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	144.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.0	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	87.1	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	51.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.2	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	29.5	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

NAURU

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

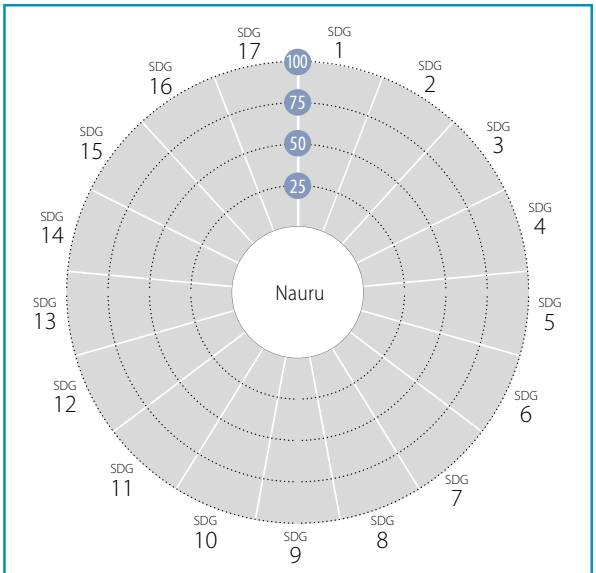
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Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NAURU

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	24.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	61.0		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.6		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	112.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.2		
Mean years of schooling	NA		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.5		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	7.9		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.6		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	NA		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	68.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.0		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.3		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.7		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	93.5		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	18.3		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	137.6		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	82.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

NEPAL

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

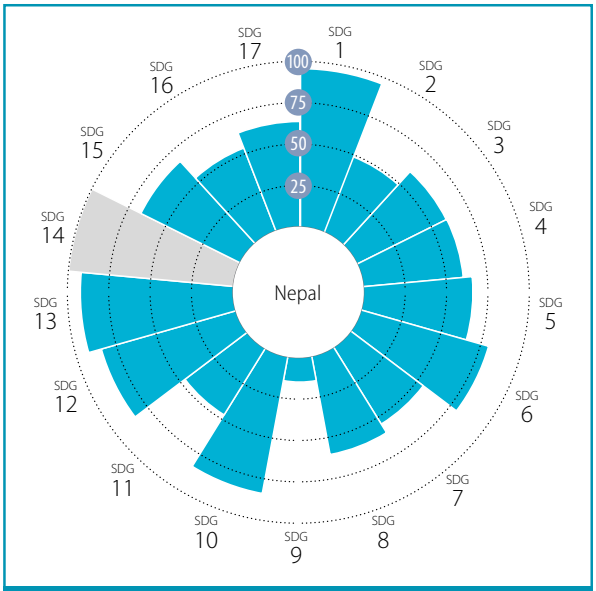


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

102 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NEPAL

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	8.1	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.4	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.1	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.6	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	258.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	154.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.3	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	62.1	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	55.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.9	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.7	●	••
Mean years of schooling	4.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	84.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	29.3	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	64.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	96.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.6	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.1	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	84.9	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	26.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.4	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	19.7	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	75.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	60.0	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	6.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-46.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	54.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	58.1	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.8	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.7	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

NETHERLANDS

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

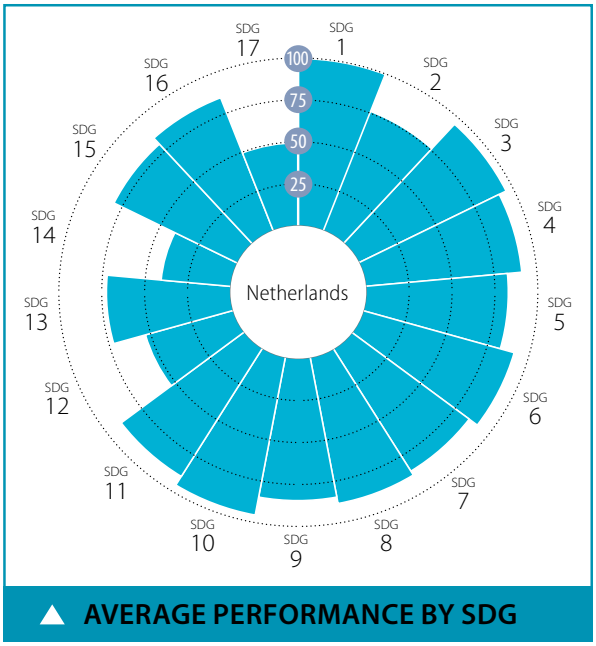
79.5

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

11 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NETHERLANDS

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	7.9	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.5	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.7	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	21.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	19.0	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	11.9	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	36.0	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	508.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.5	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	18.5	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	30.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.4	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	95.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.0	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	14.1	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	21.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	5.9	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.6	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.9	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	7.8	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	90.4	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	88.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	67.6	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.8	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.0	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.2	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	68.5	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	14.5	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	26.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	29.4	●	→
Palma ratio	1.1	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	14.6	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	9.3	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	23.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	223.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5754.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	54.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.0	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	45.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	31.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	48.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	97.4	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	13.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	64.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	83.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.2	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.2	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.4	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.6	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	66.0	●	••

NEW ZEALAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

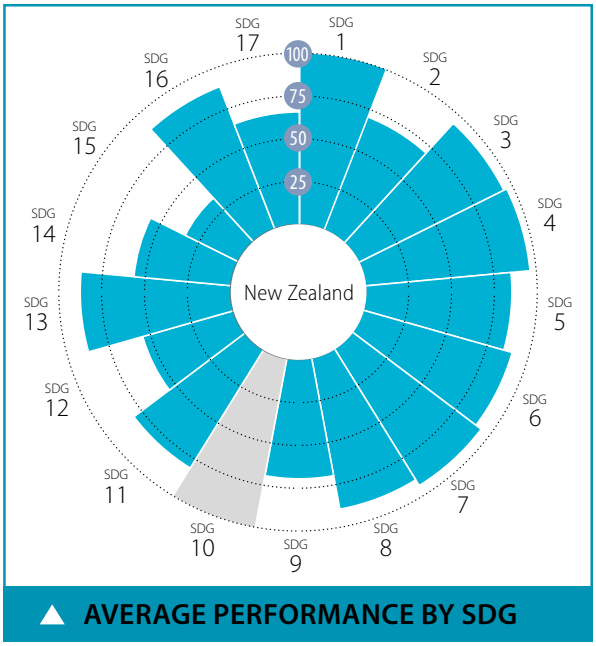
77.9

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

17 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NEW ZEALAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	10.9	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.3	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	20.6	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78.3	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.9	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	3.7	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	14.2	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.5	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	12.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	36.3	●	••
PISA score (0-600)	505.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.6	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.4	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	30.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	11.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	100.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	85.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.2	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	7.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.7	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	30.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.2	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	76.9	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.3	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	100.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.8	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	7.9	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	27.7	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (%)	19.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	26.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
Palma ratio	1.4	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	10.6	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	5.5	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	14.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-1223.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.7	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-2.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	854.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	1.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	79.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	33.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	38.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	43.1	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.6	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	10.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	201.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	68.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	89.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.4	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	56.2	●	••

NICARAGUA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

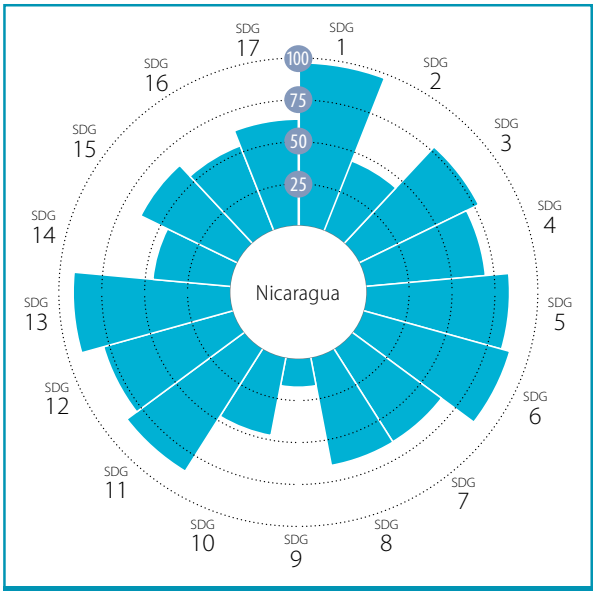


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

76 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NICARAGUA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	3.2		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	17.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.7		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	150.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101.0		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.9		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	86.9		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.4		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.5		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0		
Mean years of schooling	6.5		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.0		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.2		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	106.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	59.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	45.7		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.3		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.4		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	81.9		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	49.2		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.1		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.4		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	24.6		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.5		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.5		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	27.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.3		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.2		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-139.0		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.8		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.9		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.8		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.9		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	26.2		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	35.0		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	21.7		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	14.3		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.8		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	175.7		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	84.7		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	14.5		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.1		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.2		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

NIGER

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

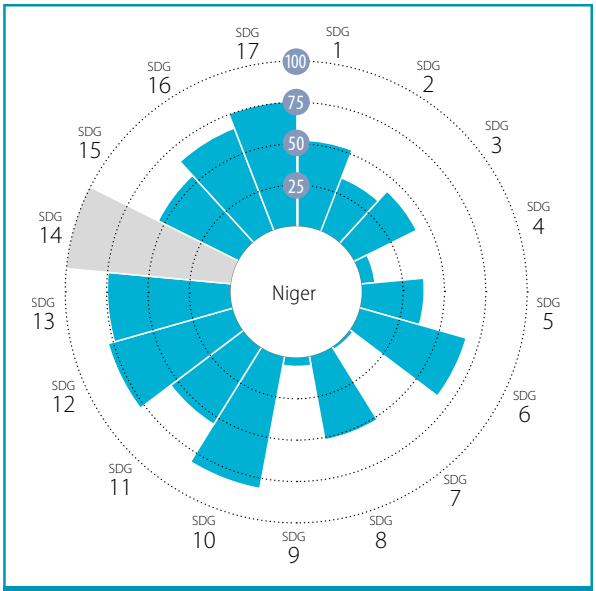


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

148 (OF 156)

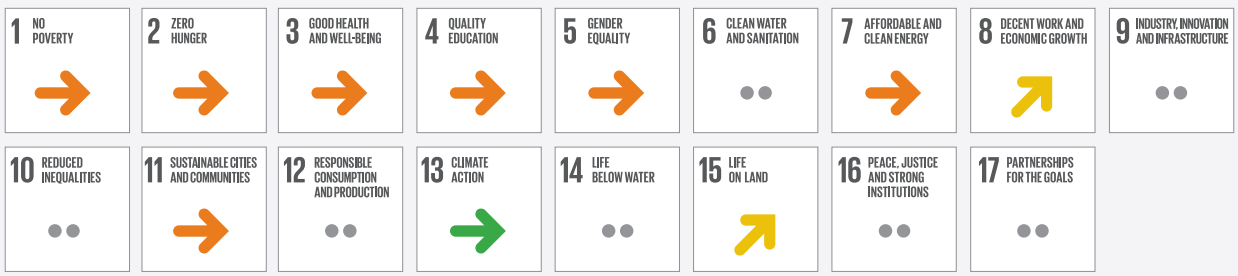


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NIGER

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	41.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	28.4	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.0	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.5	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	553.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	91.3	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.8	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	191.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.8	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	194.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	39.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	63.8	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	1.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	23.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	53.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	47.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	74.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	45.8	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	14.3	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	4.0	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.5	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	0.3	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.3	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.3	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	34.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	62.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.8	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-31.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.4	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.8	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	56.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	42.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	63.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	30.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.5	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

NIGERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

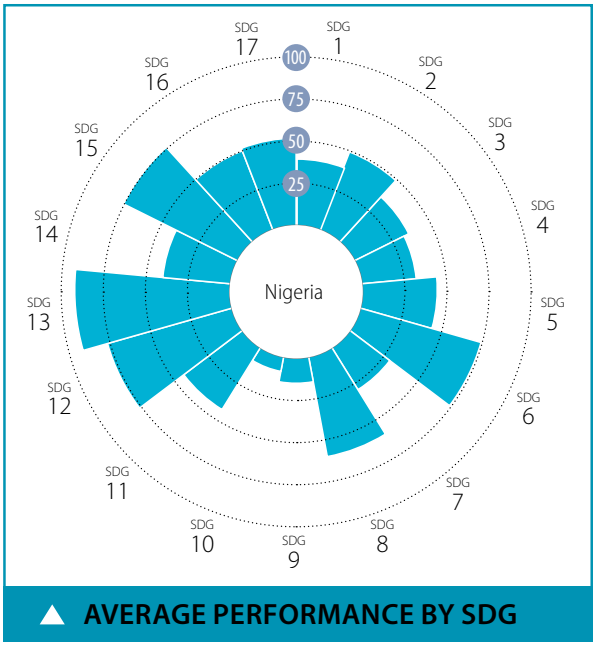


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

150 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NIGERIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	42.6	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	44.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.9	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	814.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.1	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	150.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.6	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.5	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	109.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	35.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	48.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	64.1	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	66.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.3	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	69.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.6	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.6	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	57.7	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.3	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	39.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.0	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.7	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.3	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	59.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	38.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	13.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.6	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1011.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	70.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	36.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.5	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	31.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	29.8	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	1.5	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

NORWAY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

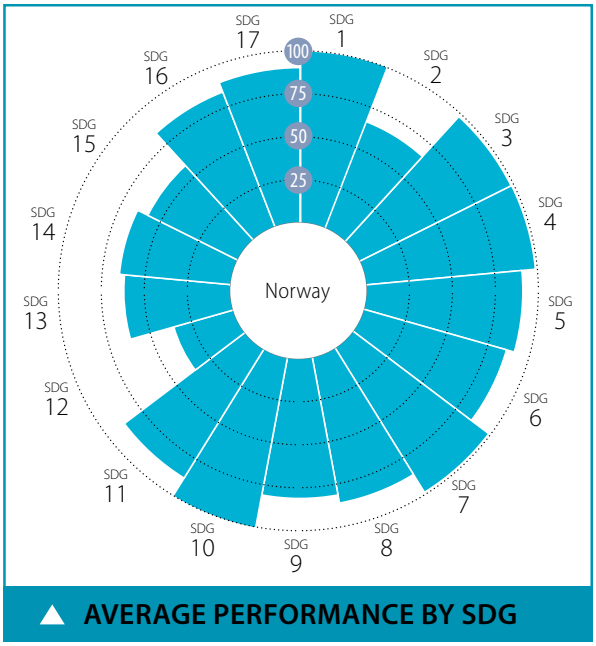
81.2

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

6 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

NORWAY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	8.1	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	6.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.3	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	84.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.6	●	••
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.5	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	17.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	12.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.8	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	43.0	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	504.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.2	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	18.7	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	26.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	100.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	90.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	7.1	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	95.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	13.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.3	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	57.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.7	●	••
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.0	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	9.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	97.3	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	111.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	51.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.9	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	11.1	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	17.1	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	15.1	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	26.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	26.7	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	4.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	9.1	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	●	••
Rent overburden rate (%)	10.6	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	28.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	69.9	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	34.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	311.8	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	2.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.3	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-19.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	81827.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	51.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	77.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	58.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.8	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	40.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	21.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	79.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	93.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.0	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	85.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.5	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.0	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	51.6	●	••

OMAN

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

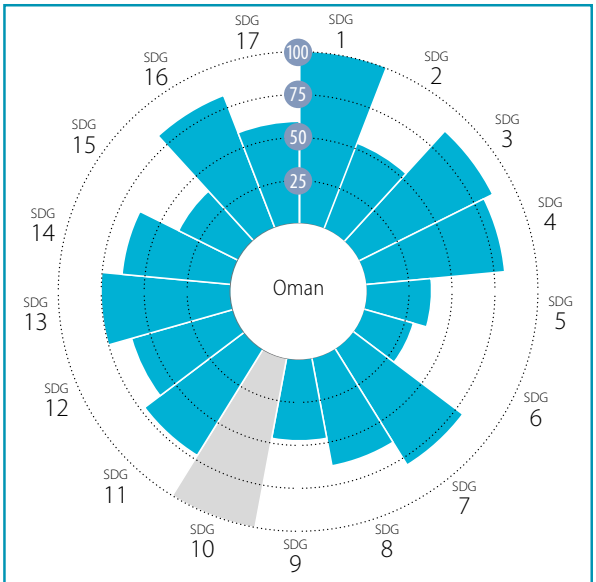


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

94 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

OMAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.1		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.0		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.8		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35.6		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.0		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.9		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	75.8		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9		

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.0		
Mean years of schooling	8.1		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7		

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.3		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.6		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	34.6		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1.2		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	88.5		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	106.2		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	97.7		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.1		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	73.6		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	16.0		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	69.9		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	91.5		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	53.3		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.1		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.7		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	14.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	39.3		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.0		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	29.2		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	23.2		

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	15.4		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-2.9		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10232.6		

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.9		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.5		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	60.5		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.7		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.4		

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.5		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	50.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	6.0		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	33.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.4		
Property Rights (1-7)	5.2		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	44.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.7		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

PAKISTAN

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

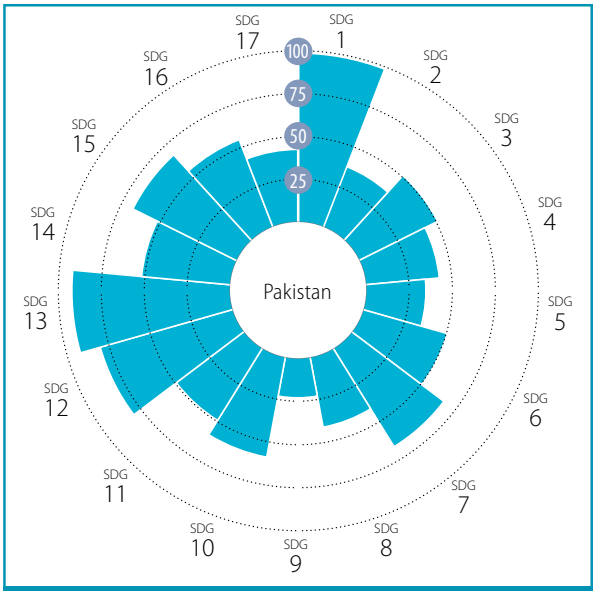


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

126 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PAKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.6		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	45.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.6		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45.6		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	78.8		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	268.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.7		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	153.9		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.4		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	37.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	52.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.8		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.8		
Mean years of schooling	5.1		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	33.7		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	56.9		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	30.1		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.6		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.3		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	102.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.4		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.5		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	44.8		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7		
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.0		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.9		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.8		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	29.9		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.4		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	65.0		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	55.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.0		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-66.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.3		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	78.0		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	46.4		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	73.2		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.3		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.9		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.8		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	42.4		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	33.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.1		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.2		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

PALAU

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

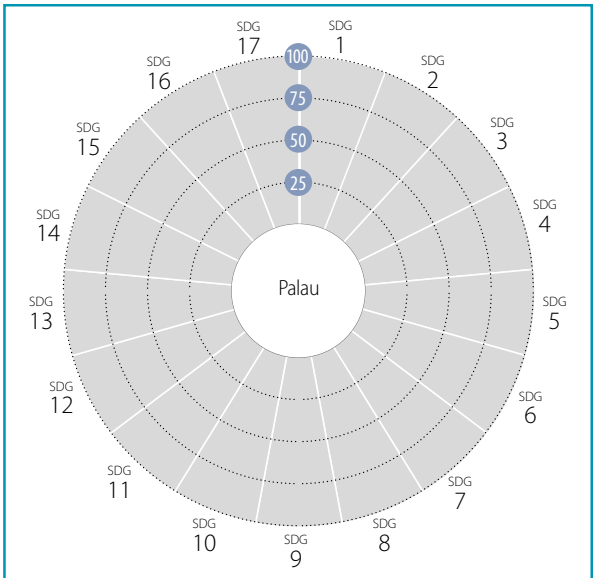
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Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

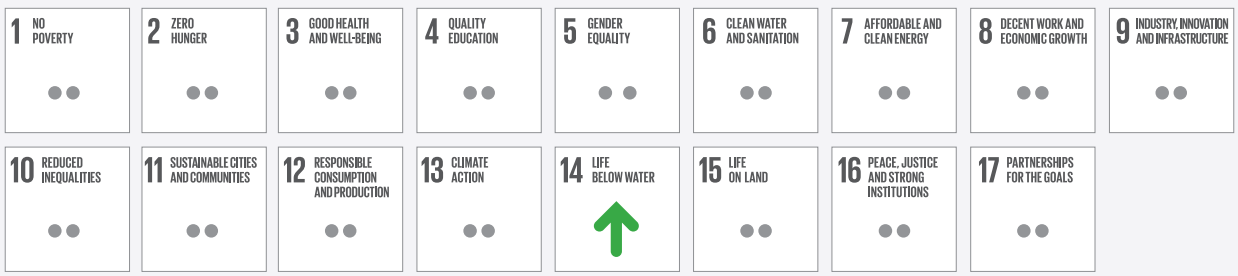


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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PALAU

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	55.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	●	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	123.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.1	●	••
Mean years of schooling	12.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	58.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	NA	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	••
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	NA	●	••
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	12.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	74.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	87.1	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	3.8	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	341.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.2	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

PANAMA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

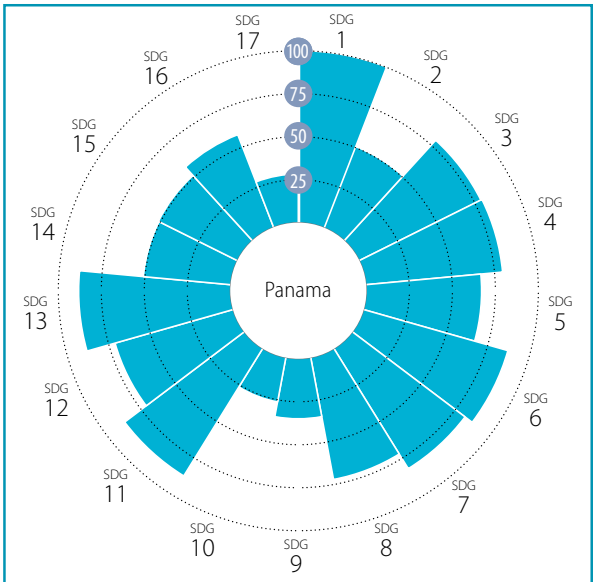


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

86 (OF 156)

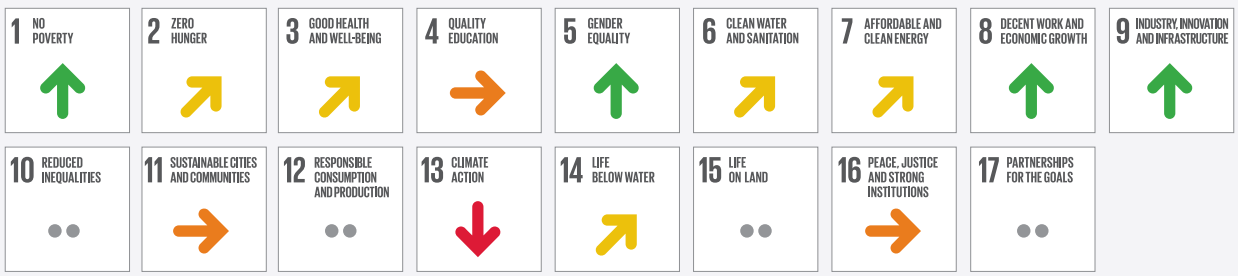


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PANAMA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.1	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.6	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	94.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	82.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.9	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.4	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	108.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	65.0	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.3	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.0	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.9	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	91.6	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	85.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	46.5	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.6	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	59.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	54.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.2	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.7	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	4.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	83.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.9	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	52.4	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	40.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	9.3	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	453.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	95.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.7	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	4.0	●	••

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

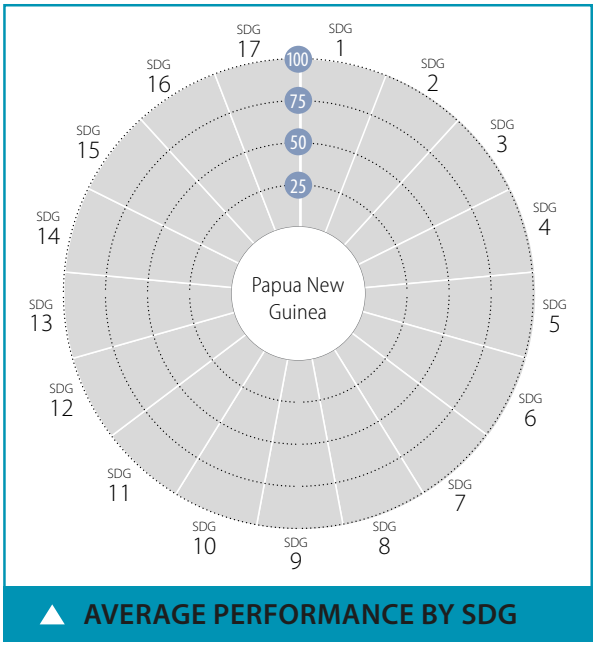
na

Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

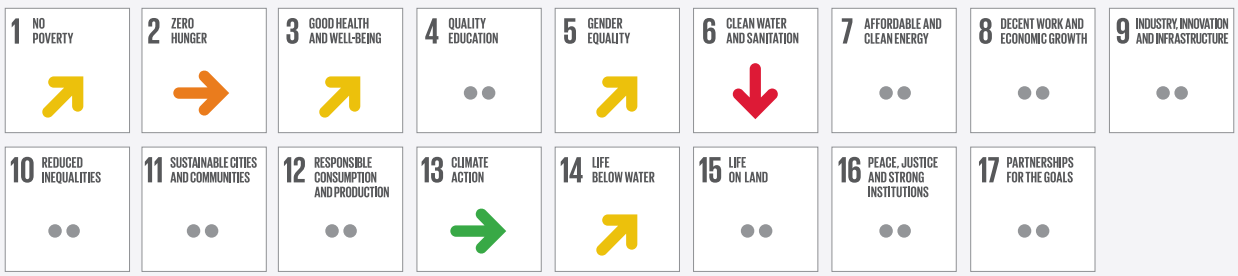


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	30.2	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	23.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	215.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	432.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	36.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.9	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	53.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	53.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	39.4	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.3	●	••
Mean years of schooling	4.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	66.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	69.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	97.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	36.6	●	↓
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.6	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	20.3	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	31.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9.6	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.9	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	70.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	2.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-26.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	67.5	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	84.8	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	56.9	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.6	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	63.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.3	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

PARAGUAY

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

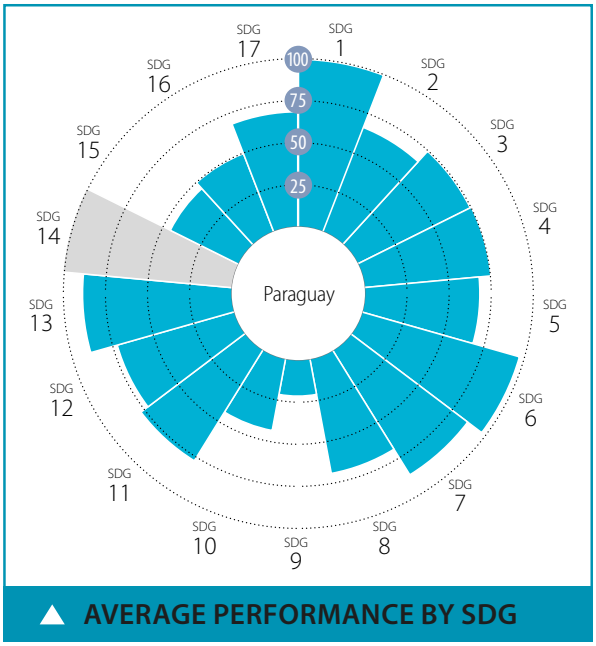
67.2

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

72 (OF 156)

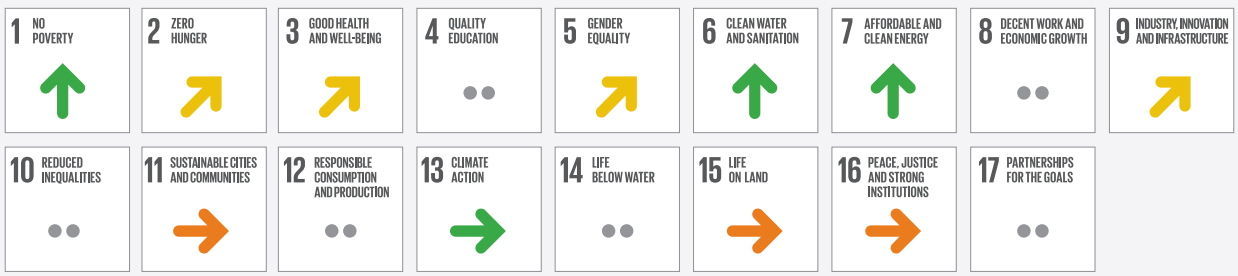


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PARAGUAY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.9	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	132.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.8	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	84.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	56.6	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.5	●	••
Mean years of schooling	8.1	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	98.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	67.4	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.2	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	63.8	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.1	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.8	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	51.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	49.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.6	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	14.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.9	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	61.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-95.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	21.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	194.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	49.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	84.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.6	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.3	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.6	●	↗
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

PERU

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

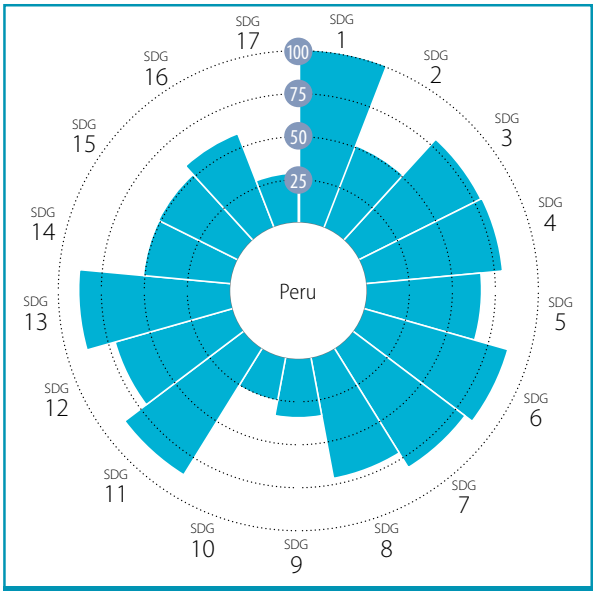


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

64 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PERU

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.5	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	117.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.3	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	48.4	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.5	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.7	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.0	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	88.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	92.9	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	67.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.6	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	45.5	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	61.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	26.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	48.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	27.8	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.1	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	34.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	40.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-33.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	19.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.0	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	403.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	69.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.2	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	246.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	97.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	21.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.2	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.8	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

PHILIPPINES

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

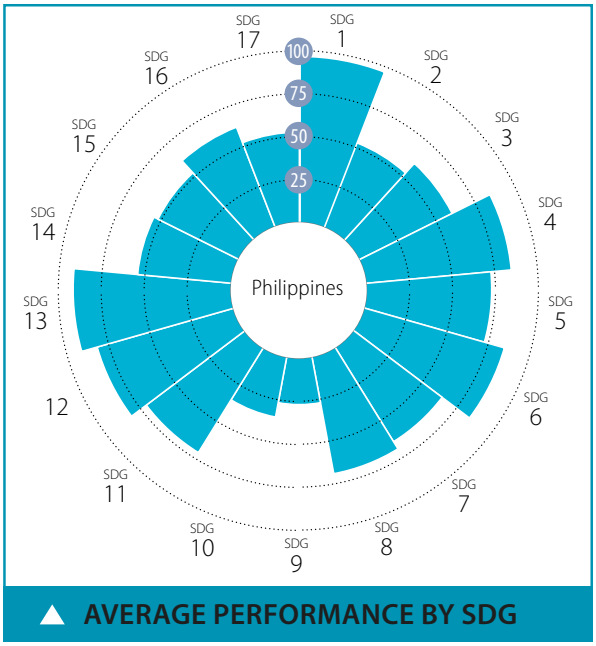
65.0

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

85 (OF 156)

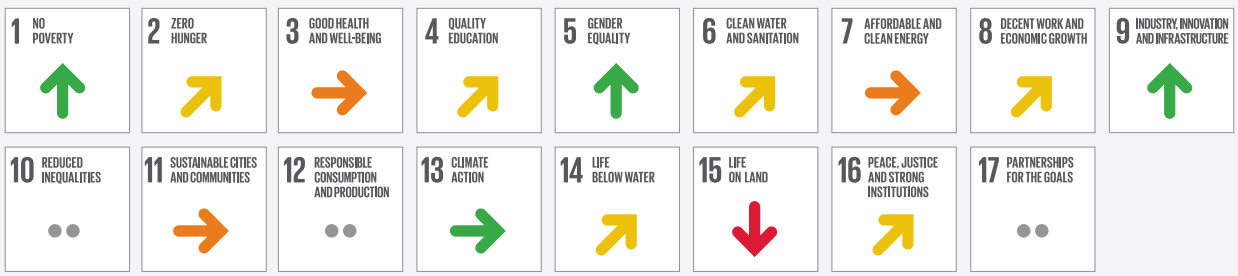


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PHILIPPINES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.8	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.3	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.4	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	114.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	554.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	59.9	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	72.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.7	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.6	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	103.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	66.0	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.5	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.5	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	75.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	89.1	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	44.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.5	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.8	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	55.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	46.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.0	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	26.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.5	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	58.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	162.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	82.8	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	43.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	23.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.5	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	134.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	90.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	11.1	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

POLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

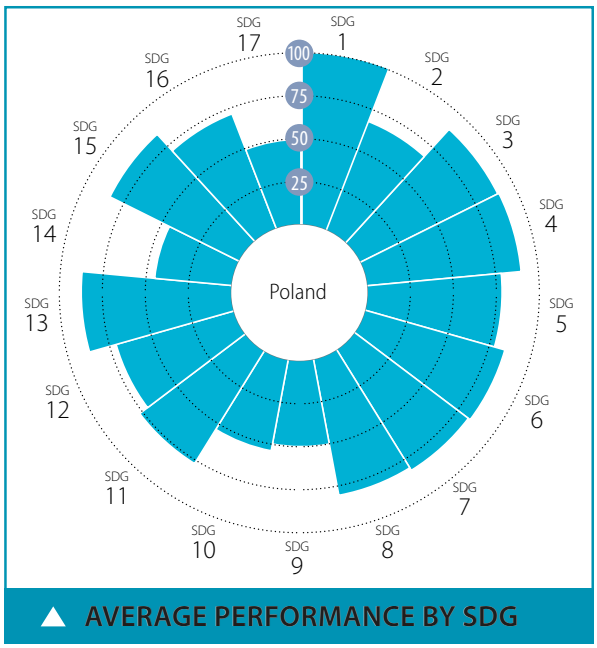
73.7

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

32 (OF 156)

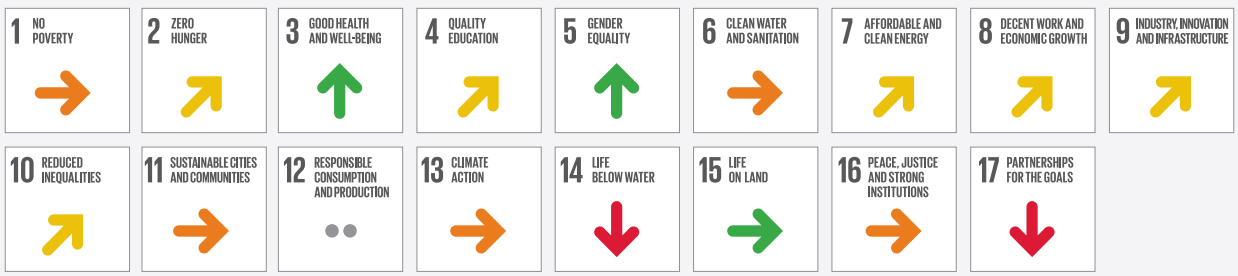


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

POLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	11.1	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	18.3	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.7	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.0	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	11.9	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	28.7	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	503.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	16.3	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	34.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	99.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	74.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	11.1	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	93.9	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.1	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	37.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.8	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	11.9	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	86.7	●	↑
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.1	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	15.1	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	68.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	28.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.0	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	5.2	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.6	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	56.3	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	41.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.9	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	8.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	24.3	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.8	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	8.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	49.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	609.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	11.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	77.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	42.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	88.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	59.9	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	56.5	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	3.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	185.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	66.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.3	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	57.4	●	••

PORTUGAL

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

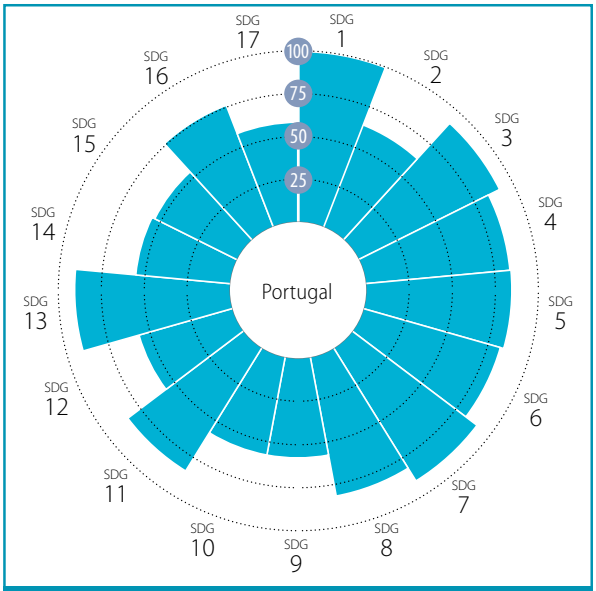


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

31 (OF 156)

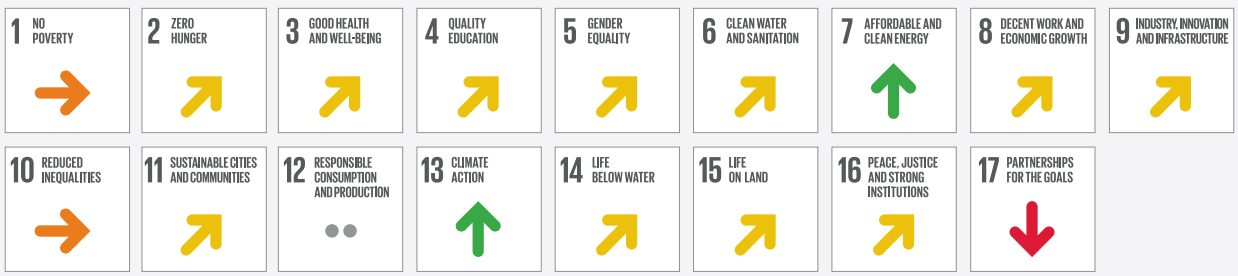


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

PORTUGAL

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.8	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.7	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	12.6	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.7	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.9	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.4	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.7	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.6	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	22.0	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	16.8	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	8.9	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	23.8	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	497.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.9	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.4	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	38.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.8	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	14.3	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	95.1	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	61.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	27.2	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	92.3	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	67.8	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	15.6	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	70.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	32.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	8.8	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.8	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	63.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	38.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.6	●	→
Palma ratio	1.3	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	10.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	9.8	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	11.8	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	16.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	56.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	201.2	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.0	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	9.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	97.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	40.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	70.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.3	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	31.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	138.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	76.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	63.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	3.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.6	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.7	●	••

QATAR

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

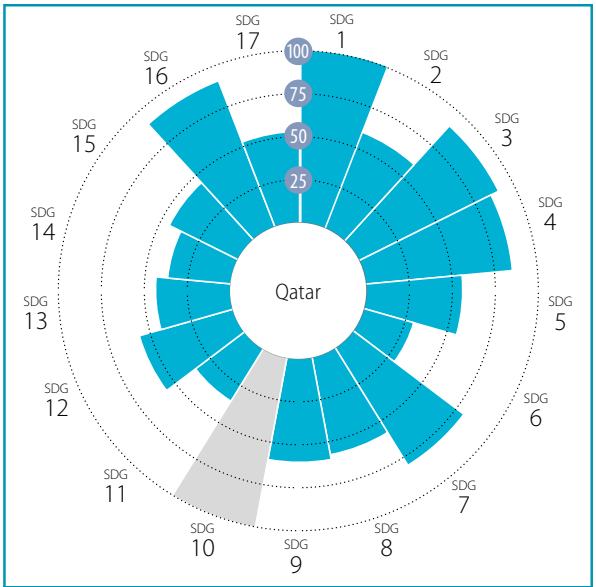


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

106 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

QATAR

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	23.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.8	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	78.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.6	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	27.4	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	114.7	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	61.4	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	472.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	148.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	65.9	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	0.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	94.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	139.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	37.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	107.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	16.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	23.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	137.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	45.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-6.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	150584.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	54.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	92.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.3	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	63.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.8	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ROMANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

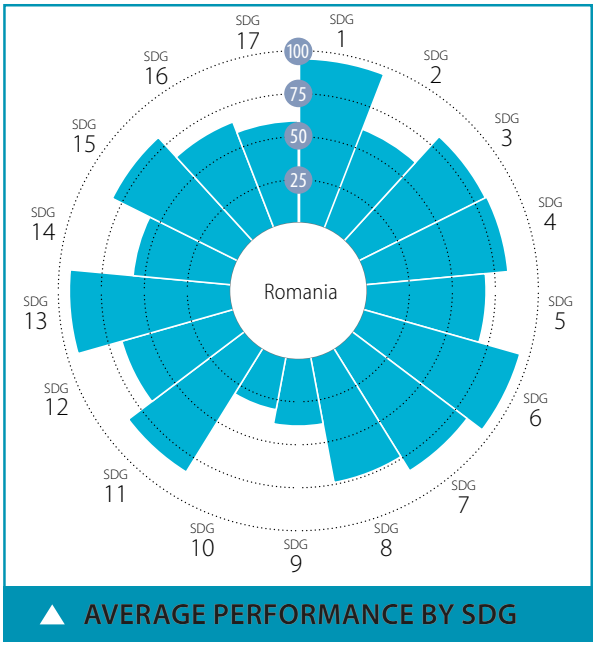
71.2

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

44 (OF 156)

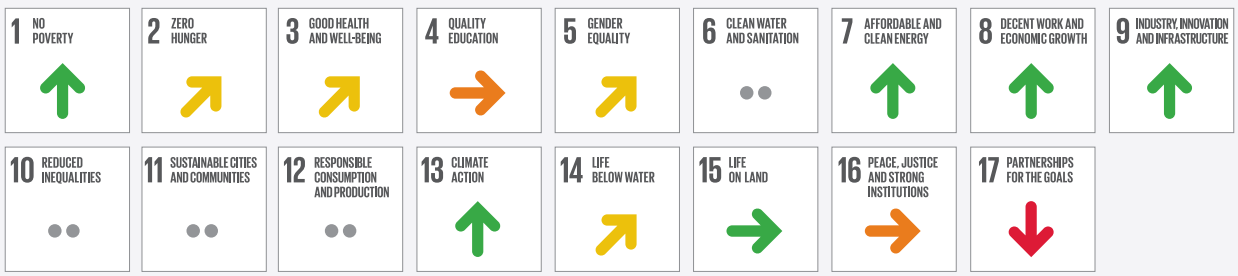


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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ROMANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	4.2		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.5		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.0		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	31.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	79.8		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.9		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	33.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.7		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.1		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.6		
Mean years of schooling	10.8		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.4		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	93.6		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	69.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.7		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.1		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	81.9		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.5		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	57.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	80.2		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3		

	Value	Rating	Trend
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	21.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	52.4		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.6		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.1		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	22.8		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.2		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	39.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	18.5		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.5		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	17.5		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.6		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	95.8		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	56.5		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	50.5		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	70.3		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.8		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	145.2		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.5		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	48.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.9		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.5		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.7		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.8		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

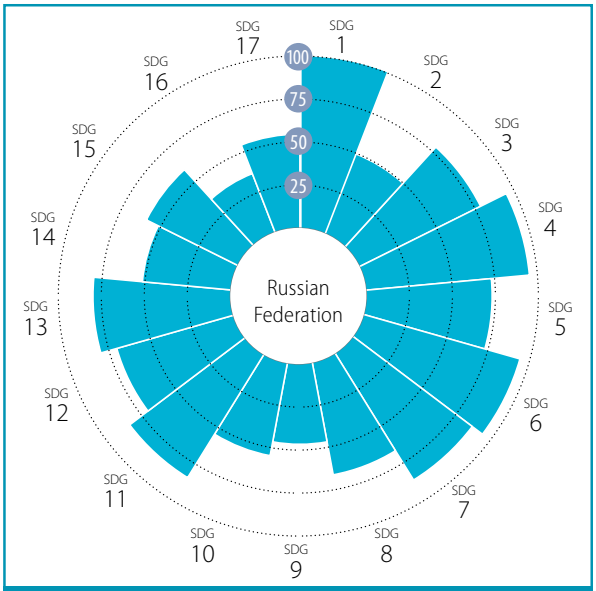


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

63 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	29.3	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.5	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	99.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.8	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	75.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	73.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.6	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	16.6	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.3	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.9	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	72.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	39.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	30.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	11.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	9157.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	91.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	57.6	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	55.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	468.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	4.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.7	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.1	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

RWANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

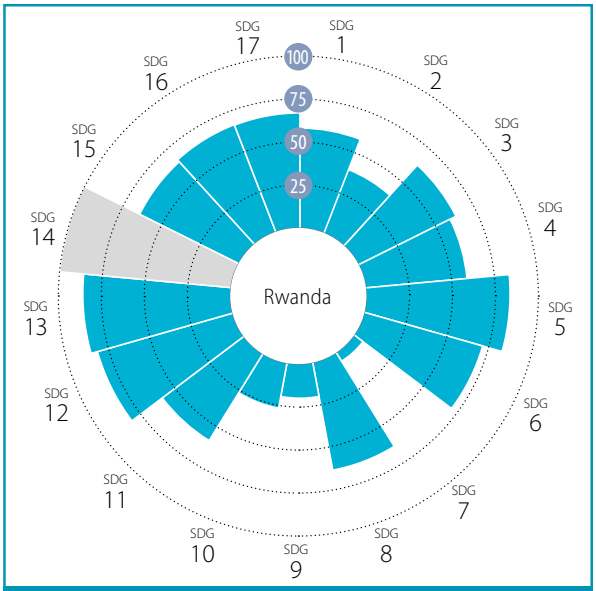


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

120 (OF 156)

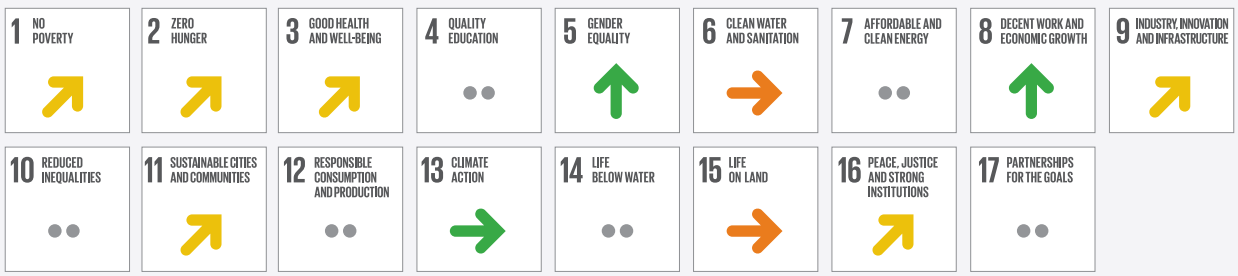


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

RWANDA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	45.5	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	41.1	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	44.3	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.8	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	290.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.5	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	50.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	32.9	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.8	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.4	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.9	●	••
Mean years of schooling	3.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	82.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.6	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	75.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	99.7	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	61.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.7	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	62.3	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	19.8	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.3	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	20.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	28.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	49.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	72.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	467.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.4	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	56.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.7	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.9	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

SAMOA

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

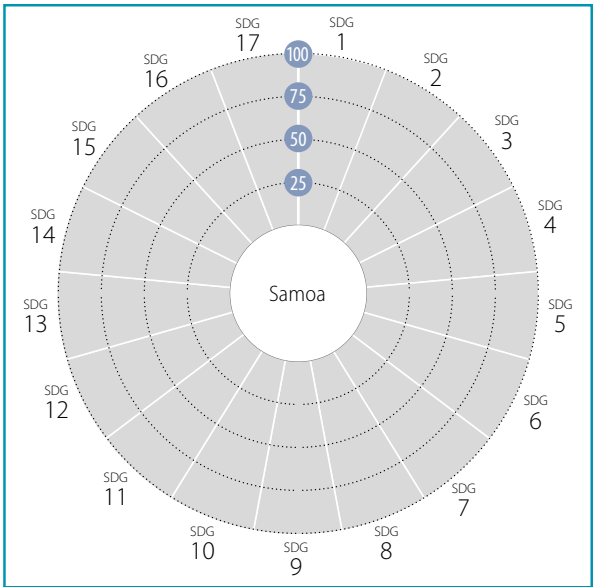
na

Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SAMOA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	47.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	51.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.1	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.5	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.8	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	48.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.3	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	60.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	61.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.5	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.9	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	27.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.2	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	29.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.5	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	3.8	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	76.6	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	88.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	64.8	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	10.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	259.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	58.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	24.2	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

SAN MARINO

Western Europe

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

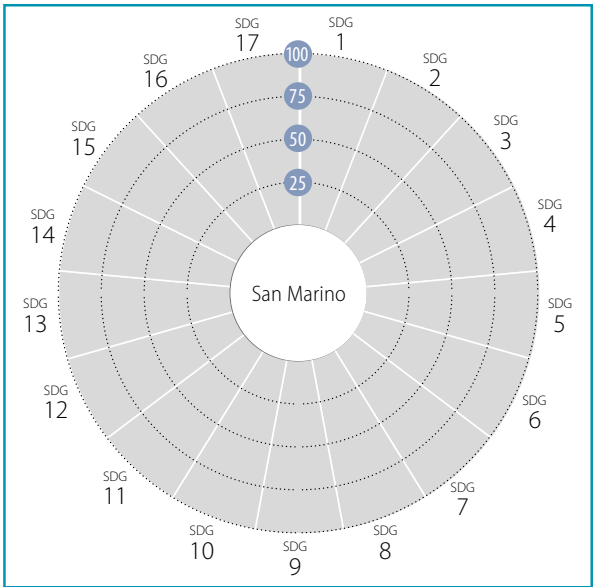
na

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

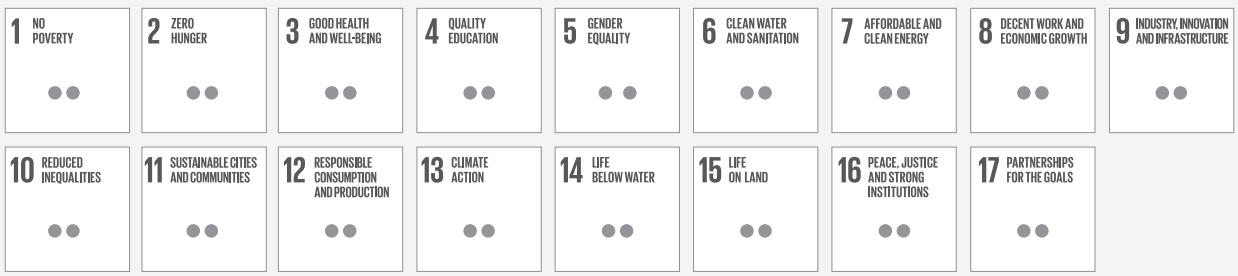


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SAN MARINO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	●	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA	●	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA	●	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.7	●	••
Mean years of schooling	NA	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.9	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	49.6	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	110.1	●	••
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	NA	●	••
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	48.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	236.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	6.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

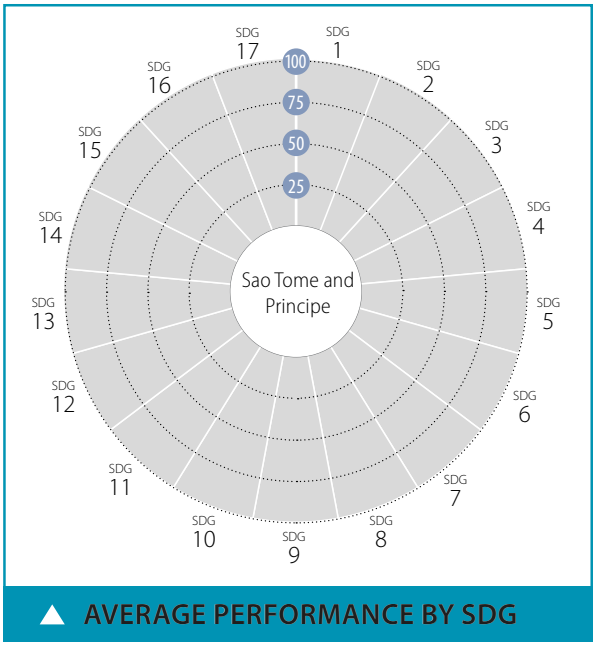
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Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	23.7		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	6.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	156.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.0		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.8		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	99.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.0		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	134.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.1		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.5		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	96.3		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.5		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.5		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.1		
Mean years of schooling	5.3		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	42.8		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	78.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	54.8		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.7		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.1		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	68.6		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	30.4		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.6		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	13.4		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	28.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	87.7		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.9		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	11.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	4.4		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.6		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	96.0		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	65.0		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	28.0		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.5		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.1		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.4		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.5		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.2		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	93.5		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	95.2		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	46.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.1		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.6		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

SAUDI ARABIA

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

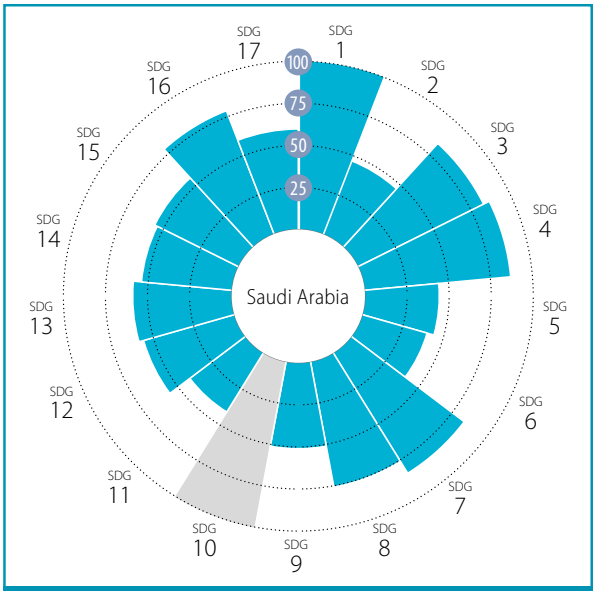


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

98 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.5	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.4	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	47.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	28.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1242.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	27.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.7	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	71.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	74.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	38.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	106.2	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	57.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	39.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	130.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	19.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	34478.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	55.0	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	26.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.9	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	6.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	155.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.5	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.0	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	49.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

SENEGAL

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

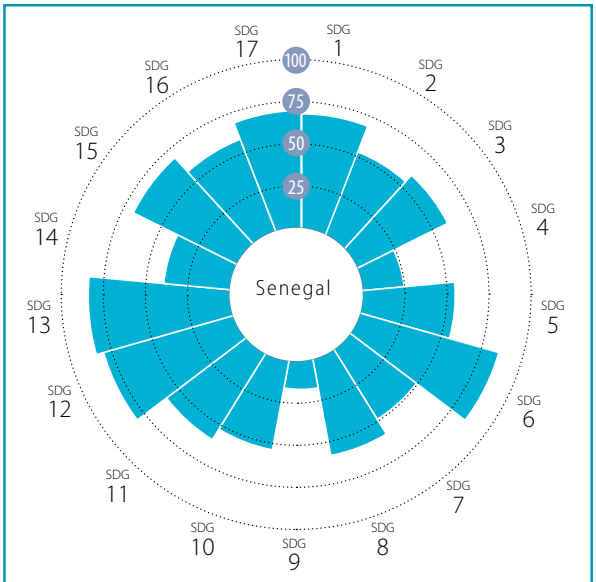


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

118 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SENEGAL

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	30.9		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	14.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.3		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.4		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.8		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.1		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	140.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	88.4		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.0		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	74.9		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	53.2		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.3		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	72.3		
Mean years of schooling	2.8		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	55.9		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	53.0		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	58.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	65.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.8		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.2		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.2		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.6		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	61.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	35.8		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.8		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.8		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.7		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	26.0		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.4		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	37.6		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	85.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.2		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	10.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-94.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4.2		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.8		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	76.7		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.0		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	39.9		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.2		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.2		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.5		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.3		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	58.8		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	68.3		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	23.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.1		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.5		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

SERBIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

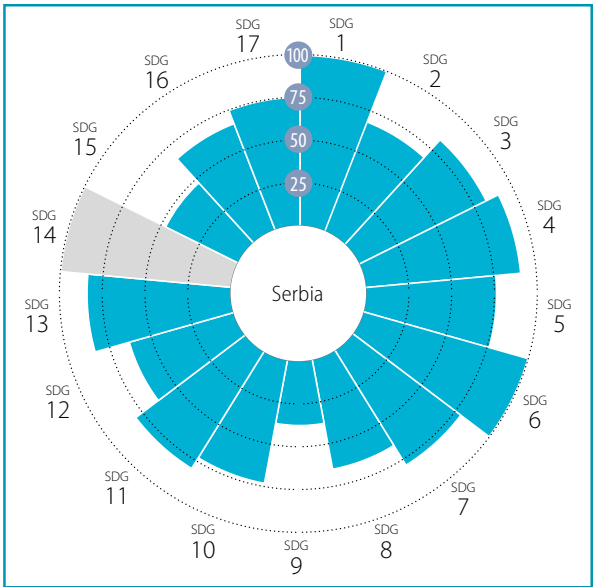
72.1

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

40 (OF 156)

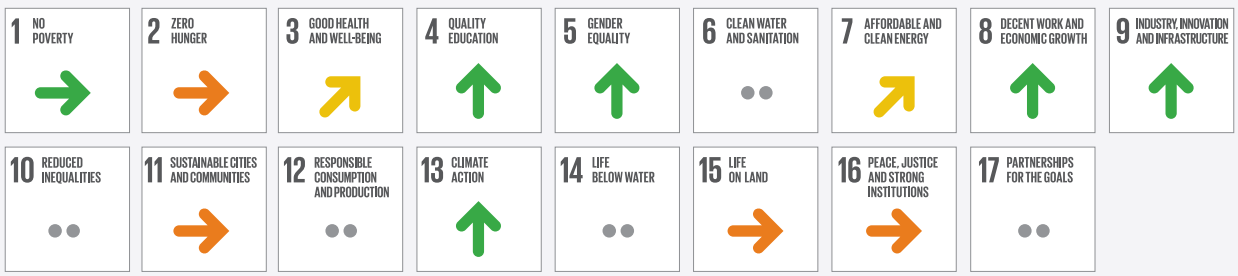


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SERBIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	83.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.6	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	19.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.7	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	10.8	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	74.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.4	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	4.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.6	●	••

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	71.2	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	71.4	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	14.1	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	67.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	72.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	4.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.9	●	••

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	37.3	●	••

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	21.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8.8	●	••

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	26.4	●	••

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	113.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.4	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	9.5	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.5	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.7	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

SEYCHELLES

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

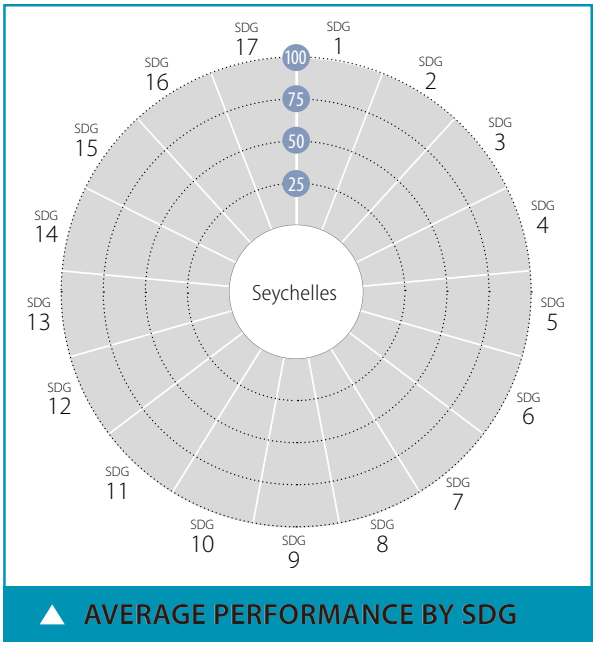
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Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

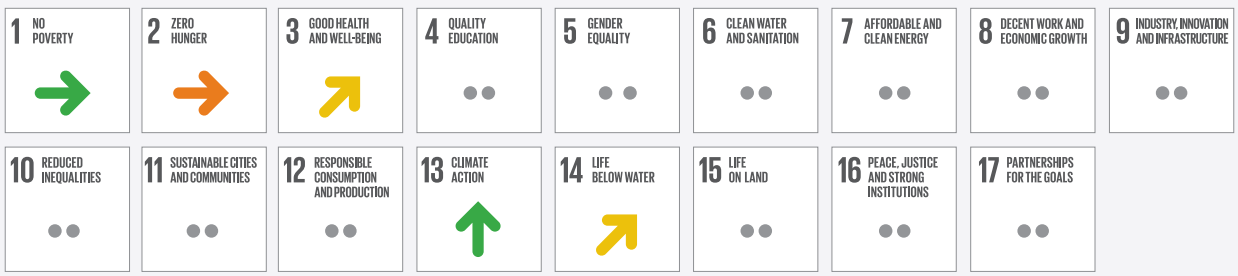


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SEYCHELLES

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.9	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	●	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.7	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.6	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.9	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	57.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	9.4	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA	●	••
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA	●	••
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.2	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	63.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.5	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	56.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.6	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.2	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	3.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.4	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	5.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.1	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	74.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	39.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	56.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.9	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	40.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	766.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.9	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

SIERRA LEONE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

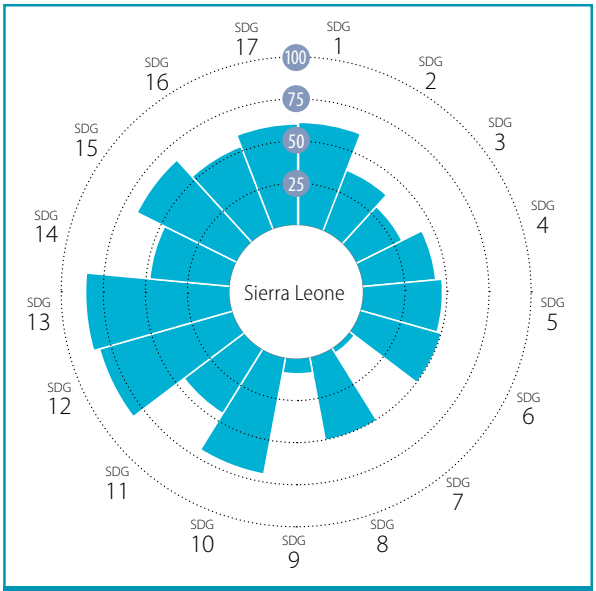


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

146 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SIERRA LEONE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	41.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	12.8	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	30.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.7	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1360.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.2	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	113.5	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	304.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	30.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	243.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.5	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	50.1	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	115.6	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.3	●	••
Mean years of schooling	3.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	57.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	60.6	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	61.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	97.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.4	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.1	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	17.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	13.1	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.8	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.5	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	20.4	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.6	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	43.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-25.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	76.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	45.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	52.8	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	17.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	54.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	3.5	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	76.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.6	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

SINGAPORE

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

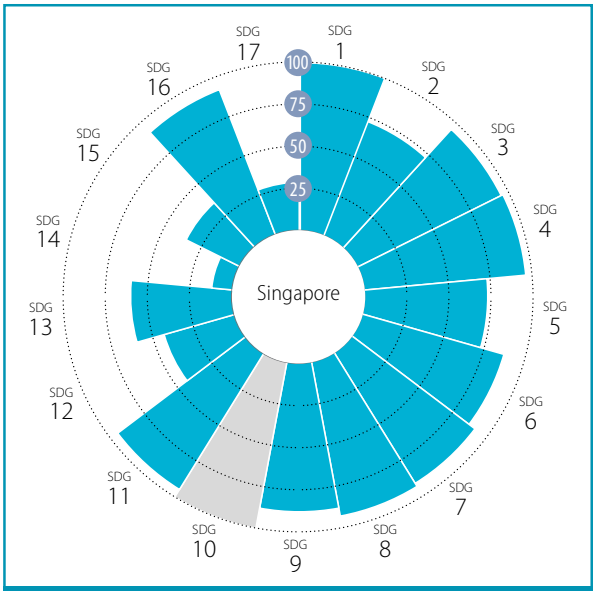


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

43 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SINGAPORE

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.1	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	3.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.7	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.9	●	••
Mean years of schooling	11.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	91.7	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	31.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	14.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.9	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.0	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	81.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	148.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.4	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	76.7	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	85.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	19.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	34.3	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	95.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	748.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	10.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	4.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	89.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	47.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	17.2	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	53.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	225.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	94.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	84.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	3.0	●	••

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

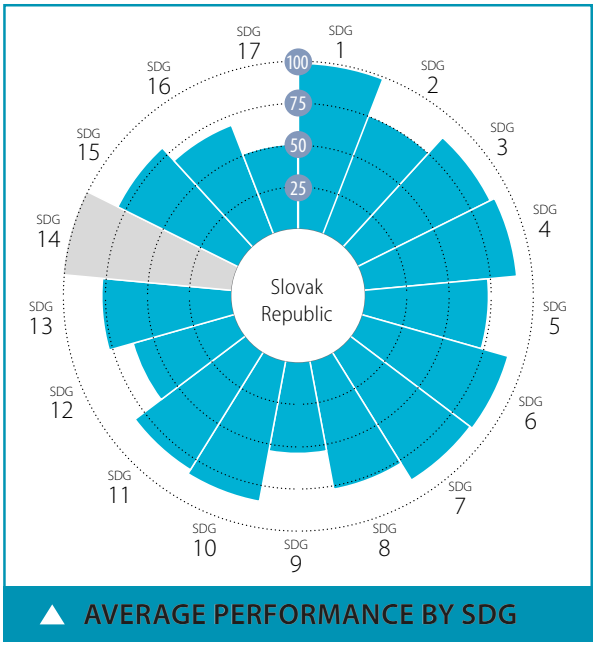
75.6

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

24 (OF 156)

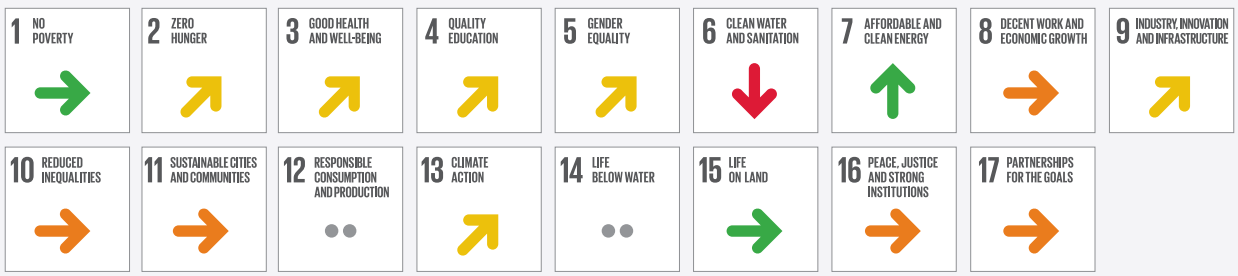


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	8.4	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.1	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.6	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.2	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.4	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	17.7	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.9	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	12.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	22.0	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	463.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.0	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	30.7	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	17.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	11.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	97.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	77.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.0	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	13.9	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	93.4	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.7	●	↓
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	13.4	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	84.2	●	↓
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.2	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	15.9	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	80.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	79.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	21.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	6.1	●	↗
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	1.7	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	52.2	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	33.9	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.4	●	↓
Palma ratio	0.8	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	20.5	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	5.2	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	39.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.7	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1016.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	18.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5.5	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	182.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	67.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	50.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.3	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.9	●	••

SLOVENIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

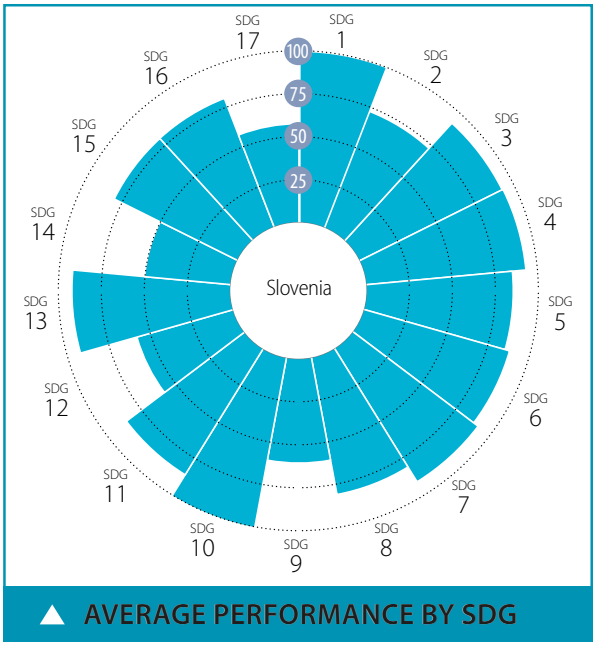
80.0

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

8 (OF 156)

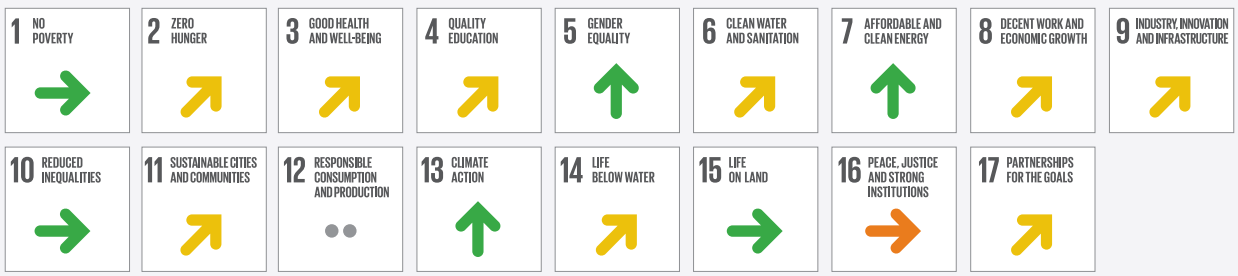


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SLOVENIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.2	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.5	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.5	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.5	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	20.8	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.9	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.8	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.1	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	30.7	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	509.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.5	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	15.0	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	34.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	97.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	85.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.7	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	5.0	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.2	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	20.9	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	97.5	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	69.3	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.6	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	75.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	26.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	8.4	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.9	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	60.4	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	31.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	27.5	●	→
Palma ratio	0.8	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	13.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	20.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.3	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	5.9	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	34.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	125.0	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.2	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	450.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	23.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	95.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	28.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	75.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	89.7	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	14.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	67.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	88.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	41.8	●	••

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

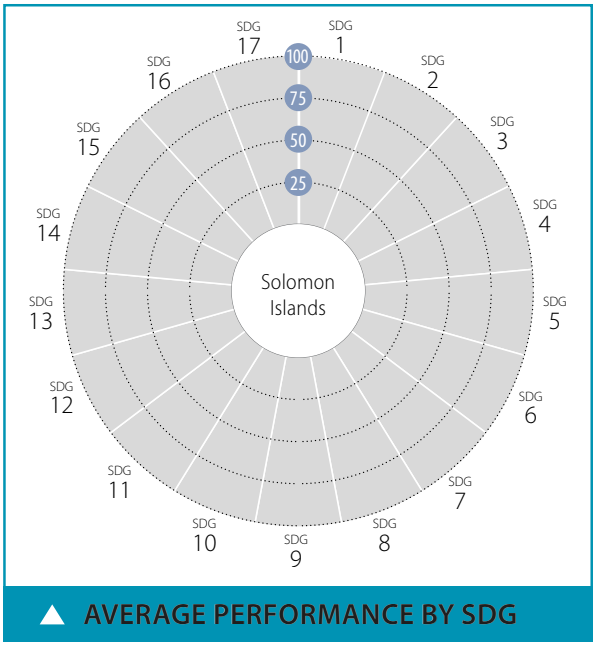
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Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

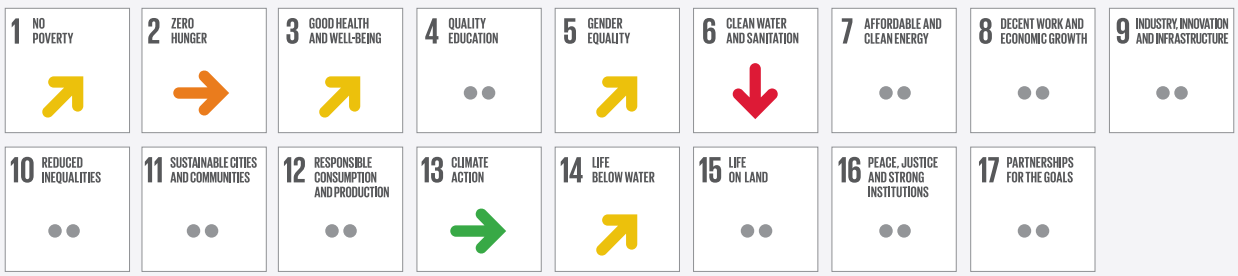


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	23.9	●	↗
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.8	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.7	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	114.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	84.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	103.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.3	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	47.8	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	40.5	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	72.6	●	••
Mean years of schooling	5.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	35.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	77.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.0	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.0	●	↓
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.3	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	35.1	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	8.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.0	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.0	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.9	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	6.6	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	72.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	4.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	84.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	77.5	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	89.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	46.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	88.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39.0	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	47.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.5	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.2	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

SOMALIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

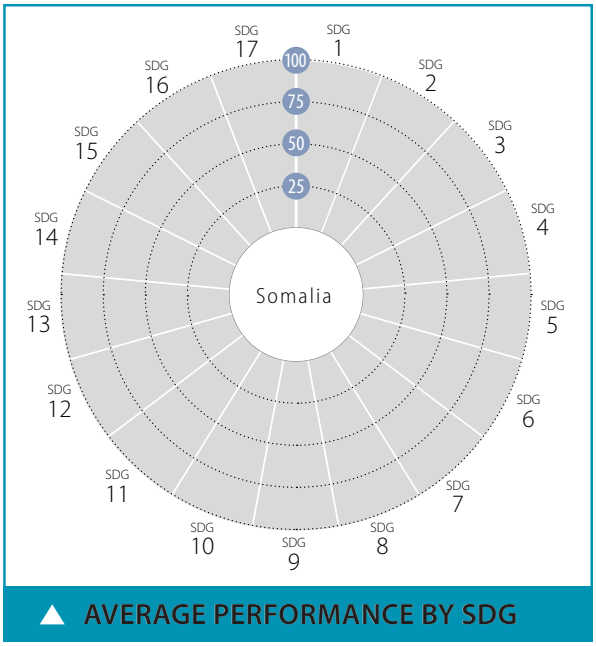
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Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SOMALIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	52.6	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	50.3	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.0	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.3	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	732.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	132.5	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	270.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	140.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.9	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.0	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	102.2	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	27.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	2.1	●	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	50.3	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	25.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	40.0	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	30.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	32.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	19.1	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.7	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	6.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	1.9	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.8	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	62.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-88.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	79.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	61.5	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	44.8	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.4	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	3.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	9.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	49.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

SOUTH AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

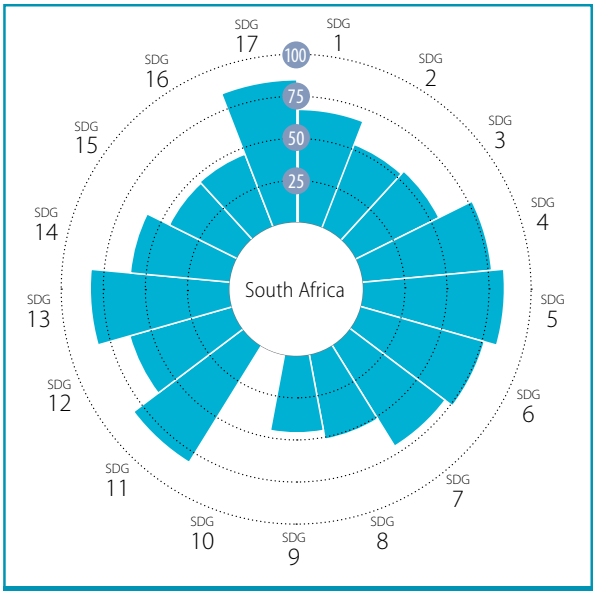


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

107 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SOUTH AFRICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	24.6	red	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	22.2	red	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.6	green	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.9	red	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	green	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.3	red	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.8	green	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	red	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	138.0	orange	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	yellow	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.3	orange	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	781.0	red	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.4	red	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.5	red	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.2	yellow	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3	red	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	yellow	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.4	orange	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.3	yellow	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0	red	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.6	red	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	red	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.0	orange	••
Mean years of schooling	10.3	orange	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0	green	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.6	green	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	97.1	yellow	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	77.2	green	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.0	green	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	grey	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.7	orange	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	grey	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.1	red	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	42.9	yellow	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.3	green	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	86.0	orange	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	81.8	yellow	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9	red	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.4	red	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	green	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	69.2	yellow	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	27.7	red	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.0	orange	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.3	orange	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	yellow	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	green	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.4	green	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	orange	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	red	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	67.1	red	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	29.6	red	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.6	green	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	yellow	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.0	orange	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.6	yellow	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5	orange	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	57.2	red	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-22.2	green	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	25.1	yellow	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-26.9	green	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.0	red	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	green	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	green	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3404.7	yellow	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.9	green	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.6	green	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	56.4	red	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	66.9	yellow	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.8	yellow	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6	yellow	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	green	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.9	yellow	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	red	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	19.8	red	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.9	green	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	34.3	red	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	286.6	red	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	31.0	red	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	orange	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	green	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	85.0	orange	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43.0	orange	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	grey	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	green	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	yellow	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	grey	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.1	green	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	green	••

SOUTH SUDAN

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

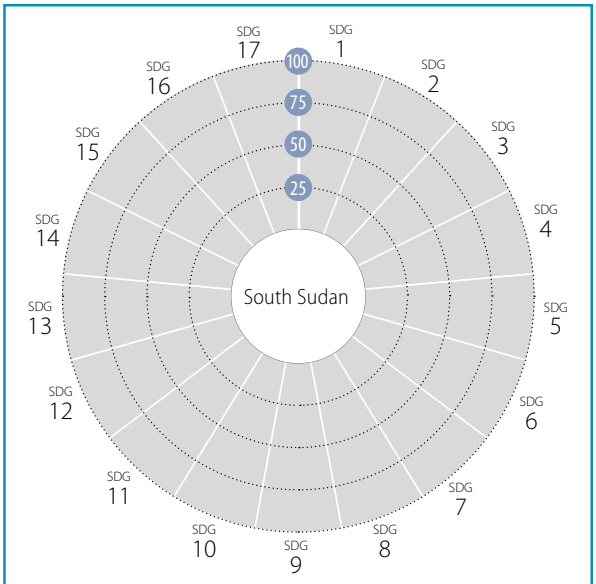
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Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

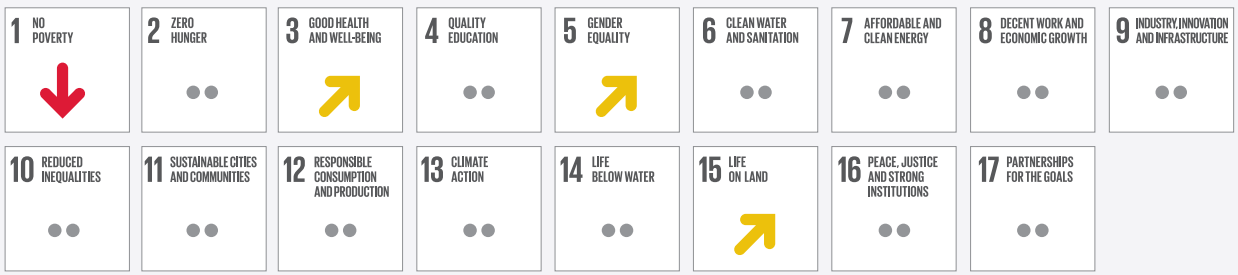


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SOUTH SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	85.0	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	95.5	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	●	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	789.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.9	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	90.7	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	146.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.3	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	149.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	29.3	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.3	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	65.2	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	20.0	●	↗
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	35.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.8	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	32.1	●	••
Mean years of schooling	4.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	82.4	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	75.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	95.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.5	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.4	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	10.4	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	4.5	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	8.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	11.5	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	NA	●	••
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.1	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	32.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	12.1	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	18.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	52.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	35.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	12.0	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.5	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

SPAIN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

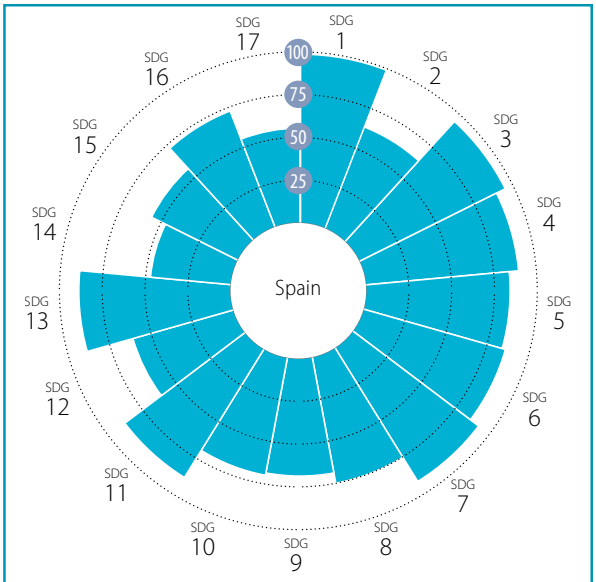


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

25 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SPAIN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.9	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.9	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	15.3	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	6.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.1	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	8.8	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	23.0	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.5	●	→
Mean years of schooling	9.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	35.7	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	491.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	18.3	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	39.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	96.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.1	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	11.5	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	49.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	16.3	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.8	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	61.1	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	21.7	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	80.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	89.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.5	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	54.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	6.6	●	↓
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.9	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	54.7	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.4	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.4	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	5.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	9.7	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	17.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	25.1	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	47.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	81.2	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.0	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	217.0	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	12.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	39.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	35.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.6	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	133.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	82.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.7	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	47.7	●	••

SRI LANKA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

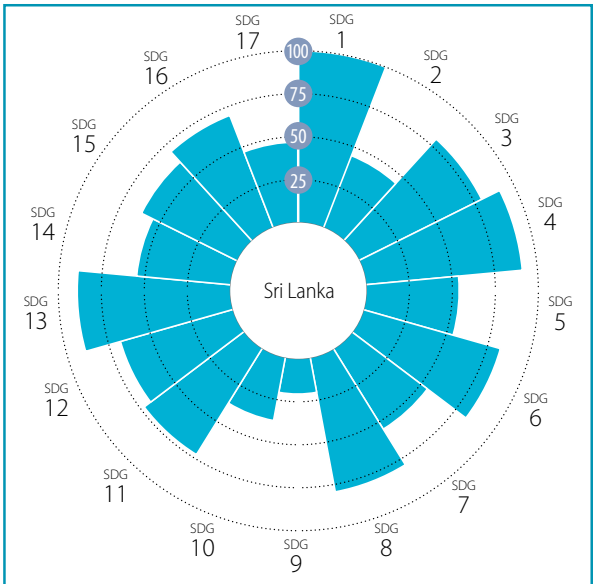


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

89 (OF 156)

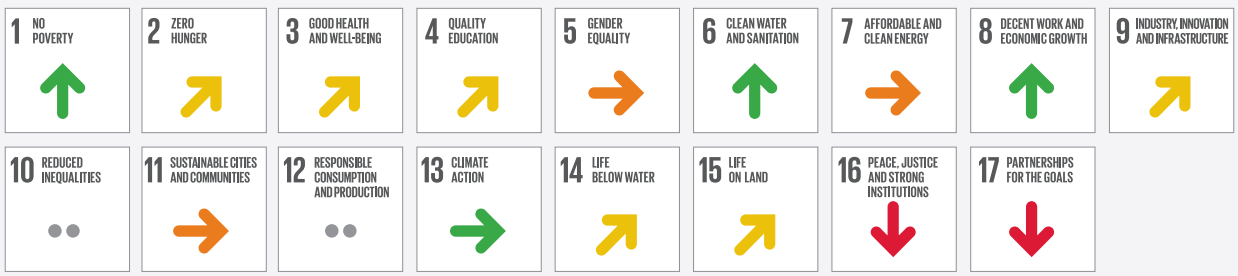


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SRI LANKA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	22.1	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.7	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.4	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.2	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	30.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	133.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.2	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	14.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69.3	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	10.9	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.4	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	47.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.3	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.2	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	34.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	11.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	92.2	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	19.3	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	73.6	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.1	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	32.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.2	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.9	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	27.9	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	5.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	3.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-17.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	58.3	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	46.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	18.2	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	35.8	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.9	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.6	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	92.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	97.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	1.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

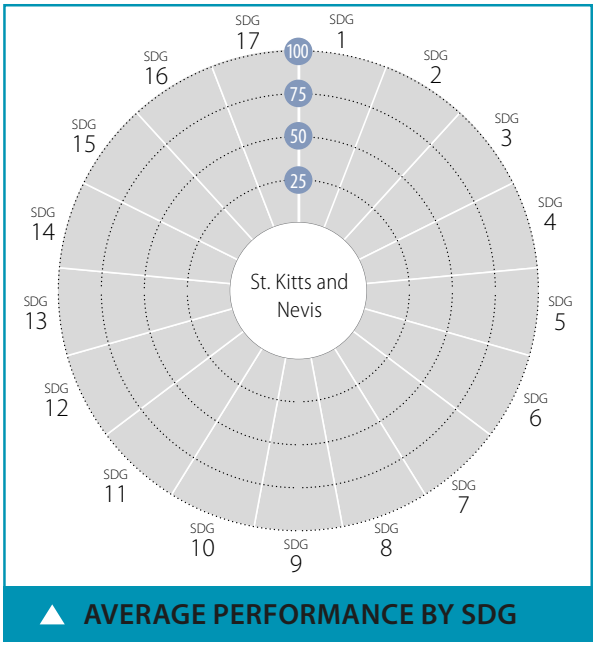
na

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.9		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.3		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		
Mean years of schooling	8.4		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.3		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	51.3		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.8		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	78.7		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	NA		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	5.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.5		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.7		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.6		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	22.3		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.2		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.2		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	33.6		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	607.7		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.6		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

ST. LUCIA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

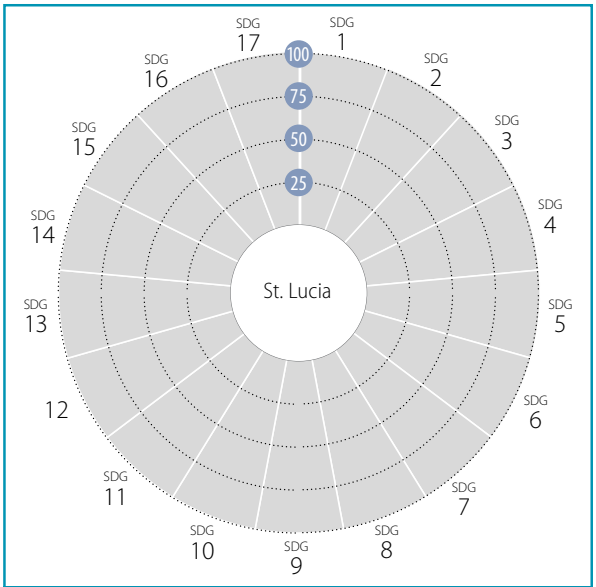
na

Regional average score

66.0

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ST. LUCIA

Performance by Indicator

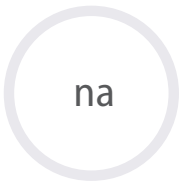
	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	27.9	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	22.3	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	17.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	48.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.9	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.7	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	22.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.8	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	41.3	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.6	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	9.3	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.1	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	101.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	80.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.2	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	14.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	98.2	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	21.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	46.7	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	38.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	14.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.7	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	4.4	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.3	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	56.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	33.8	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	21.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	345.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	92.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	3.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

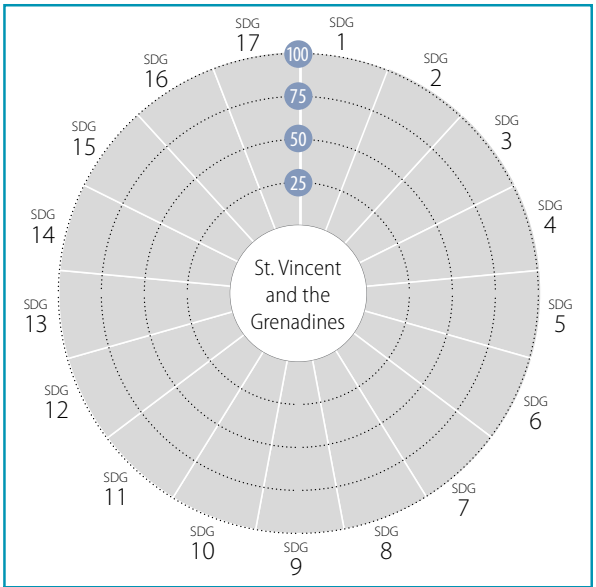


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

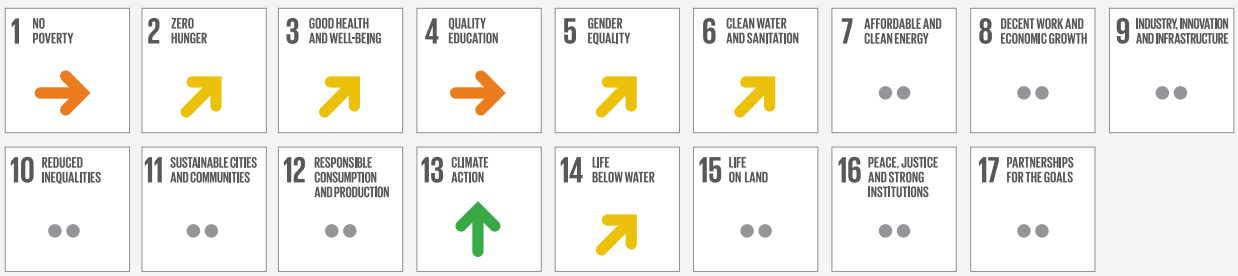


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.7		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	24.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	45.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.3		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.4		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	26.9		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.7		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.2		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	50.1		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.1		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.9		
Mean years of schooling	8.6		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.7		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	73.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.0		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.2		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.4		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	18.3		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	55.6		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	49.3		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	14.3		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.7		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.3		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.0		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	65.5		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	35.3		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	80.2		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.7		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	25.6		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	376.7		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	58.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.8		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.8		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

SUDAN

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

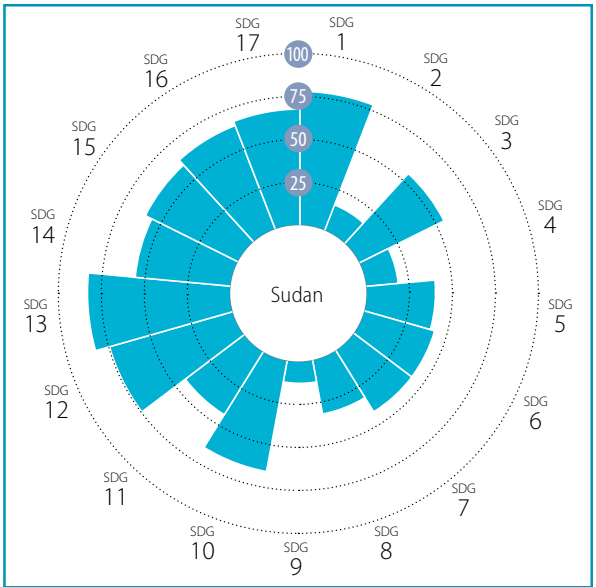


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

143 (OF 156)

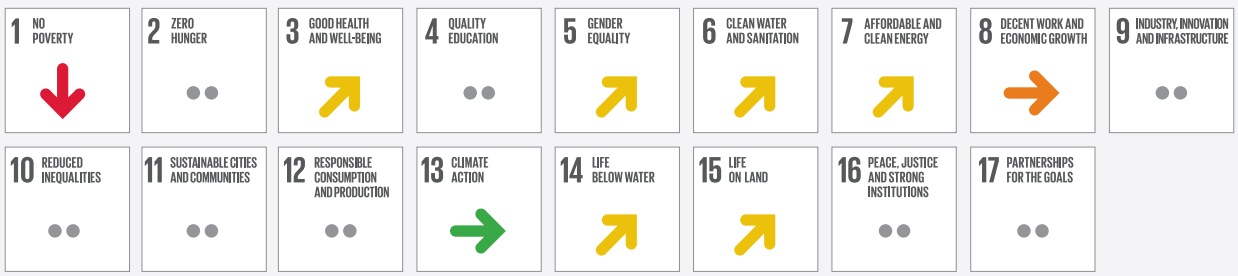


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	17.8		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.6		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	311.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.1		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	82.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.7		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115.8		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.6		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.1		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.2		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47.8		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	55.4		
Mean years of schooling	3.5		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	65.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	64.1		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	73.2		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	33.8		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	93.7		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.7		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	44.9		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	22.8		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.5		
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	12.8		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	28.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.8		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.7		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	50.0		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	67.1		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	168.4		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	84.1		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	39.1		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.2		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.0		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	49.6		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	67.3		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.9		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.3		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

SURINAME

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

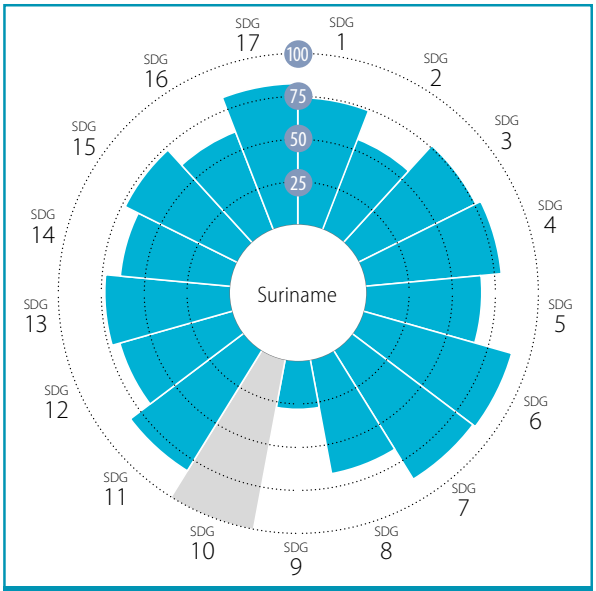


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

67 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SURINAME

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	20.3		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.9		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.4		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	155.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.9		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.7		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.7		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	46.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.4		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.3		
Mean years of schooling	8.3		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.2		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	96.5		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	64.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.5		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.0		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.0		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	90.8		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.7		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.1		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	45.4		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	47.3		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.5		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	77.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.4		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-3.0		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.8		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-44.2		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.8		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	96.5		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	77.8		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	27.1		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	29.9		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	22.5		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.4		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	9.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.7		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	185.8		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.1		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	98.9		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.1		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.5		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

SWEDEN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

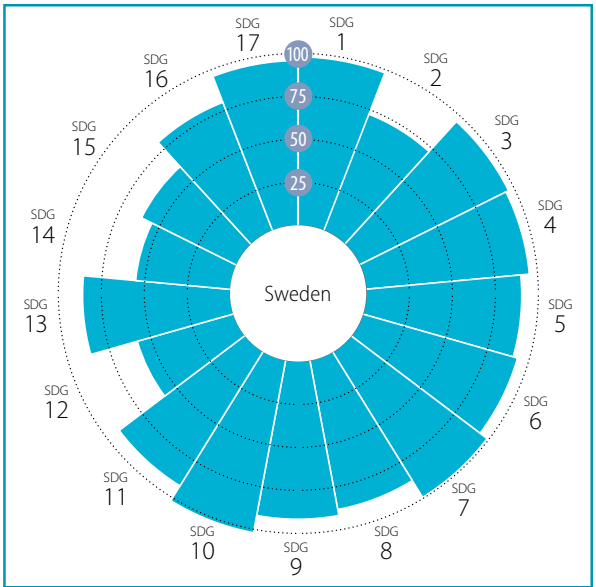
85.0

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

1 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SWEDEN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.2	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	21.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	11.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.4	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	41.1	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	495.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.2	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	21.6	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	24.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	101.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	90.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	43.6	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	13.4	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.3	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.2	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	53.2	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.9	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.7	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	76.9	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	8.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.7	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	123.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	66.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	14.4	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	66.4	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	23.1	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	30.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	27.5	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	11.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	6.2	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	9.1	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	87.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	19.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	41.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	169.3	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.5	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	7.3	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	43.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	91.1	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	45.8	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	79.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	10.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	56.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	75.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.8	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	84.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	19.6	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.0	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	45.5	●	••

SWITZERLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

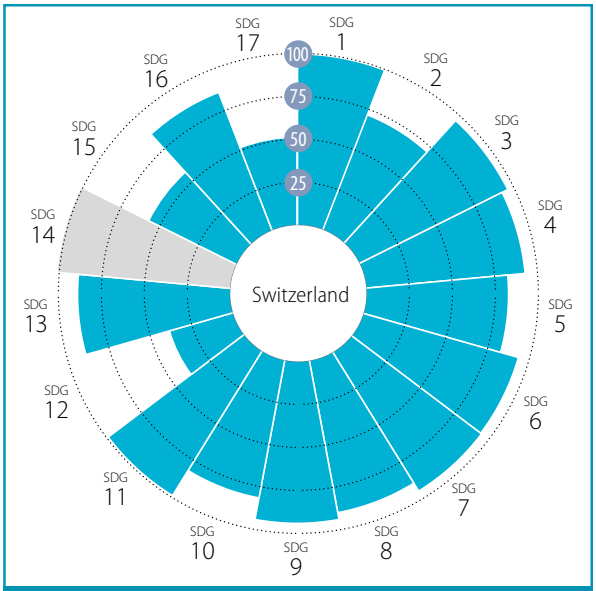


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

7 (OF 156)

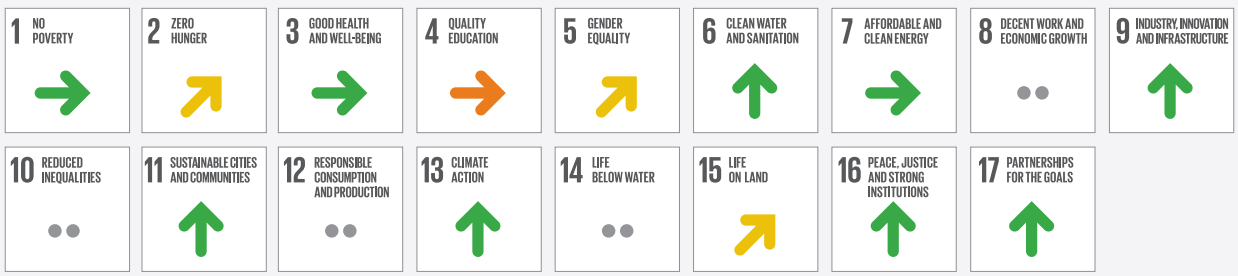


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SWITZERLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.9	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.5	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.8	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	3.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	83.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	3.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	86.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.5	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	21.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.4	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.5	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	13.4	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	41.2	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	506.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.6	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	18.5	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	29.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	9.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	98.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.5	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	16.9	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	95.5	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	25.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.4	●	••
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	79.8	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	8.7	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.1	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	100.6	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	74.6	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.0	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	8.8	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	142.4	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	47.2	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	21.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	34.6	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.1	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	19.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	12.9	●	↑
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	6.3	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	26.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	58.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	432.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.1	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	28.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	26.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	78.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	85.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.5	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.6	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	85.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.5	●	↑
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	3.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	76.5	●	••

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

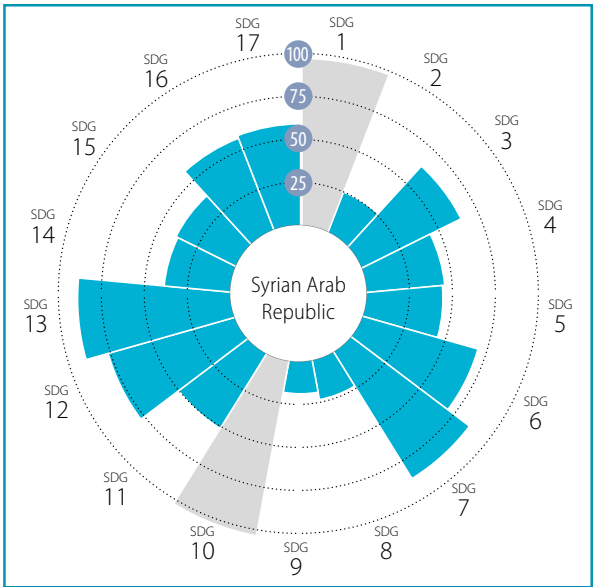


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

124 (OF 156)

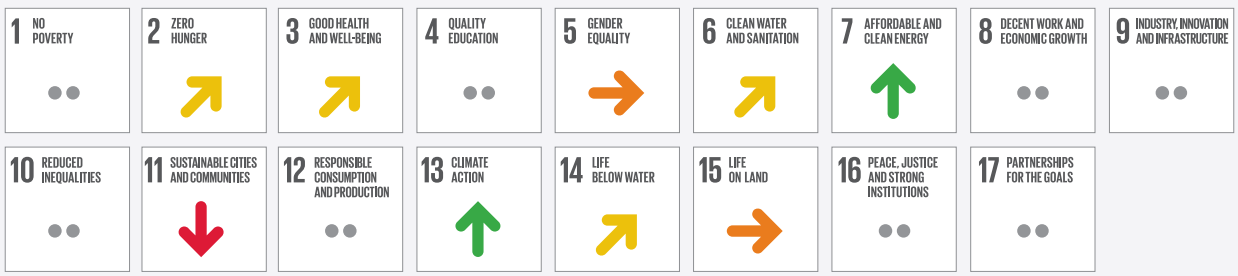


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	••
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.9	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	61.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	39.5	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	63.2	●	••
Mean years of schooling	5.1	●	↓
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.1	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	82.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	16.9	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.2	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	109.4	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	95.8	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.3	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	15.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	31.9	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.8	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	41.6	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.4	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	39.5	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	56.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	22.0	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	15.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	60.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	32.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	96.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	14.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.7	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

TAJIKISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

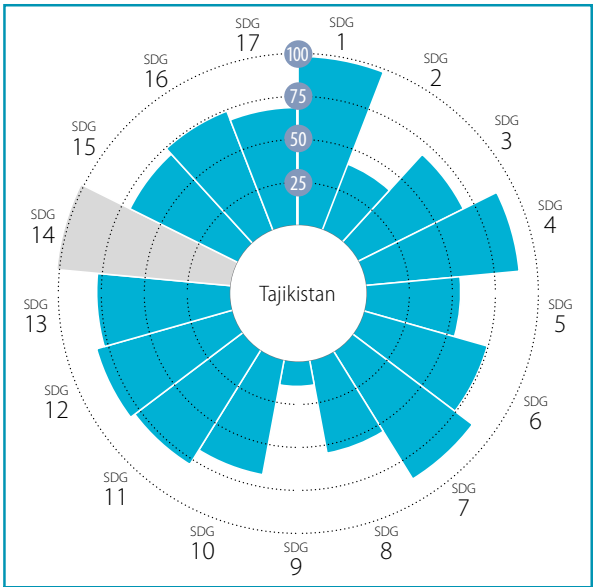
67.2

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

73 (OF 156)

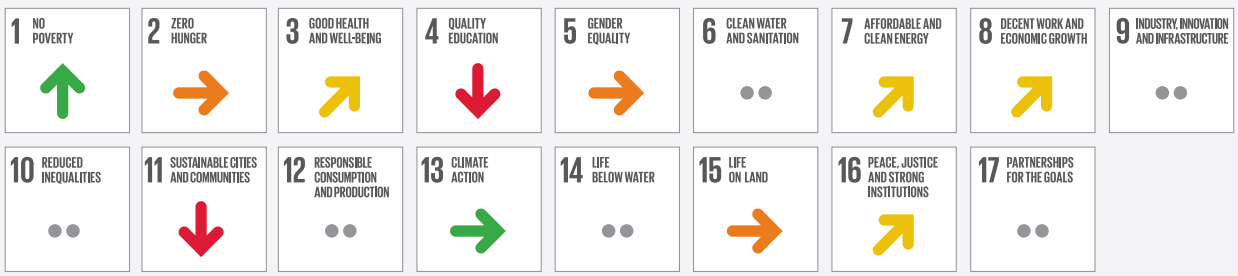


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TAJIKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.8		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.8		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	30.1		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.2		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.3		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	32.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.9		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.1		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	85.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.8		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	204.8		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.6		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	36.9		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.5		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.7		
Mean years of schooling	10.4		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	37.2		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	85.7		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	62.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.0		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	71.4		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.3		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	71.7		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.3		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-1.5		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	47.0		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	10.3		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	20.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.3		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.2		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.9		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	50.0		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.5		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.9		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	3.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-98.8		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.0		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.4		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	122.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	88.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.4		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	88.4		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	10.0		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.4		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

TANZANIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

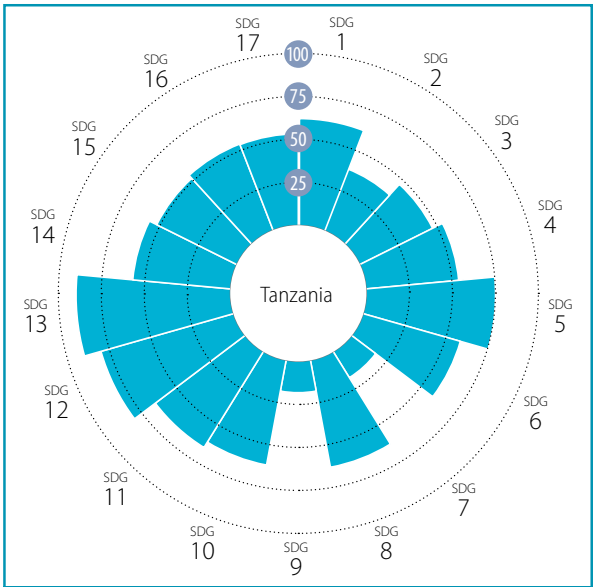
55.1

Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

123 (OF 156)

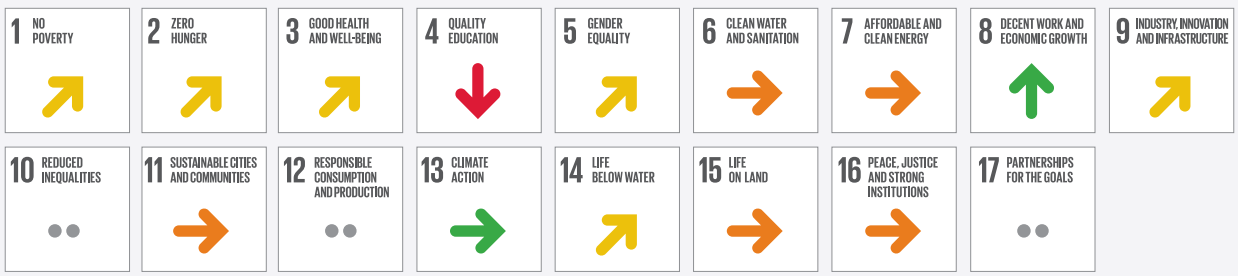


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TANZANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	37.7		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	14.8		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	32.3		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.8		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.4		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	398.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	56.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	287.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.6		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.1		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.4		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	116.6		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.7		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	49.1		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.3		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.0		
Mean years of schooling	5.8		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	34.8		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	87.1		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	90.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.4		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.1		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	23.5		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.7		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	15.5		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	46.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	13.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.9		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	2.5		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.6		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.3		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	58.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.9		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.6		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	66.7		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	16.4		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.8		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.6		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.4		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.6		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.0		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	64.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	26.4		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.8		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.9		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

THAILAND

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

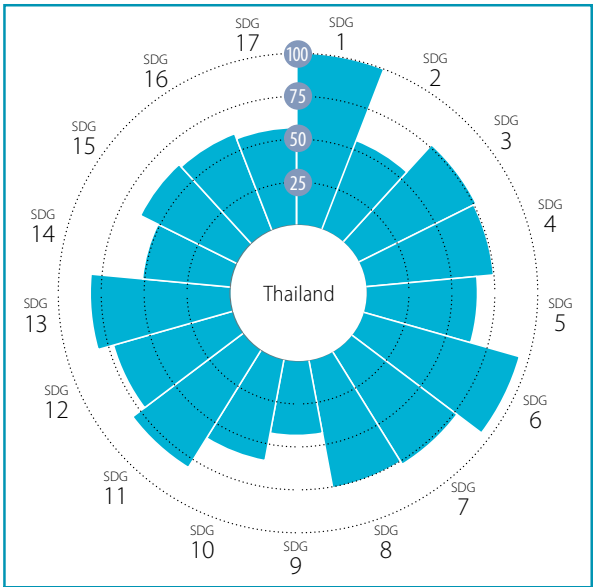
69.2

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

59 (OF 156)

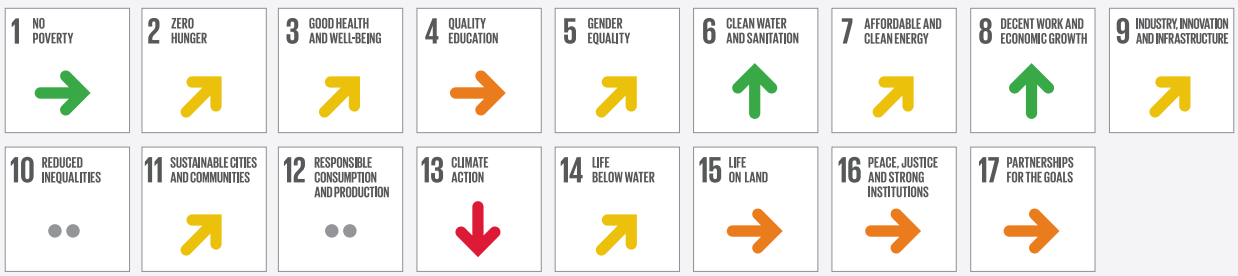


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

THAILAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.0	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.2	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	172.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.3	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.8	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.8	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.7	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.6	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.9	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	93.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	4.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.2	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.0	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	75.9	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	81.6	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.1	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	47.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	92.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	28.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	26.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	83.9	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	31.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-30.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	36.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	86.0	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	61.3	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	55.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.7	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	472.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.9	●	↗
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	8.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.1	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.7	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

TIMOR-LESTE

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

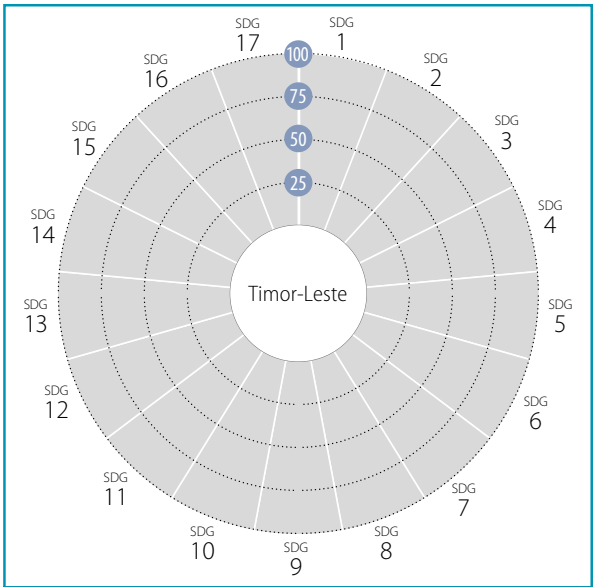
na

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

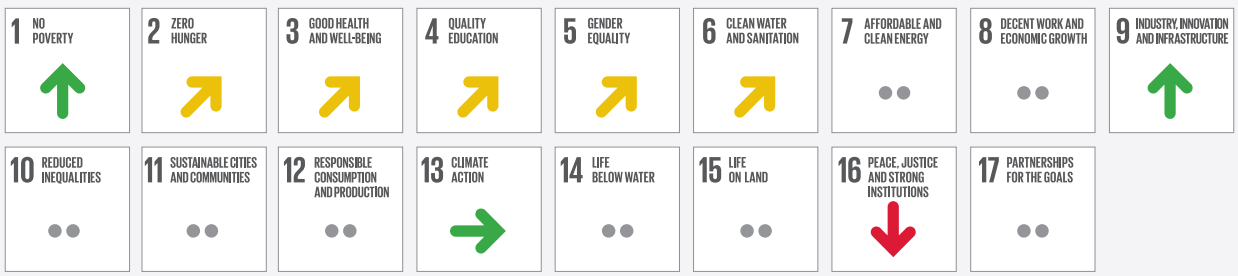


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TIMOR-LESTE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	17.9		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.2		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.0		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.8		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	215.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.6		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	498.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.7		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	149.4		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.6		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	45.6		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	29.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.4		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.2		
Mean years of schooling	4.4		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	79.5		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.4		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	67.9		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	47.6		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.3		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.2		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.0		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	14.3		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.2		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	45.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.6		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.4		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.4		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.2		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	60.8		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.2		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.9		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	66.0		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.4		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.3		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	9.2		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.1		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	49.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.7		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	55.2		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.2		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.3		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.9		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

TOGO

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

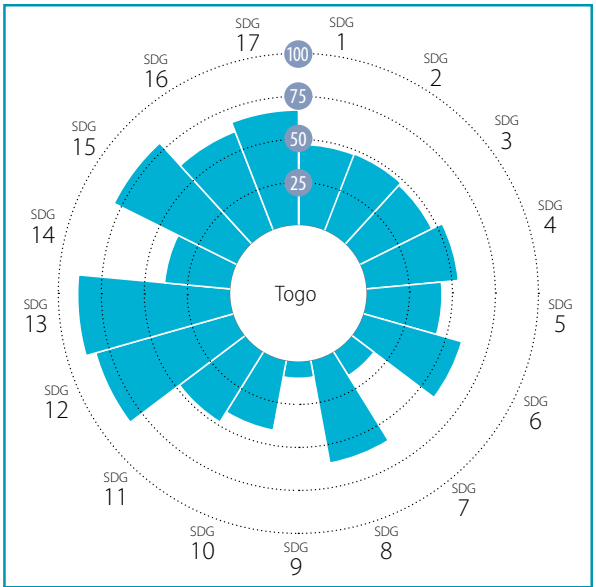


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

132 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TOGO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	44.1	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	28.7	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.4	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	368.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.0	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	75.7	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.9	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.9	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.9	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	89.6	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.6	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	4.7	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	84.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	60.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	50.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	95.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.6	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.8	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	45.7	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	6.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	23.7	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.3	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.8	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.3	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	32.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	48.1	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-76.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.1	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	28.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	34.1	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.4	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	60.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	78.1	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.1	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.9	●	↑
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

TONGA

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

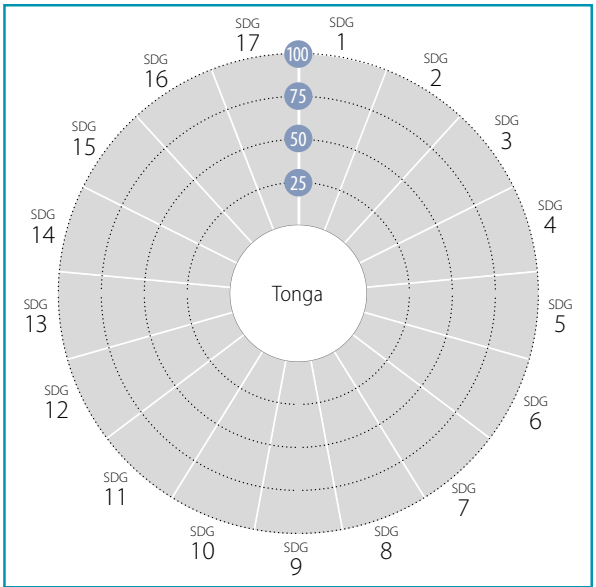
na

Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TONGA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	48.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	124.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.6	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.1	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	6.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	15.1	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	54.0	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	88.2	●	••
Mean years of schooling	11.1	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	44.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	99.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	60.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	3.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	●	→
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.5	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	95.3	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	63.5	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	40.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	4.0	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	3.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	71.2	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	33.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	42.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	166.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	93.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

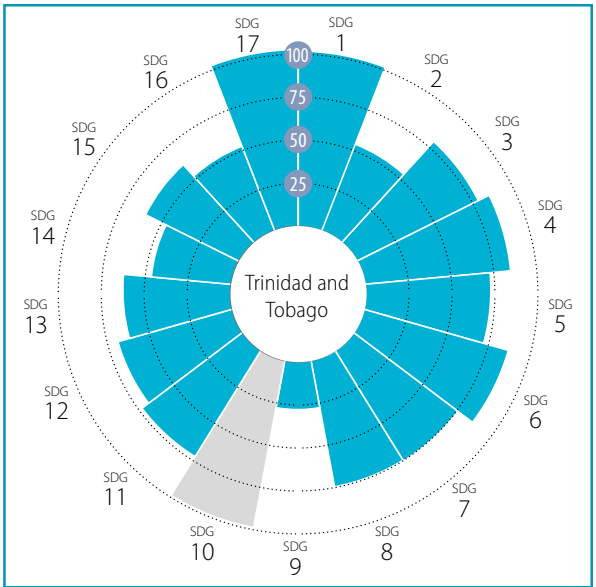


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

70 (OF 156)

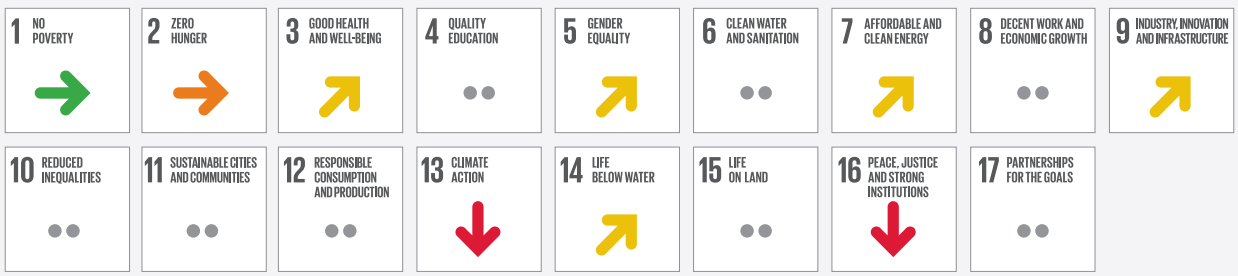


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.8		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.3		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.6		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.3		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	63.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.5		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	25.6		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25.1		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.5		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.2		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.0		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.9		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.2		
Mean years of schooling	10.9		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.0		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	98.2		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	69.2		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.0		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	12.3		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	11.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.4		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.5		
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.8		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.3		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	46.7		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	14.2		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.6		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.0		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.8		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-9.3		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	34.2		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-7.0		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	18595.7		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.8		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.7		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.6		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	24.8		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	31.4		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.7		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.0		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	30.9		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	547.5		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.2		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	96.6		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.7		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

TUNISIA

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

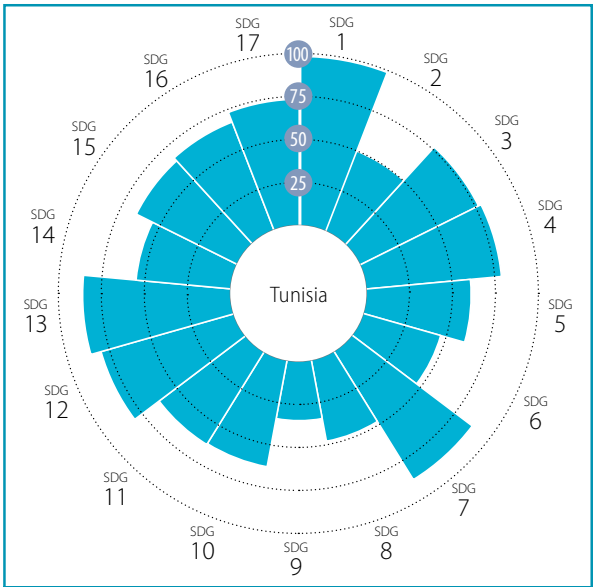


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

78 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.0	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	62.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.8	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.0	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.6	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.5	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6	●	••
Mean years of schooling	7.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.5	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	85.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	34.4	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.3	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	94.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.9	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	15.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	49.6	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.7	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	12.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	44.8	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.2	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-6.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-25.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	451.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.8	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	35.5	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.8	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.9	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	227.2	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.1	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.4	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.1	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

TURKEY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

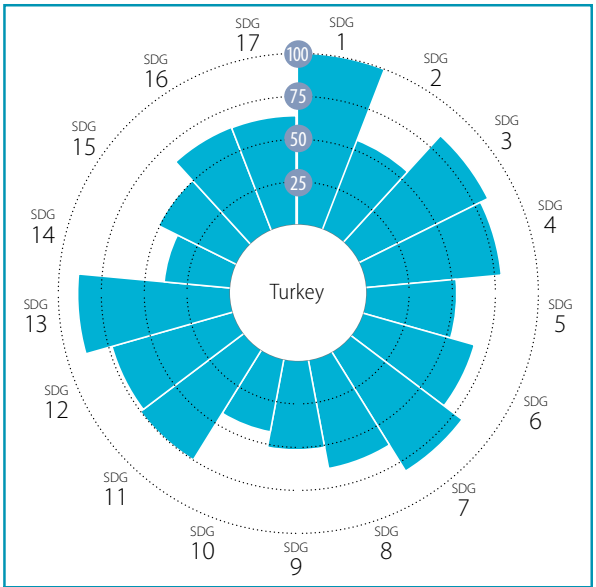


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

79 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TURKEY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	17.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.8		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	57.9		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.8		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.9		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.6		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.9		
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	14.4		
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	27.3		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9		
Mean years of schooling	7.9		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.5		
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	19.4		
PISA score (0-600)	424.3		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.0		
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	44.5		
Resilient students (%)	21.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.8		
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	79.5		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	45.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.6		
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	6.9		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	44.3		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	27.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.5		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	13.4		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.8		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	68.6		
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	51.6		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	28.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.3		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.1		

	Value	Rating	Trend
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	40.8		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.0		
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	3.6		
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.6		
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA		
Women in science and engineering (%)	30.7		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	48.4		
Palma ratio	1.9		
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	17.0		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	36.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0		
Rent overburden rate (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.8		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	22.4		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	25.2		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	35.2		
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.6		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.5		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7		
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.8		
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	8.1		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.4		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.4		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	50.6		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	79.7		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.8		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.1		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.5		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	225.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	58.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98.8		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.9		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.2		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	68.0		

TURKMENISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

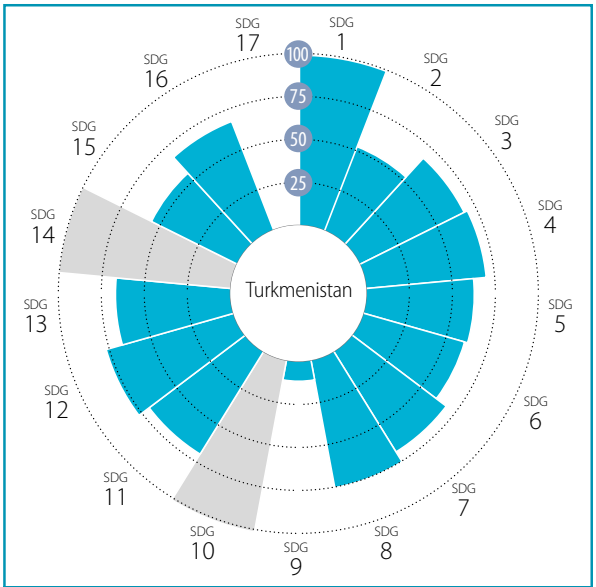


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

110 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TURKMENISTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.9	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	51.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	60.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	34.5	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	112.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.8	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	9.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.8	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	68.2	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	162.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	3.3	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	3.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	40.6	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.4	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.0	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.6	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	31.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	78.7	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	24.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-208.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	12.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	583.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	78.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	19.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.3	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

TUVALU

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

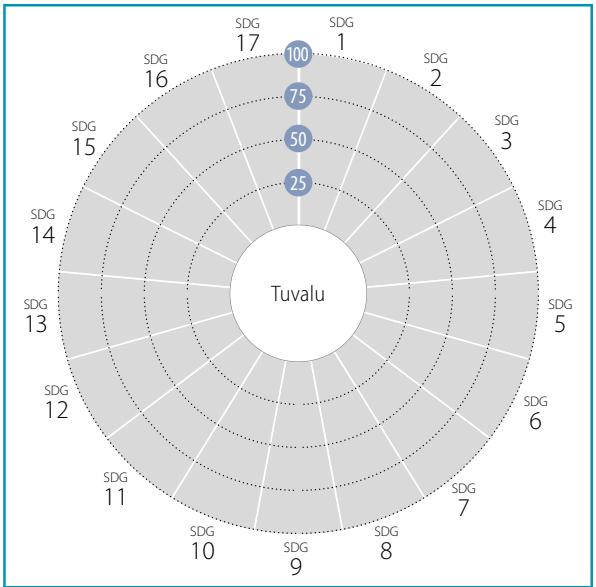
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Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

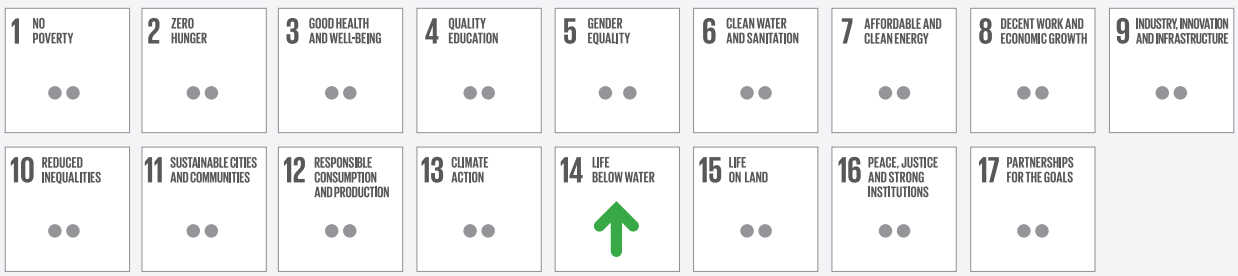


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

TUVALU

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	51.6		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.2		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.3		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	207.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.7		
Mean years of schooling	NA		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.7		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	98.5		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	29.7		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.6		
Slavery score (0-100)	NA		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	NA		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	46.0		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	NA		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.0		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.0		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	71.4		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	85.9		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	4.0		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	NA		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.3		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	111.2		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA		
Property Rights (1-7)	NA		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	49.9		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA		

UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

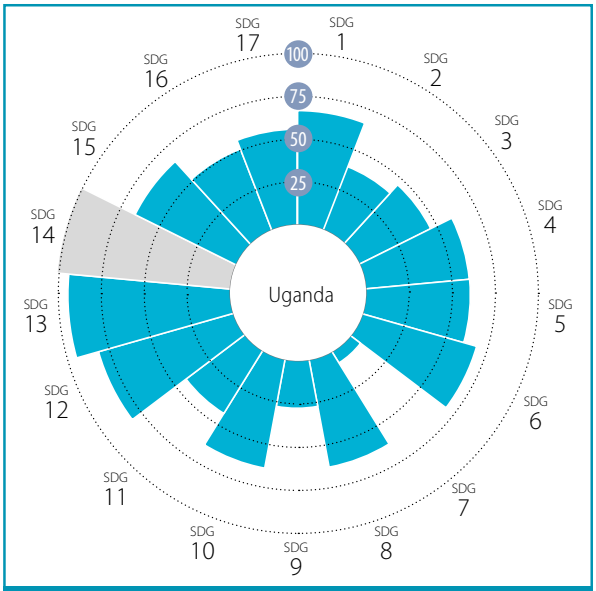


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

125 (OF 156)

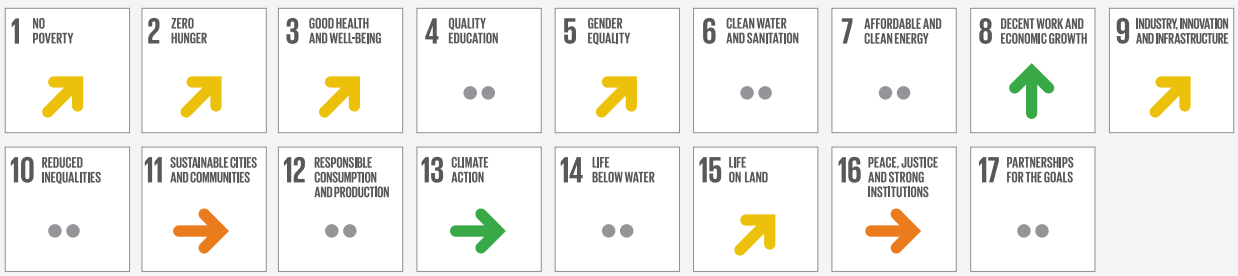


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

UGANDA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	32.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	39.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.7		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	343.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.0		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	201.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.6		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	152.1		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.3		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	110.5		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.4		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.3		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.9		
Mean years of schooling	5.7		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	83.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.4		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	66.2		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.9		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.3		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.4		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	20.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.6		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59.2		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.1		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.9		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.7		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	37.5		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.0		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	60.3		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.0		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.2		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.5		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.4		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.8		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	112.0		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	29.9		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	16.3		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.5		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

UKRAINE

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

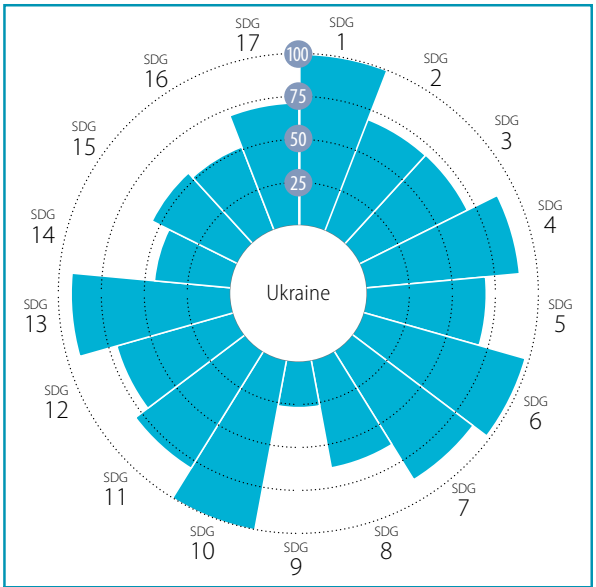
72.3

Regional average score

69.5

SDG Global rank

39 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

UKRAINE

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	24.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	24.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	87.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.9	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	9.7	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.7	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	19.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.9	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.4	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	11.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	74.5	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.3	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.9	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.5	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-5.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	62.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	9.5	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	52.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.0	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	14.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	27.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	18.9	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	83.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	31.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	23.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-6.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.0	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	313.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	53.5	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	30.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	90.0	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	7.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	325.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.0	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.3	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.8	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.0	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.6	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

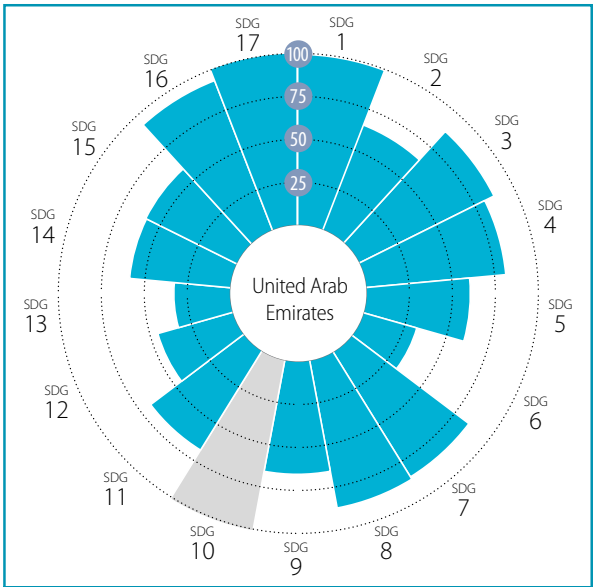


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

60 (OF 156)

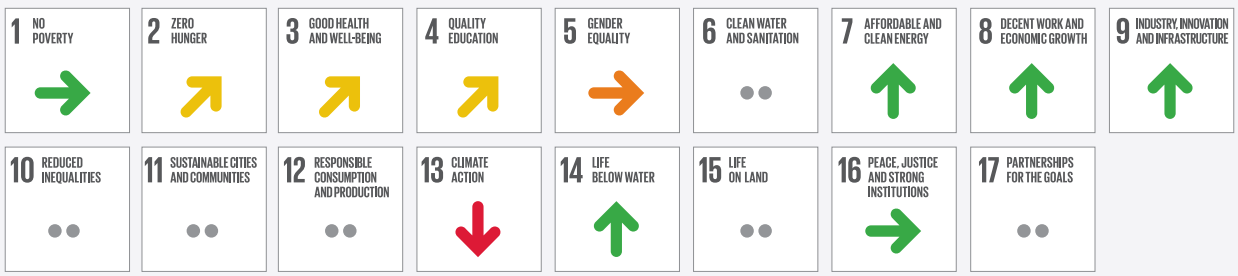


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.7	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	21.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	28.2	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.6	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.5	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.7	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	121.8	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	44.5	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.4	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2346.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	40.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	88.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	1.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	90.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	164.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	34.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.9	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	64.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	80.4	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.7	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	13.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	58.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	65.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	23.3	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	42827.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.5	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	69.8	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	56.4	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	29.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.6	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.9	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	15.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	108.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.6	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	71.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.3	●	↑
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

UNITED KINGDOM

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

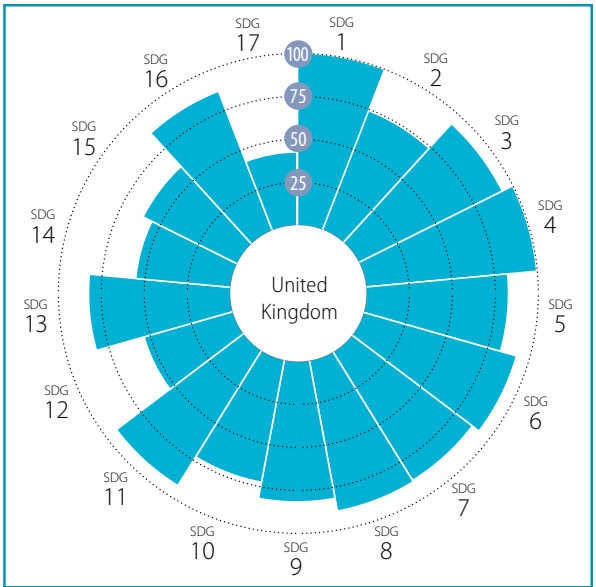
78.7

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

14 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	10.9	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.8	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	22.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	16.1	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	13.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	46.0	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	499.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.5	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.4	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	35.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	98.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	16.8	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	95.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	96.4	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	94.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	89.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.0	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	92.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.7	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.2	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	27.4	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	34.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	35.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	37.7	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.5	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	13.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	12.4	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	12.2	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	23.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	50.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.5	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2170.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	14.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.2	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	41.1	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	12.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	80.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.9	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●	↑
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	5.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	42.4	●	••

UNITED STATES

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

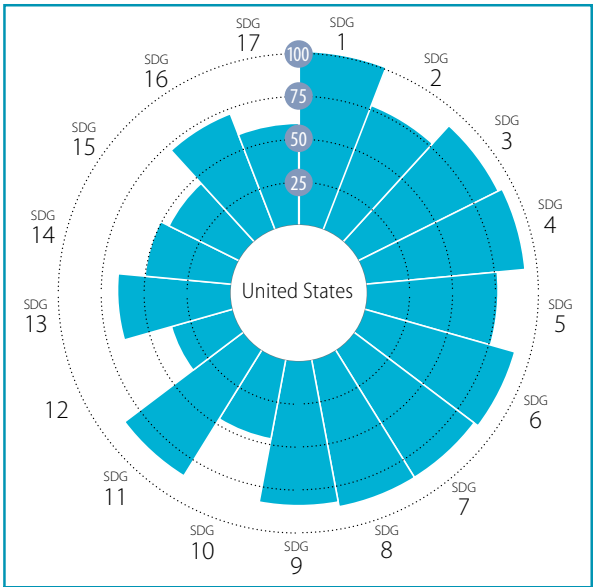
73.0

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

35 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

UNITED STATES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.8	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	36.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	14.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.8	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	20.6	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.6	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.0	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	22.3	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	11.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	13.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	45.7	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	487.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	20.3	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	31.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.4	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	18.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.5	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	22.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.1	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	70.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	14.1	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	127.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	92.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.8	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.1	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	45.9	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	28.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.1	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.8	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	20.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	8.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	15.8	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	34.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	16.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	710.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	0.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	84.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	74.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	54.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	30.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	44.4	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	675.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	72.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	22.5	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.8	●	••

URUGUAY

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

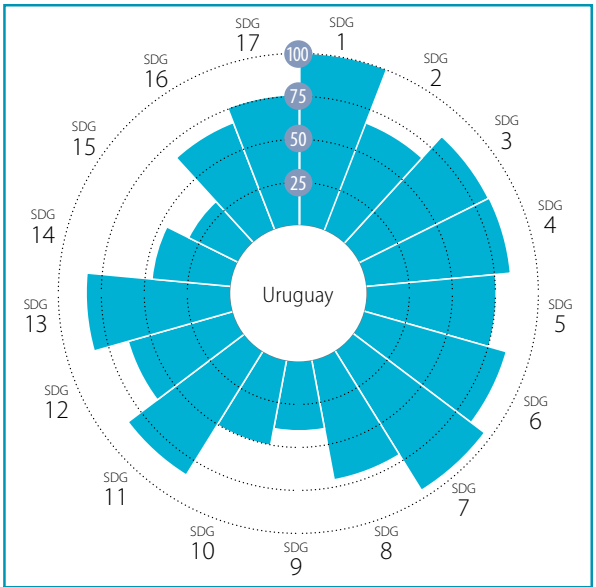


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

49 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

URUGUAY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	29.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.7	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	77.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	55.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.0	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.2	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	8.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	106.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	75.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.2	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	63.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.7	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.2	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.5	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	63.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.1	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	66.4	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	101.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	15.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.2	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	11.5	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.1	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	9.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	89.2	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-223.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.0	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	58.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	41.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	37.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	46.8	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	18.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	291.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.8	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	70.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.9	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

UZBEKISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

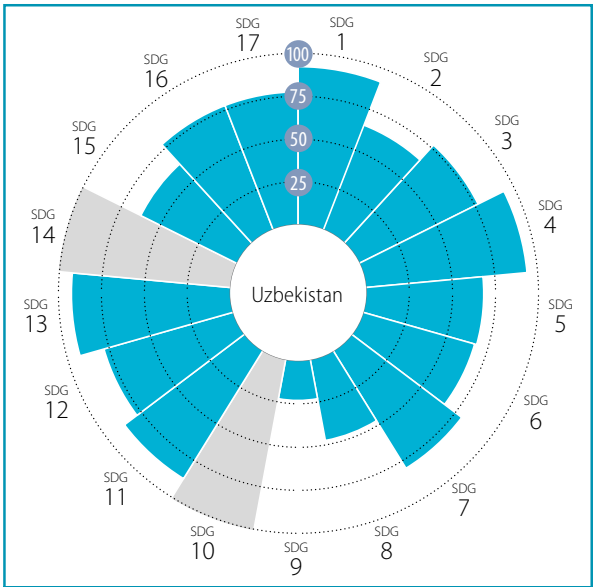


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

52 (OF 156)

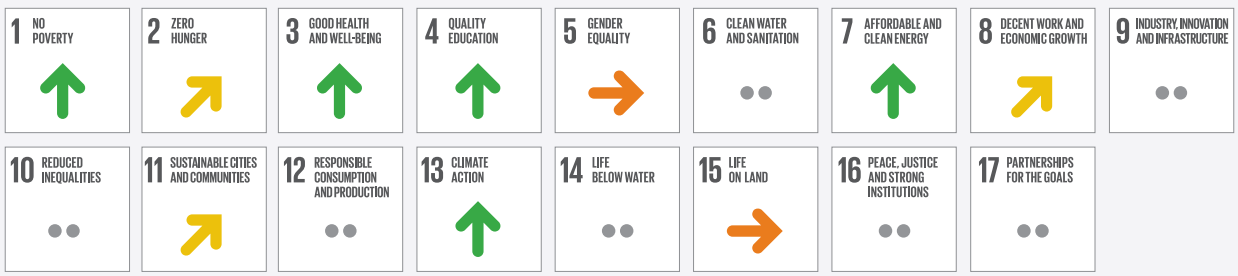


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

UZBEKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	9.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.3	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.6	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	76.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.9	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	130.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.2	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	16.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.8	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.2	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	10.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	95.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	69.1	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	138.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	90.3	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.8	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	1.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	37.1	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	46.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	53.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	39.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-3.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	19.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-21.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.4	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	1.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	149.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.2	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

VANUATU

Oceania

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

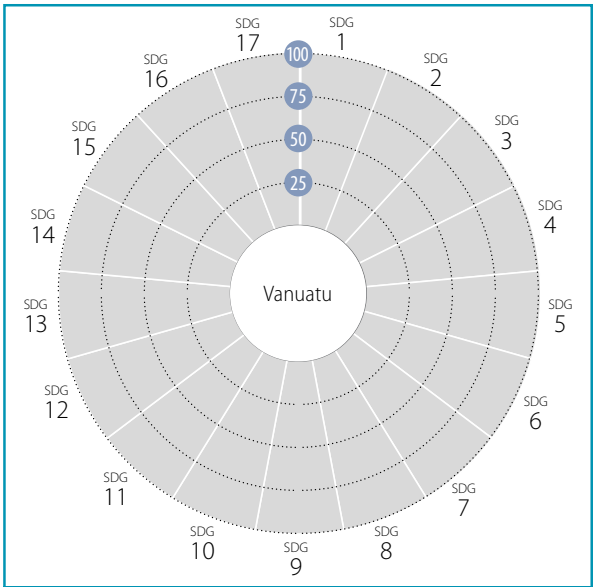
na

Regional average score

na

SDG Global rank

na (OF 156)

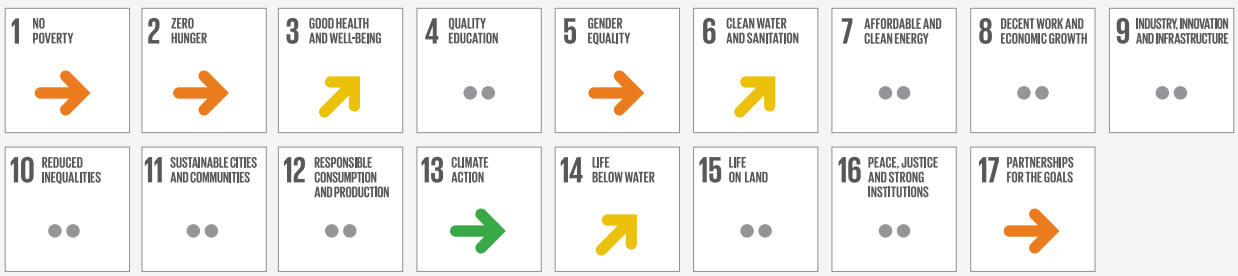


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

VANUATU

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	11.9	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	7.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.5	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	78.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.8	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.6	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.3	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.2	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	42.5	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	39.0	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.8	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.8	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	33.6	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	NA	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	77.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.5	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	53.5	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	34.5	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	16.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	NA	●	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-6.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	NA	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	24.0	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.2	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	NA	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	37.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	8.5	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.2	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	3.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.0	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	21.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-52.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	NA	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	68.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	52.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	37.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	86.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	NA	●	••
Property Rights (1-7)	NA	●	••
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	43.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43.0	●	••
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	15.2	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.9	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.6	●	↗
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	NA	●	••

VENEZUELA, RB

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

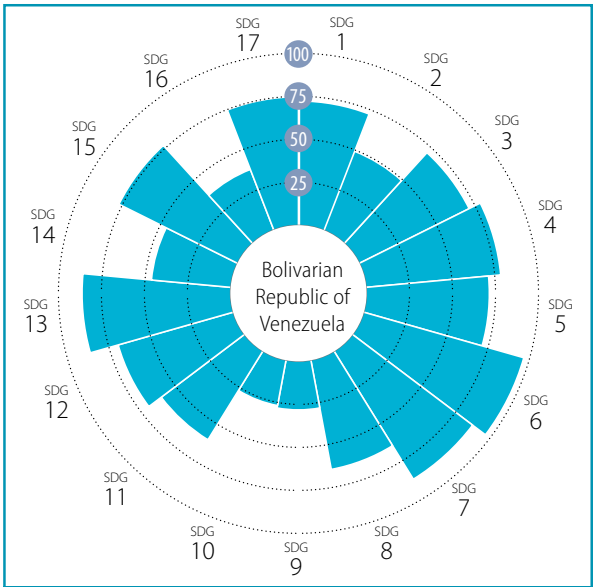


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

93 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

VENEZUELA, RB

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	15.5	🔴	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	23.4	🔴	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.0	🟠	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.4	🟠	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	🟢	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	25.6	🔴	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.4	🟢	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	🔴	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95.0	🟡	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	🟢	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	🟢	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	32.0	🟡	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	🟢	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9	🟡	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.4	🟡	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	41.7	🔴	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.1	🟢	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	85.8	🔴	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	🟢	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.0	🟠	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.0	🔴	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	🟠	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.7	🟠	↓
Mean years of schooling	9.4	🔴	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.8	🟢	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.9	🟢	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	107.8	🟢	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	64.9	🟡	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.2	🟠	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.4	🟡	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	⚪	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.6	🟢	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.4	🟢	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.1	🟢	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.1	🟢	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	🟡	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	NA	⚪	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	🟠	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	73.5	🟡	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.1	🟠	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	60.0	🟠	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.5	🟠	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.5	🔴	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	🟠	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	16.5	🟡	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	🔴	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	⚪	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.8	🔴	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.8	🟠	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.4	🟡	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	28.0	🔴	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.1	🟡	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6	🟠	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.0	🟠	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.8	🟢	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.7	🟢	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.9	🟡	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	⚪	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.0	🔴	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.9	🟢	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	🟢	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8874.3	🔴	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	🟢	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	87.3	🟡	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.9	🟠	↗
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	32.9	🔴	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	79.6	🔴	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.1	🟢	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.0	🟢	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	🟢	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	🟠	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.9	🟢	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.1	🟢	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	57.2	🔴	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	159.7	🟠	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	17.0	🔴	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	1.6	🔴	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	1.8	🔴	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	80.8	🟠	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	18.0	🔴	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.7	🟠	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	🟢	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.7	🟡	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	⚪	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	⚪	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	🟢	••

VIETNAM

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

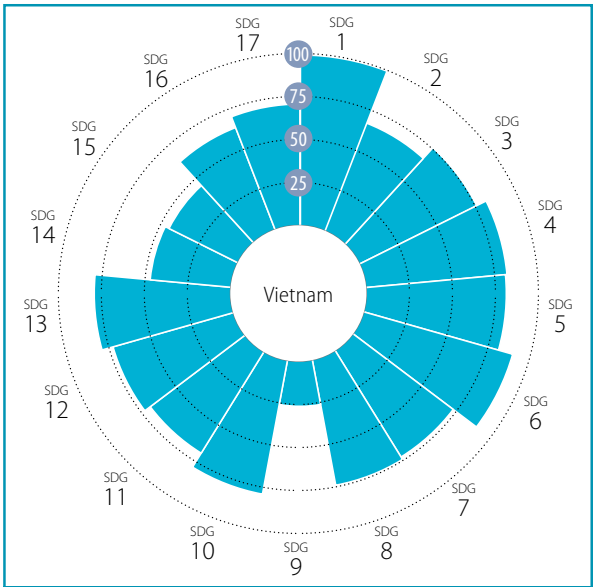


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

57 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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VIETNAM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.9		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.3		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.4		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	54.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.6		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	133.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99.5		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.0		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.0		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	29.0		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.8		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.8		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.0		
Mean years of schooling	8.0		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.1		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.7		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	95.1		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	87.7		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.7		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.2		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	12.8		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.2		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	50.9		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.2		
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.8		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.1		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	46.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	46.4		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.6		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.2		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	28.3		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	78.4		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.2		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.7		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.8		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	376.5		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	83.5		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	44.9		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	69.4		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	1.6		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	64.0		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.9		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.8		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	145.8		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	96.1		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	16.4		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.8		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.1		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

YEMEN, REP.

Middle East and North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

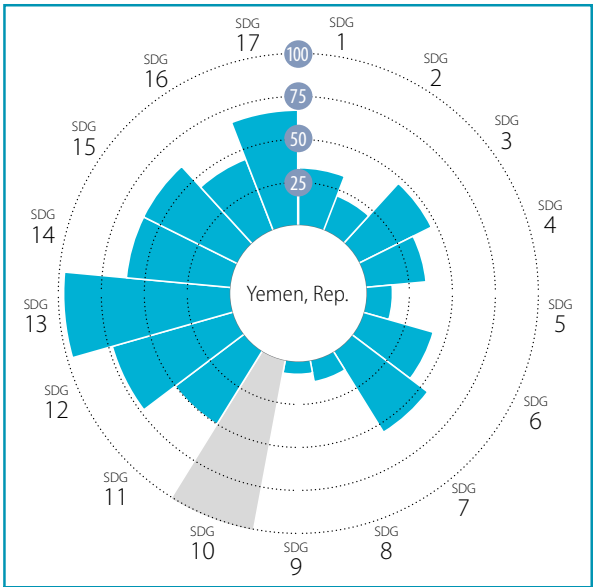
45.7

Regional average score

62.1

SDG Global rank

152 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

YEMEN, REP.

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	86.0	●	↓
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	21.8	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.8	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.2	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.0	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	385.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	30.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	131.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	22.8	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	61.8	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.3	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	83.1	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	3.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	39.3	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	45.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	8.6	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.0	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.4	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.7	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	227.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	16.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	72.0	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	62.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-14.8	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	6.4	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	13.8	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	24.6	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.7	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.2	●	••
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	52.8	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.9	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	NA	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	9.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	204.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	65.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	43.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	0.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.2	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	54.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.7	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	2.8	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	30.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.3	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ZAMBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

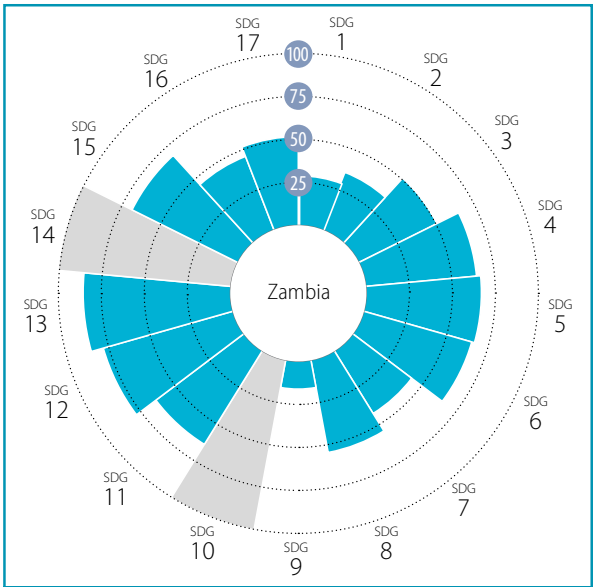
53.1

Regional average score

52.8

SDG Global rank

129 (OF 156)

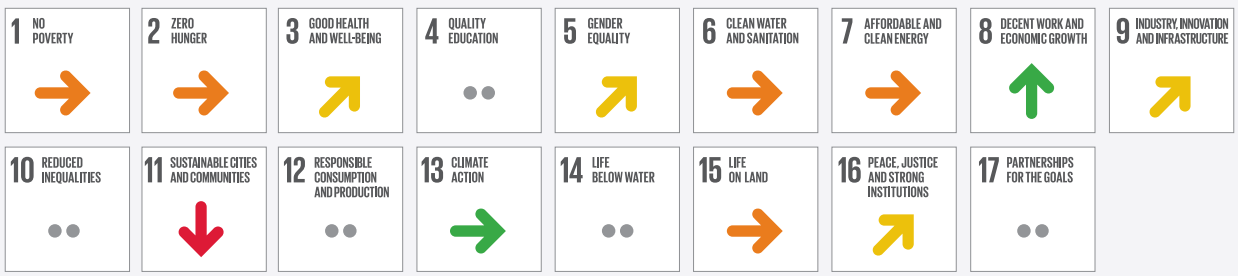


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ZAMBIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	53.6		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	45.9		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	224.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	376.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.3		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	116.9		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.7		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	86.0		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.3		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.9		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.9		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.3		
Mean years of schooling	6.9		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.7		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.3		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	86.5		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.0		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.2		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.1		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.3		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	27.9		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	16.1		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.2		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.8		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.9		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.8		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.5		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	31.1		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.2		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	26.7		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	66.3		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.2		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	33.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-31.8		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.1		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-42.7		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.3		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.2		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.3		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.8		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.9		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	114.5		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	11.3		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	40.6		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.0		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.9		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

ZIMBABWE

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

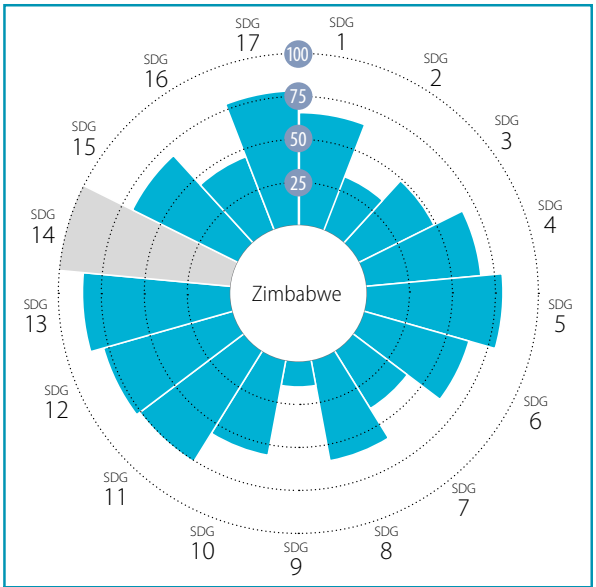


Regional average score



SDG Global rank

115 (OF 156)

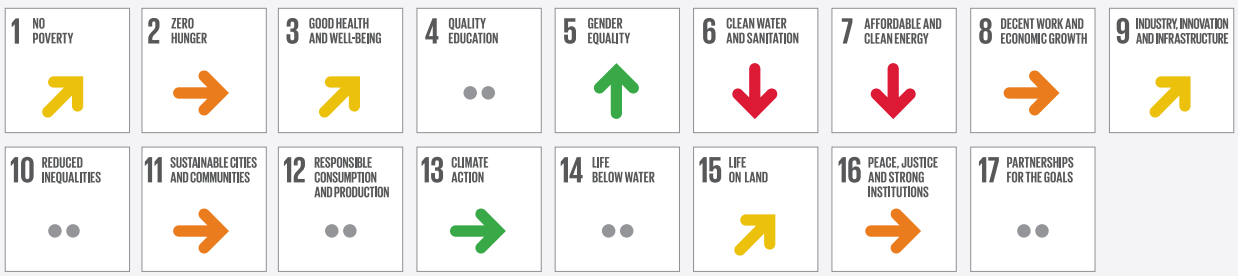


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



SDG TRENDS



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

ZIMBABWE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	34.3		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	15.1		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	44.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.6		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	15.5		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	443.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	56.4		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	208.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.4		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.0		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	45.4		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.7		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	105.8		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.6		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.8		
Mean years of schooling	7.7		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.4		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.2		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	89.0		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	88.1		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.6		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.6		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.6		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.3		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.8		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	32.3		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	31.3		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	55.3		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	23.1		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	41.6		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.1		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	22.9		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.0		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.4		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.5		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-2.2		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.8		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.2		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4.9		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.0		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	11.6		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.1		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	120.9		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.6		
Property Rights (1-7)	2.8		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	43.5		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.9		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.4		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

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A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Table 6 | The SDG Index

Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	85.0
2	Denmark	84.6
3	Finland	83.0
4	Germany	82.3
5	France	81.2
6	Norway	81.2
7	Switzerland	80.1
8	Slovenia	80.0
9	Austria	80.0
10	Iceland	79.7
11	Netherlands	79.5
12	Belgium	79.0
13	Czech Republic	78.7
14	United Kingdom	78.7
15	Japan	78.5
16	Estonia	78.3
17	New Zealand	77.9
18	Ireland	77.5
19	Korea, Rep.	77.4
20	Canada	76.8
21	Croatia	76.5
22	Luxembourg	76.1
23	Belarus	76.0
24	Slovak Republic	75.6
25	Spain	75.4
26	Hungary	75.0
27	Latvia	74.7
28	Moldova	74.5
29	Italy	74.2
30	Malta	74.2
31	Portugal	74.0
32	Poland	73.7
33	Costa Rica	73.2
34	Bulgaria	73.1
35	United States	73.0
36	Lithuania	72.9
37	Australia	72.9
38	Chile	72.8
39	Ukraine	72.3
40	Serbia	72.1

Rank	Country	Score
41	Israel	71.8
42	Cuba	71.3
43	Singapore	71.3
44	Romania	71.2
45	Azerbaijan	70.8
46	Ecuador	70.8
47	Georgia	70.7
48	Greece	70.6
49	Uruguay	70.4
50	Cyprus	70.4
51	Kyrgyz Republic	70.3
52	Uzbekistan	70.3
53	Argentina	70.3
54	China	70.1
55	Malaysia	70.0
56	Brazil	69.7
57	Vietnam	69.7
58	Armenia	69.3
59	Thailand	69.2
60	United Arab Emirates	69.2
61	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	69.0
62	Albania	68.9
63	Russian Federation	68.9
64	Peru	68.4
65	Kazakhstan	68.1
66	Bolivia	68.1
67	Suriname	68.0
68	Algeria	67.9
69	Montenegro	67.6
70	Trinidad and Tobago	67.5
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	67.3
72	Paraguay	67.2
73	Tajikistan	67.2
74	Colombia	66.6
75	Dominican Republic	66.4
76	Nicaragua	66.4
77	Morocco	66.3
78	Tunisia	66.2

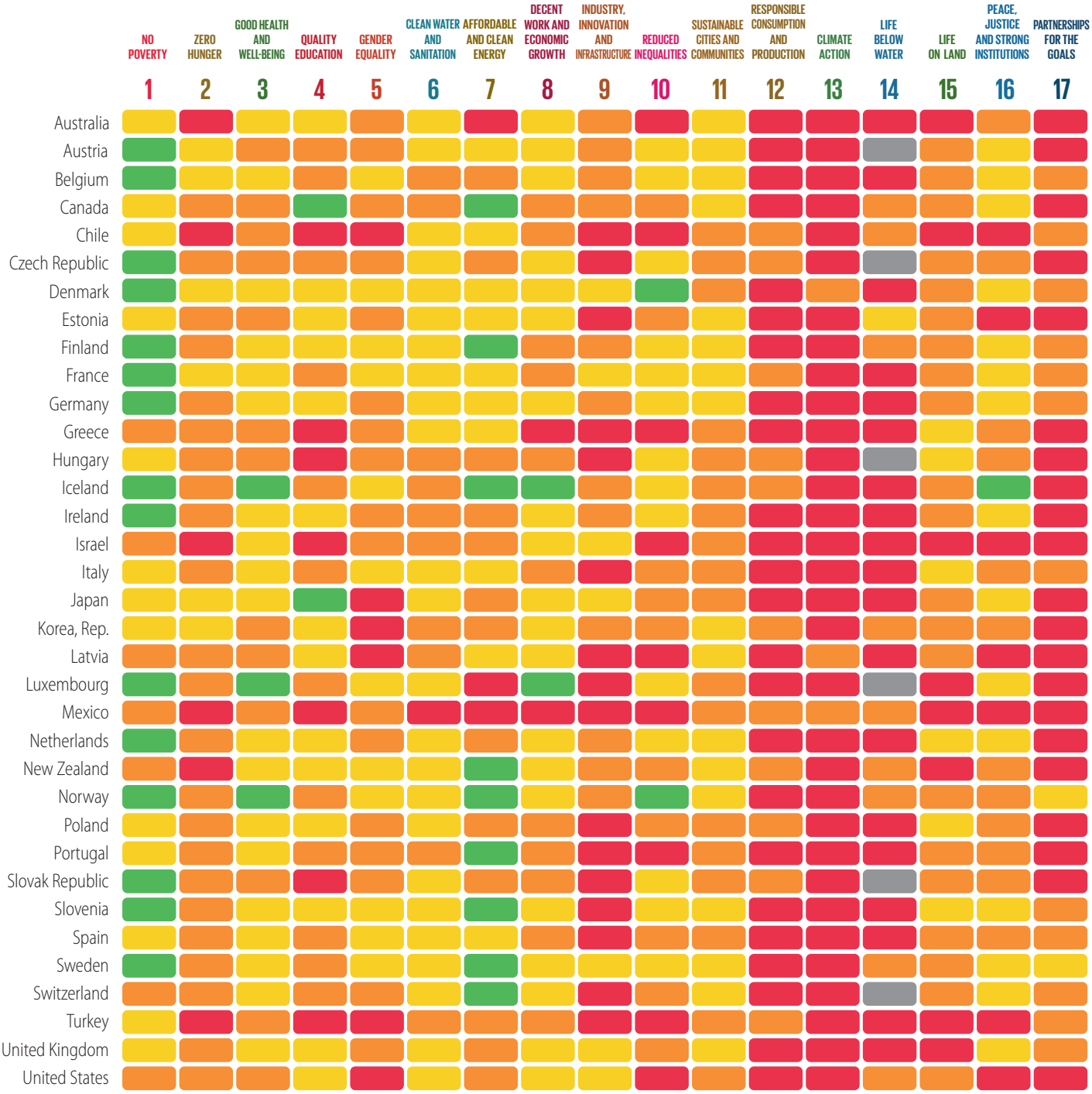
Rank	Country	Score
79	Turkey	66.0
80	Bahrain	65.9
81	Jamaica	65.9
82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	65.5
83	Bhutan	65.4
84	Mexico	65.2
85	Philippines	65.0
86	Panama	64.9
87	Lebanon	64.8
88	Cabo Verde	64.7
89	Sri Lanka	64.6
90	Mauritius	64.5
91	Jordan	64.4
92	El Salvador	64.1
93	Venezuela, RB	64.0
94	Oman	63.9
95	Mongolia	63.9
96	Honduras	63.6
97	Egypt	63.5
98	Saudi Arabia	62.9
99	Indonesia	62.8
100	Gabon	62.8
101	Ghana	62.8
102	Nepal	62.8
103	Belize	62.3
104	Guyana	61.9
105	Kuwait	61.1
106	Qatar	60.8
107	South Africa	60.8
108	Lao PDR	60.6
109	Cambodia	60.4
110	Turkmenistan	59.5
111	Bangladesh	59.3
112	India	59.1
113	Myanmar	59.0
114	Namibia	58.9
115	Zimbabwe	58.8
116	Botswana	58.5
117	Guatemala	58.2
118	Senegal	57.2

Rank	Country	Score
119	Kenya	56.8
120	Rwanda	56.1
121	Cameroon	55.8
122	Côte d'Ivoire	55.2
123	Tanzania	55.1
124	Syrian Arab Republic	55.0
125	Uganda	54.9
126	Pakistan	54.9
127	Iraq	53.7
128	Ethiopia	53.2
129	Zambia	53.1
130	Congo	52.4
131	Guinea	52.1
132	Togo	52.0
133	Gambia	51.6
134	Mauritania	51.6
135	Lesotho	51.5
136	Burkina Faso	50.9
137	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	50.7
138	Mozambique	50.7
139	Djibouti	50.6
140	Malawi	50.0
141	Burundi	49.8
142	Mali	49.7
143	Sudan	49.6
144	Angola	49.6
145	Haiti	49.2
146	Sierra Leone	49.1
147	Benin	49.0
148	Niger	48.5
149	Liberia	48.3
150	Nigeria	47.5
151	Afghanistan	46.2
152	Yemen, Rep.	45.7
153	Madagascar	45.6
154	Democratic Republic of Congo	43.4
155	Chad	42.8
156	Central African Republic	37.7

Source: Authors' analysis

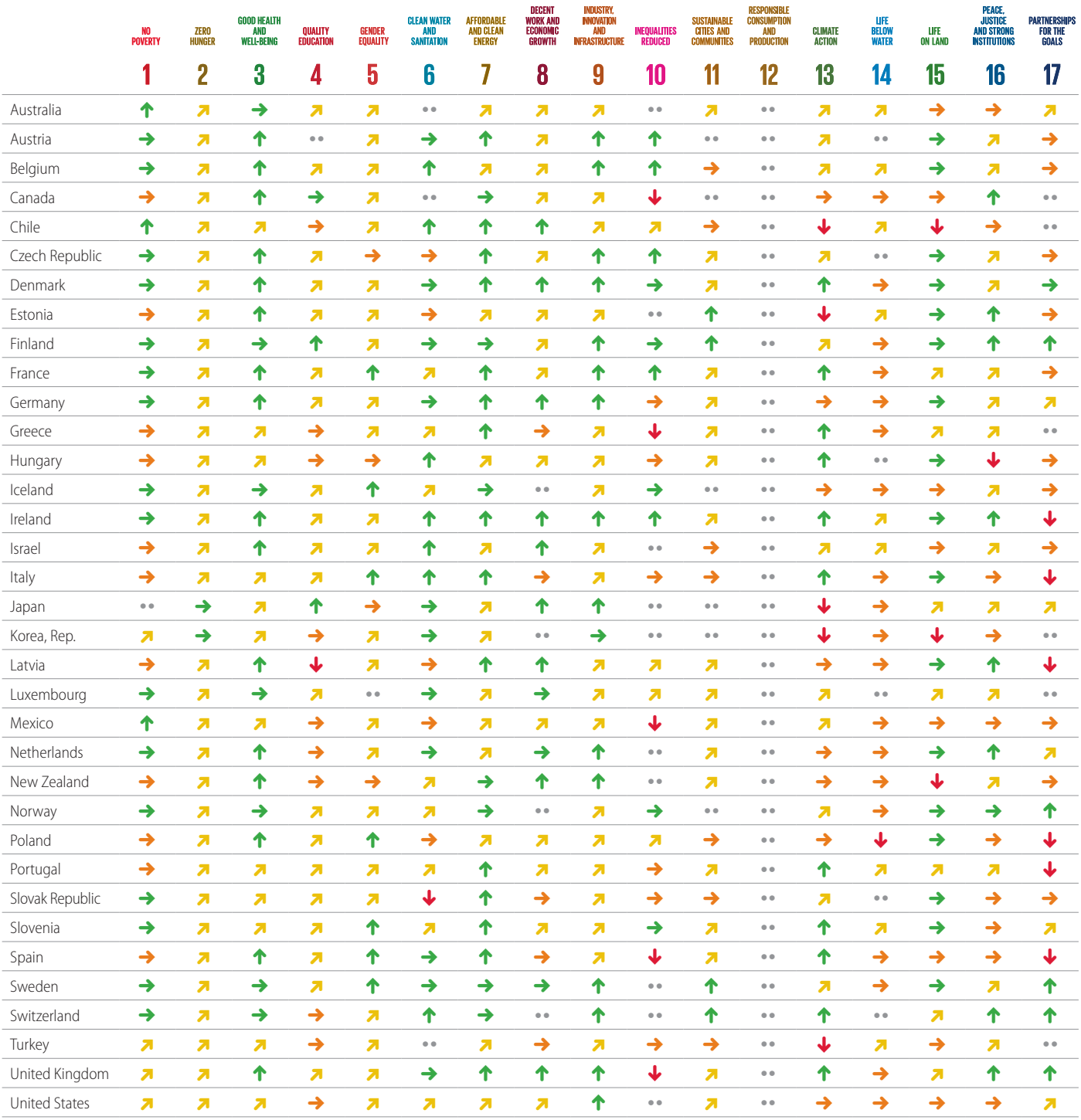


Figure 7 | SDG Dashboard for OECD countries



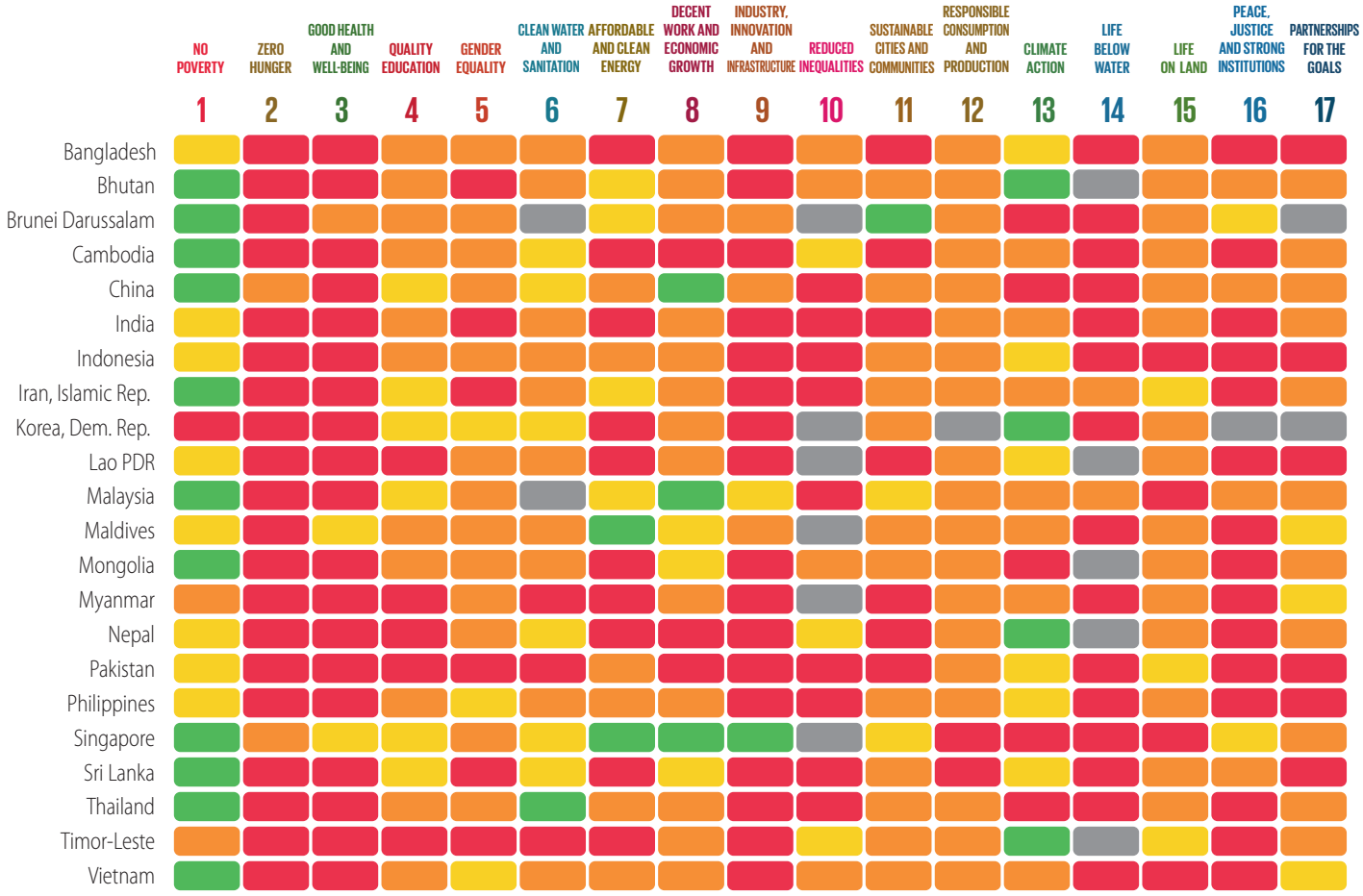
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 8 | SDG Trend Dashboard for OECD countries



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 9 | SDG Dashboard for East and South Asia



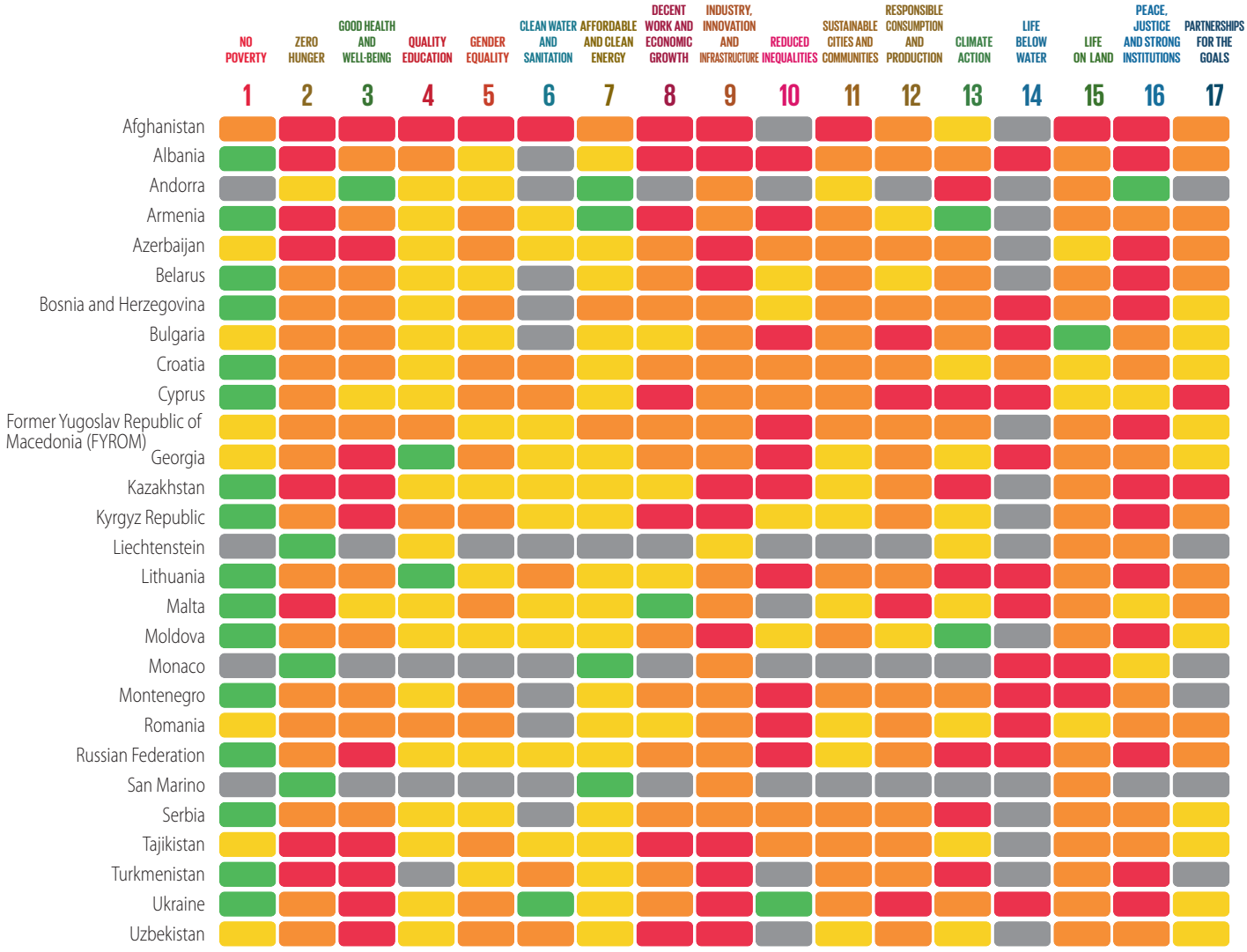
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 10 | SDG Trend Dashboard for East and South Asia

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Bangladesh	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	→	↗	••	→	••	→	→	↓	→	→
Bhutan	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	→	••	→
Brunei Darussalam	→	↗	↗	→	••	••	↑	••	↗	••	••	••	→	→	↗	↑	••
Cambodia	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↓	→
China	↑	↑	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	→	→	↓	••
India	↑	↗	↗	••	→	↗	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	→	→	→
Indonesia	↑	↗	↗	→	→	↗	↑	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↗	→
Iran, Islamic Rep.	→	→	↗	↗	→	••	↗	↑	↗	••	↓	••	↓	→	↓	↓	••
Korea, Dem. Rep.	→	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	••	••	↑	→	→	••	••
Lao PDR	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	••	••	••	••	→	••	→	••	→	••	→
Malaysia	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	↗	→	↗	→
Maldives	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	↑
Mongolia	→	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	→	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	••	↗	↗	••
Myanmar	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	↓	••	••
Nepal	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	→	••	→	••	→	→	↗
Pakistan	↑	↗	→	→	→	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	↓	→	••
Philippines	↑	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	→	↗	↑	••	→	••	→	↗	↓	↗	••
Singapore	→	→	↗	••	↗	→	→	→	↑	••	↗	••	↓	→	••	→	••
Sri Lanka	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↑	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	↗	↓	↓
Thailand	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	••	↓	↗	→	→	→
Timor-Leste	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	••	↑	••	••	••	→	••	••	↓	••
Vietnam	↑	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	↓	↗

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 11 | SDG Dashboard for Eastern Europe and Central Asia



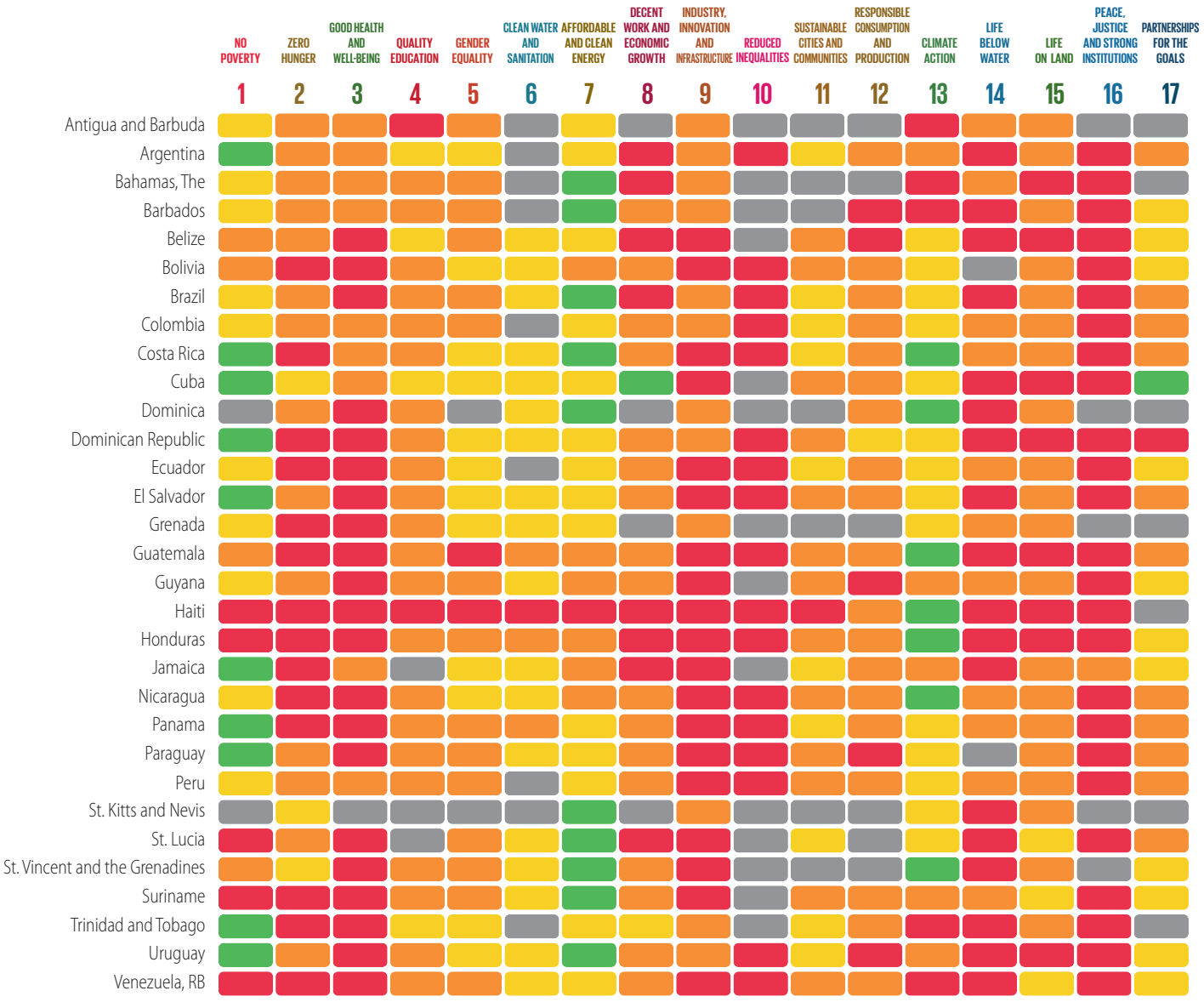
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 12 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Afghanistan	→	→	↗	••	→	↗	••	→	••	••	→	••	→	••	→	••	••
Albania	→	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	→	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	→	••
Andorra	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••	••
Armenia	→	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	↑	••	→	••	→	••	→	↗	↗
Azerbaijan	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	→	→	→
Belarus	→	↗	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	↑	••	••	→	••	↓	••	↑	••	↓
Bosnia and Herzegovina	→	→	↗	••	→	••	→	↓	↑	••	↓	••	↓	↓	→	→	••
Bulgaria	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↗	↑	••	↗	••	↗	→	→	→	→
Croatia	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↓	↑	→	↑	••	↗	••	↑	→	↑	↗	••
Cyprus	→	↗	↗	↗	••	→	↑	→	↑	••	↗	••	↑	↗	••	→	↓
Fmr Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia (FYROM)	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↗	→	↑	••	→	••	↑	••	↗	↗	••
Georgia	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	→	→	→	••
Kazakhstan	→	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	↑	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	••	→	↗	••
Kyrgyz Republic	↑	↗	↗	↗	↓	••	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	••	→	→	••
Liechtenstein	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••	••
Lithuania	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	→	→	↗	↓
Malta	→	↗	↑	••	↗	→	↑	↑	↗	••	↑	••	↗	→	••	↗	↗
Moldova	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	→	••	↑	••	→	↓	→
Monaco	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••
Montenegro	→	→	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	→	••	↑	→	↓	→	••
Romania	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↑	↑	••	••	••	↑	↗	→	→	↓
Russian Federation	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	↗	→	↗	••
San Marino	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
Serbia	→	→	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↑	••	→	→	••
Tajikistan	→	→	↗	↓	→	••	↗	↗	••	••	↓	••	→	••	→	↗	••
Turkmenistan	→	→	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	→	••	↓	••	→	••	••
Ukraine	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	→	→	→	↓
Uzbekistan	↑	↗	↑	↑	→	••	↑	↗	••	••	↗	••	↑	••	→	••	••

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 13 | SDG Dashboard for Latin America and the Caribbean



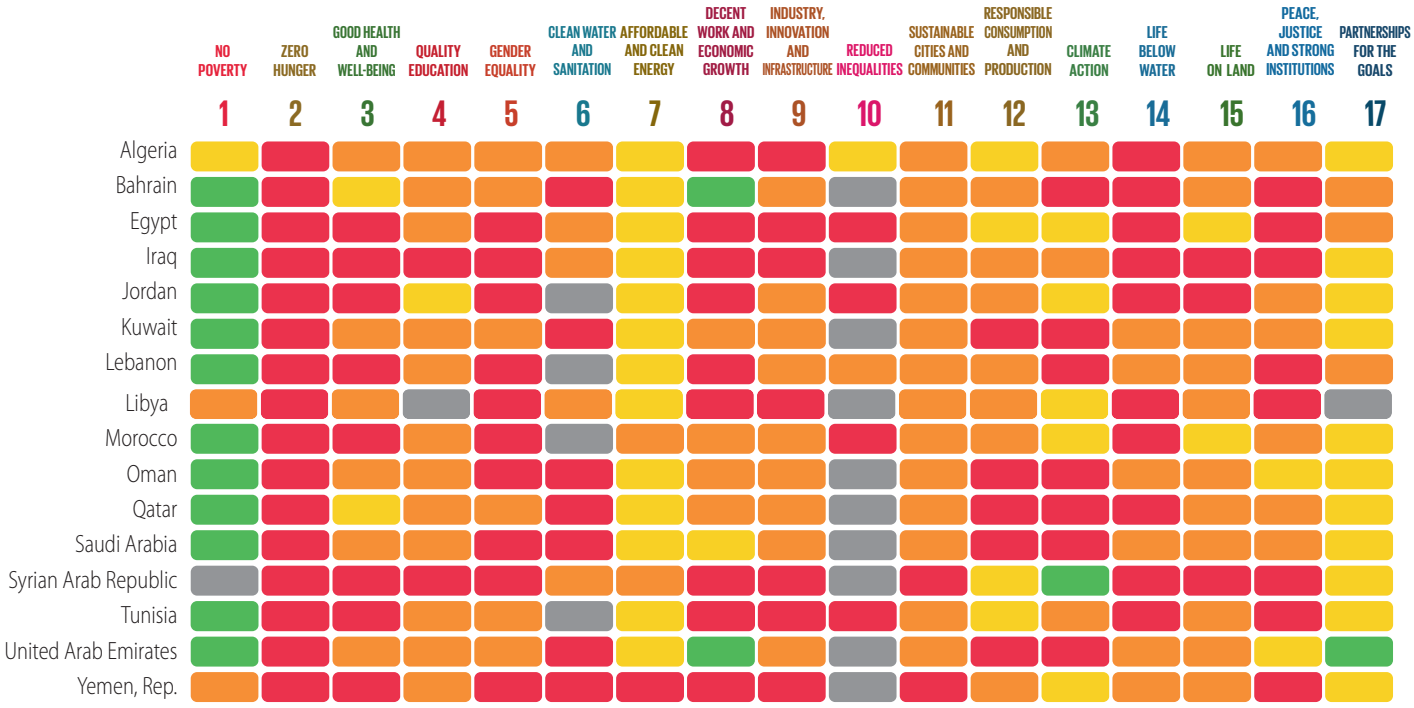
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 14 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Latin America and the Caribbean

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Antigua and Barbuda	↑	→	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	↗	••	••	••
Argentina	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	→	••	↓	→	→	↓	↓
Bahamas, The	→	↗	↗	↓	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	••
Barbados	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••	↑	→	••	↗	••
Belize	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	↓	••	↑
Bolivia	↑	→	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	••	↗	↗	••
Brazil	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	↓	→	→	↓	→
Colombia	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	→	→	↗
Costa Rica	→	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	••	↗	↗
Cuba	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	••
Dominica	••	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↓	••	••	••
Dominican Republic	→	↗	→	→	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	↗	↗	→	••
Ecuador	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↑	••	↓	↗	→	↗	••
El Salvador	↑	↗	↗	↓	↗	↑	↑	↑	→	••	→	••	→	→	→	→	→
Grenada	↗	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	→	••	••	••
Guatemala	↗	→	↗	→	→	••	→	↑	→	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↗	↓
Guyana	↑	↗	↗	••	→	↗	••	••	↗	••	••	••	↓	→	••	→	••
Haiti	↗	→	↗	••	→	→	→	↓	••	••	↓	••	→	→	↓	↗	••
Honduras	↗	→	↗	→	↑	↑	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	••	→	••
Jamaica	→	→	↗	••	↗	→	↑	↗	↗	••	↓	••	↑	→	••	↗	↓
Nicaragua	↑	→	↗	••	↑	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	↗	→	••
Panama	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	↗	••	→	••
Paraguay	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	→	••	→	→	••
Peru	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	→	↓	→
St. Kitts and Nevis	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	••
St. Lucia	↓	↗	↗	••	↗	↑	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↓	••	••	↓
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	↗	••	••	••
Suriname	→	↗	↗	→	↗	→	→	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	↗	→	••
Trinidad and Tobago	→	→	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	↓	↗	••	↓	••
Uruguay	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	→	↓	→	••
Venezuela, RB	↓	→	→	→	→	••	↑	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	↗	↓	••

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 15 | SDG Dashboard for the Middle East and North Africa



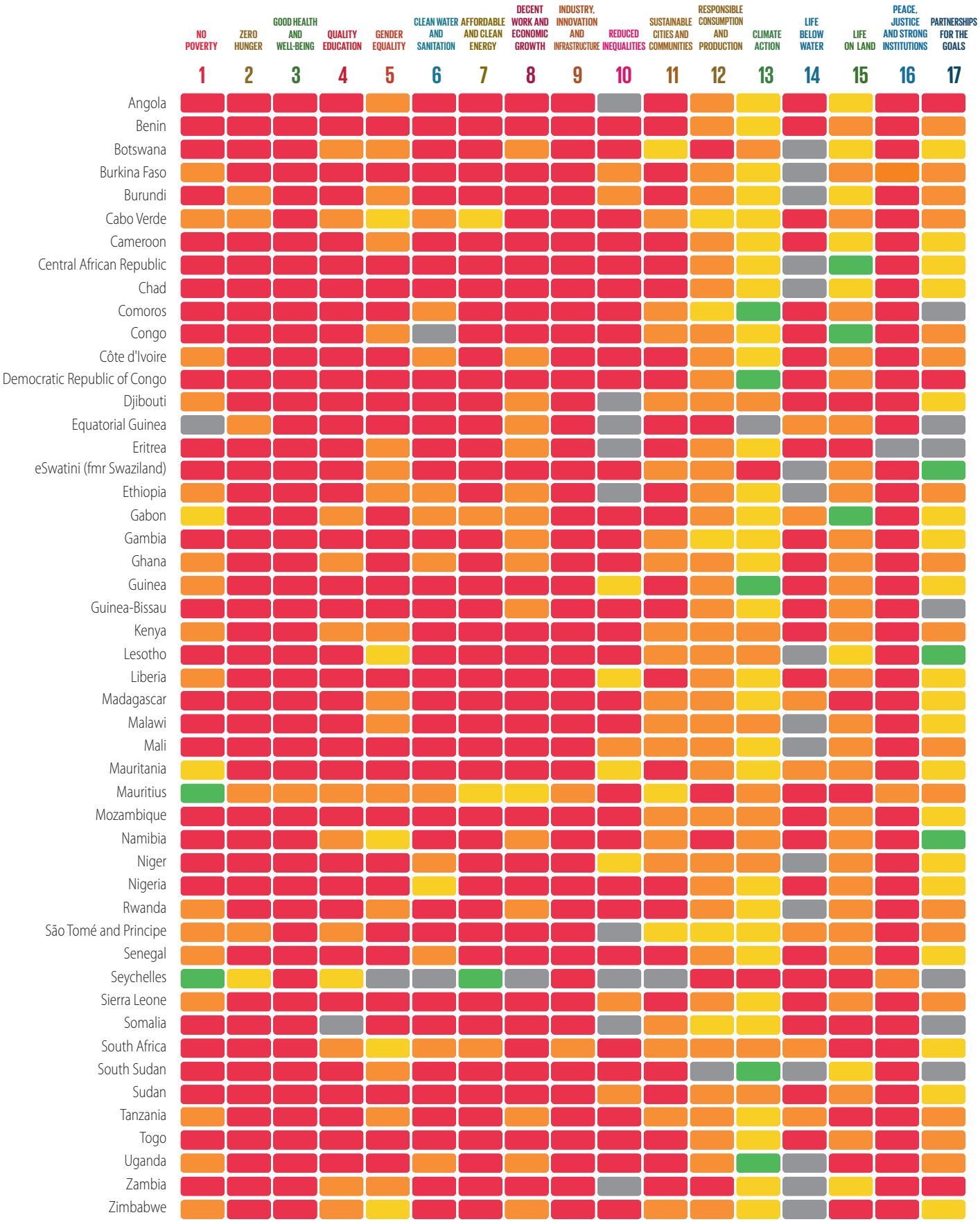
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 16 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Middle East and North Africa

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Algeria	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	↓	••	↓	→	→	→	••
Bahrain	→	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	••	••	→	→	••	→	••
Egypt	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↑	→	↗	••	→	••	↑	→	→	→	••
Iraq	↑	→	→	••	→	••	↗	→	••	••	↗	••	↓	→	→	••	••
Jordan	→	→	↗	••	→	••	↗	→	↗	••	↓	••	↗	↓	→	↑	••
Kuwait	→	↗	↑	→	→	→	↑	→	↗	••	••	••	↗	↓	••	→	••
Lebanon	→	↗	↗	→	→	••	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	↓	↗	→	↓	↓
Libya	↓	→	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	••	↓	••
Morocco	→	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	↗	••
Oman	→	→	↗	→	→	••	↗	••	↑	••	••	••	→	↗	••	→	••
Qatar	→	↗	↑	→	↗	••	↗	••	↑	••	••	••	→	→	••	→	••
Saudi Arabia	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	••	••	↓	→	→	↗	••
Syrian Arab Republic	••	↗	↗	••	→	↗	↑	••	••	••	↓	••	↑	↗	→	••	••
Tunisia	↑	→	↗	••	↗	••	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	↓	→	↑	→	••
United Arab Emirates	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↑	↑	↑	••	••	••	↓	↑	••	→	••
Yemen, Rep.	↓	↓	→	→	→	↗	↗	↗	••	••	→	••	→	↗	↓	→	••

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 17 | SDG Dashboard for Sub-Saharan Africa



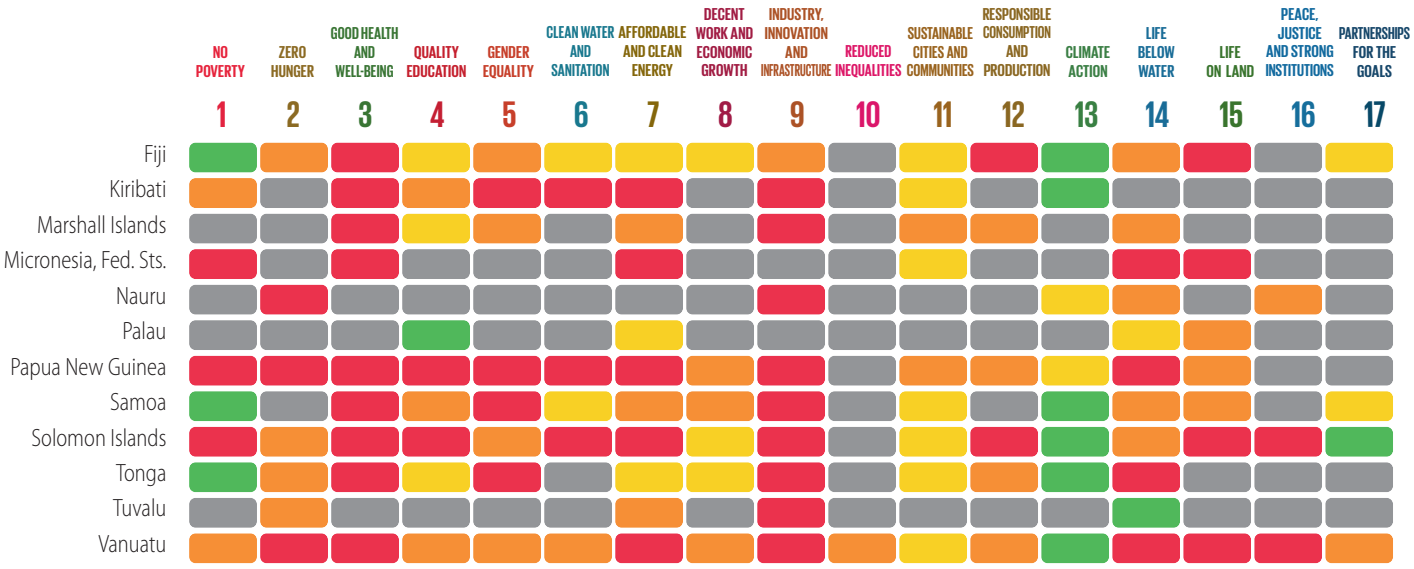
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 18 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Sub-Saharan Africa

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Angola	→	↗	→	••	→	→	↗	↓	→	••	••	••	→	→	→	↓	••
Benin	→	↑	→	↗	→	→	↓	↗	→	••	→	••	→	→	••	↓	→
Botswana	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	••
Burkina Faso	↓	↗	→	→	→	→	••	→	→	••	→	••	→	••	→	↓	→
Burundi	→	↗	↗	••	↑	→	••	→	→	••	••	••	→	••	↑	→	••
Cabo Verde	↗	→	↗	→	↑	↗	••	••	↗	••	••	••	→	↗	••	→	••
Cameroon	↗	→	↗	↗	↑	→	↗	→	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	↗	→	••
Central African Republic	↓	→	→	••	→	→	••	••	••	••	↓	••	→	••	→	••	••
Chad	→	→	↗	••	↗	→	••	→	→	••	→	••	→	••	→	→	••
Comoros	→	↗	↗	••	→	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↓	••	••	••
Congo	↓	↗	↗	••	→	••	↗	↗	••	••	↓	••	→	↗	→	••	••
Côte d'Ivoire	↑	→	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	↑	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	→	↗	→	••	→	→	→	↑	••	••	→	••	→	↓	→	••	••
Djibouti	↑	→	↗	→	↗	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↓	↓	••	••
Equatorial Guinea	••	↗	→	↓	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••
Eritrea	→	→	↗	→	→	→	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	••	••
eSwatini (fmr. Swaziland)	↓	→	↗	→	↗	→	••	••	→	••	••	••	→	••	••	→	••
Ethiopia	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	••	→	••	→	••	••	••	→	••	→	↓	→
Gabon	↑	→	↗	••	→	→	↗	↗	••	••	→	••	↓	→	→	••	••
Gambia	↓	↓	↗	↗	→	↓	••	••	→	••	••	••	→	→	••	↓	••
Ghana	→	↗	→	↗	↗	••	→	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	↗	••	→	••
Guinea	↓	↗	→	↗	••	→	••	↗	••	••	→	••	→	→	→	••	••
Guinea-Bissau	→	↗	↗	••	↗	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	••	••	••
Kenya	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	→	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↗	••
Lesotho	→	→	→	→	↗	↗	••	••	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	••	↗	••
Liberia	→	↗	→	→	↗	→	••	••	••	••	→	••	→	→	→	••	••
Madagascar	↓	↗	→	••	↑	→	••	↗	→	••	→	••	→	→	→	→	••
Malawi	→	↗	→	••	↗	→	••	↗	→	••	→	••	→	••	→	↓	••
Mali	↑	↗	→	↓	↗	↗	••	↑	↗	••	↗	••	→	••	→	→	→
Mauritania	↑	→	↗	→	→	↗	••	→	→	••	→	••	→	→	••	↓	••
Mauritius	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	••	↗	••	↓	→	••	→	↗
Mozambique	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	••	↗	••	→	••	→	→	↗	→	••
Namibia	↗	→	↗	••	↑	→	→	••	↑	••	••	••	→	↗	→	↗	••
Niger	→	→	→	→	→	••	→	↗	••	••	→	••	→	••	↗	••	••
Nigeria	→	↗	→	••	→	••	→	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	↗	↓	••
Rwanda	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	→	••	↑	↗	••	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	••
São Tomé and Principe	↗	↗	↗	→	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Senegal	→	↗	↗	→	↑	••	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	→	••	↗	↑
Seychelles	→	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	↗	••	••	••
Sierra Leone	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	→	••	↗	••	••	↓	••	→	→	→	••	↗
Somalia	→	→	→	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	→	••	••
South Africa	→	↗	↗	••	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	↗	→	↑
South Sudan	↓	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↗	••	••
Sudan	↓	••	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	→	••	••	••	••	→	↗	↗	••	••
Tanzania	↗	↗	↗	↓	↗	→	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	→	→	••
Togo	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	↗	••	••	→	••	→	→	••	••	↗
Uganda	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	••	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	••	↗	→	••
Zambia	→	→	↗	••	↗	→	→	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	••	→	↗	••
Zimbabwe	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↓	↓	→	↗	••	→	••	→	••	↗	→	••

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 19 | SDG Dashboard for Oceania



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 20 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Oceania

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 INEQUALITIES REDUCED	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Fiji	→	↗	↗	↑	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Kiribati	↑	••	↗	••	••	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••	••
Marshall Islands	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↗	••	••	••
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	↓	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••
Nauru	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↗	→	••	••	••
Palau	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••
Papua New Guinea	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Samoa	→	••	↗	→	→	↑	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Solomon Islands	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Tonga	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Tuvalu	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••
Vanuatu	→	→	↗	••	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	→

Source: Authors' analysis

approaches yield rather similar results and we could not identify a strong argument for using the more sophisticated CAGR method. Finally, while the dashboards are based only on the two-worst indicators trends are generated using all indicators under the goal. This is because the dashboards aim to highlight goals where particular attention is required due to very poor performance on some of the underlying indicators whereas trends aim to reflect insights on the overall goal evolution including all indicators.

Figure 22 | The 5-arrow system for denoting SDG Trends

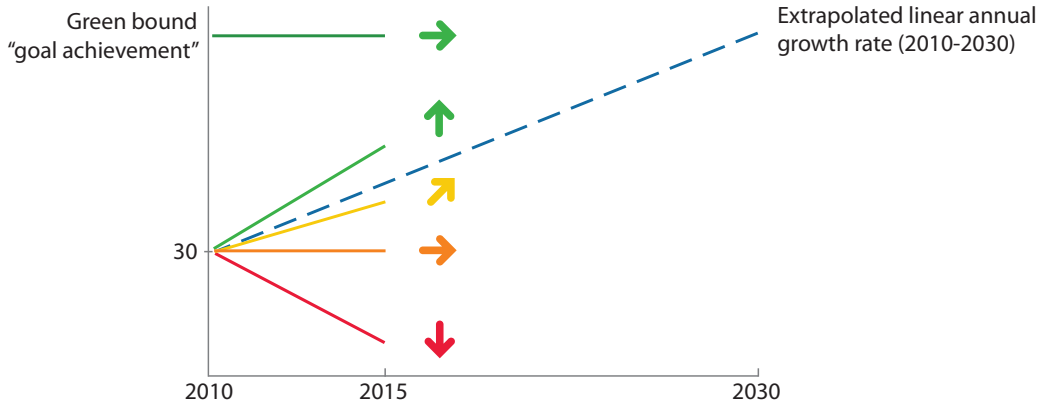
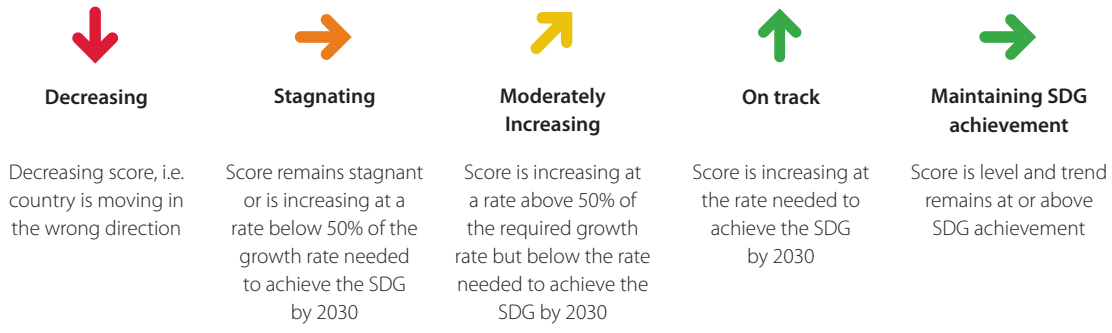


Figure 23 | Graphic representation of the SDG Trends methodology



Task 1-7. Understanding the Community Action Plan

This document details the Community Action Plan your team will create at the end of your research. The team will not be creating this plan now. However, understanding what you will be working toward completing at the end of your research is helpful even before you begin. Read through this plan so the team understands everything you will need to complete by the end of your work. Then, as you are doing your research, think about how the information you are gathering could be useful for this final action plan and to address the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

The Community Action Plan will have four parts.

1. **Research area background, collect evidence, and develop an integrated management plan:** This part involves organizing the research you have already completed.
2. **Targeted action plan issue:** This part involves figuring out what specific food issue you will focus your action plan on, after you finish step 1.
3. **Action plan goals:** This part involves figuring out what you want your action plan to accomplish.
4. **Communications strategy:** This part involves figuring out how you will tell people about your research, action plan, and goals.

Research Area Background

Provide a brief overview of your location and research site. This will help other people who are looking at your plan now and in the future. This section involves organizing what you did during your research. Include the following:

1. **Research location description:** Provide a brief description of your physical location where you conducted your research. Include the position within your community, your country, and the world.
2. **Team and local culture description:** Provide a brief description of your team and any local culture your team identified during your research. Include your team's identity map from Task 1-5 as part of this description.
3. **Map of research site:** Provide a map of your research site and any important information you collected concerning the site that would be useful to understanding your plan. If possible, include pictures of your research site.
4. **Evidence and claims:** Organize and share all the evidence you collected during your research and any claims you developed.

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Targeted Action Plan Issue

You will need to provide a brief overview of the issue that your action plan will target or focus on, based on your community research. While you are conducting your community research you may identify a variety of food-based issues in your community. After you have identified some of these issues, you will need to select which issue you will focus your action plan on. You will also need to include all the specific details of the issue and why you selected it to focus on. Consider including:

- Who will your action plan target?
- What specific issue will it target?
- What are the characteristics of the local issue you plan to target?
- Why are you selecting this issue to build your action plan?

Action Plan Goals

Setting local action plan goals will help you determine what actions need to be taken now and in the future, who is responsible for taking them, and how the actions will be monitored to determine their effectiveness over time.

1. Develop a list of action goals that various people in your community could work toward as you implement the parts of your action plan. When creating your action goals, think about what type of action is needed and what issue the action meant to address. Provide a description of the action. Some examples include:
   - **Education action goals:** Create and hand out brochures to educate the community about food-based issues in the community. This action will increase local knowledge and spark actions of community members concerning food- and nutrition-related issues.
   - **Advocacy action goals:** Create posters to advocate for a group of people at risk related to food-based issues. Write letters to local officials and community leaders concerning food issues and their effect on different groups of people in your community.
   - **Physical action goals:** Monitor your research site weekly, monthly, yearly to continue adding to the data set you will collect throughout this research guide.
   - Be creative and develop your own goals for your community!
2. Who is responsible for the action: self, team member, team, specific community member(s), all community members?
3. Action schedule or timeline: When and how often does the action need to take place?
4. Put the actions in order: If you have a list of action goals, which ones would you recommend be done first, second, and third? Create an order for all of your actions so the team knows where to start.

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5. Monitoring: How will the action goals be documented or monitored over time to determine their effectiveness? How will your team determine whether the action is working effectively? Create a strategy to monitor these goals over time.

Communications Strategy

If no one outside of your research team knows about your plan, can it make an impact? You will need to develop a plan to creatively communicate parts of your action plan to your community. Make sure you include the social, ethical, economic, and environmental parts of the problem. How will you educate others about your evidence, claims, decisions, and action goals?

Be creative! This plan can include making:

- Posters or art projects to communicate parts of your plan
- A song or a one-act play to communicate parts of your plan
- A public service announcement (audio or video) to communicate parts of your plan
- A podcast about your research and action plan
- A video about your action plan
- A social media campaign to communicate parts of your plan
- Be creative—come up with your own ideas!

After you have developed your communications strategy, you will need to share with and present this information to your community. This can include parents, educators, administrators, local community members, and other team members.

Each group should include the following when communicating with community members.

- Present social, ethical, environmental, and economic considerations for the community.
- Support all claims within the plan with evidence (data and statistics, expert opinion, personal and secondhand experience).
- Support all suggested actions using claims and evidence.
- Clearly explain, demonstrate, and illustrate parts of your integrated management plan.
- Clearly explain, demonstrate, and show all aspects of your action goals.
- Clearly outline how the plan will be monitored for effectiveness over time. Discuss how the plan can be adjusted if it is not working or needs to be improved.

Go back to the Research Guide

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FOOD! Task 1-7. Understanding the Final Action Plan

Tell us about a time when a project or something in your life did not work out as planned.

ANDREA the ANTHROPOLOGIST



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

Lots of times things do not work out the way we expect. Grants you work on for months do not get funded, data gets destroyed or lost, results are lackluster. The three most important notions I keep in mind when faced with hurdles are: first, stay optimistically supportive for yourself. If you don't, who will? Second, let yourself be surprised by an unexpected turn of events. Some of the best moments I've had in science were those I did not anticipate. And third, and the hardest for me to remember, is that failure is a part of success and not the opposite of it. Keep trying, keep learning, and you will find the joys in the accomplishments themselves, regardless of the outcome.

ASHLEY the HISTORIAN



National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

As a historian, I am constantly applying for grants to acquire money to support my research efforts in archives and in the field. Rejection is a common occurrence. It is difficult to receive a letter or e-mail notifying you that your project will not be funded. Managing my attitude, though, helps. I could become sad and angry that my project was rejected. Or I could focus on applying to a different opportunity or adjusting my project to appeal to a broader audience. There is always room for growth. And, as I've been told many times, when one door closes, another door opens.

CARLOS the GLOBAL HEALTH MANAGER



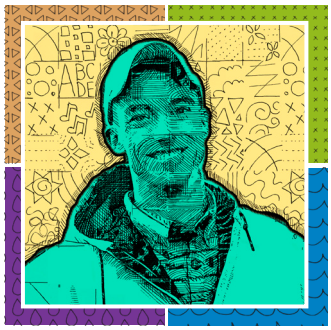
Johnson & Johnson, São Paulo, Brazil

In 2012 I did not lead a balanced life and weighed almost 100 kilograms. I realized that was not in line with my values of life, because I asked people to be healthy and I was not. I lost more than 20 kilograms. I know how difficult it is to lead a regulated life, but this only happens when we create habits and we have a purpose and a mission to fulfill!

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FOOD! Task 1-7. Understanding the Final Action Plan

Tell us about a time when a project or something in your life did not work out as planned.



MIKE the ZOO NUTRITIONIST

Smithsonian National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology Institute

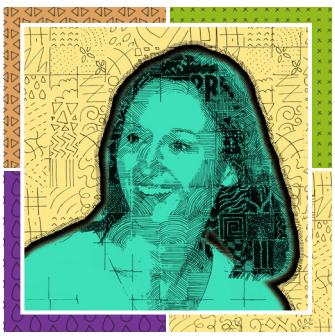
I guess mostly everything worked out just fine, given where I am and what I am doing. I am fortunate enough to have a position where there is always work to do, and always something new that arises (whether we want it to or not). Part of the operation I oversee is quite consistent—the unrelenting need to make diets for the animals in our collection. This provides some measure of consistency of purpose for myself and our team. Beyond that very concrete consistency is a different type of consistency: A live animal collection is constantly growing, changing, evolving, so there is relentless change. Every single animal is changing physiologically through its life, and we are responding to those changes daily. With more than 2,000 individuals, that can be an ongoing challenge.



SABRINA the CURATOR

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

The most important teacher in my life passed away when I was still a student. Finishing the work that we started together helped me to honor all that he did for me and feel confident that I could continue without him.



JENNIFER the MUSEUM CURATOR

National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

Like many young people, when I first got started in my career, I thought I should be getting more responsibility up front, that people should trust me more to do my job and give me more opportunities. While I knew I was capable, not everyone I encountered knew what I could do. It took many years of hard work to gain people's trust and respect, and eventually I was given chances to work independently and advance into new roles. I had to learn to have patience with my colleagues and myself to see the longer term of my career path.

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Task 1-8. Exploring Research Perspectives—FOOD A

Team Norms

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.
- Use active listening skills.
    - Face the person talking.
    - Look them in the eye.
    - Be attentive.
    - Keep an open mind.
    - Don't interrupt.
    - Ask questions if you are confused.

Warm-Up Round Instructions

1. Here is the warm-up round statement.

Oranges are the best-tasting fruit.

2. There are not necessarily any right or wrong answers, and everyone's view will fall somewhere along the continuum, from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

3. Take a minute and let each team member think about their position on that statement. Explain the next step, so team members can choose where to stand along the continuum. Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement.

4. Once each team member is located along the continuum, direct the team members to begin explaining to those standing near them why they placed themselves as they did. Students should explain their reasoning for their location.

5. Based on these discussions with the people near them, they should be recalibrating with one another. This is the process of listening to other team members near them and determining whether they really think and feel more or less strongly about the topic. Encourage team members to move as necessary to accurately represent the continuum of opinion on the team.

Warm-Up Round Discussion Questions

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after talking to other team members around them on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?

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- Conclude the discussion by asking team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Four Perspectives Rounds—Instructions and Questions

1. The line continuum setup for the next four rounds stays the same. The main difference is the team is now divided into groups of three to four team members.
2. Each group will negotiate their position along the continuum, based on the following statement.

Ethical perspective: It is okay to eat animals.

3. Each group must determine as a group where they are located on the continuum.
4. Each group will send one representative to identify the place on the continuum line that best represents the group's view.
5. Now the representatives from each group will explain to the whole team the reasons for their group's position on the continuum. Members of the group speaking can support the representative at any time.
6. After each group has had a chance to share, each group should have a brief discussion about whether they would like to move their location on the continuum, based on the whole team discussion.
   - How many groups changed their positions after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
   - What led you to change your mind or not change your mind?
   - Conclude the discussion by asking team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.
7. Repeat steps 2 through 6 for *one* statement from each of the following four perspectives.

Economic Perspective

- Sugary drinks should be heavily taxed.
- Meat should be heavily taxed.
- It is okay that healthy food is only available to people who can afford it.

Ethical Perspective

- Animals that are raised for food do not need the same treatment as animals that are raised as pets.
- It is okay for food producers to use deceptive food advertising to sell you their products if the product does not lead to consumer harm.

Social Perspective

- It is okay that food labels do not provide complete information about the product.
- Food producers should have the power to decide what information to give consumers about the food they produce.
- The responsibility for food safety lies with the government.
- The responsibility for food safety lies with the individual consumer.

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Environmental Perspective

- It is okay for food producers to destroy the environment in an effort to keep food prices low.
- It is okay to pollute the environment now to provide food for people in need.

Discussion Questions

As an entire team, discuss the following questions.

Remind the team that you will now engage in a discussion. When engaging in any type of meaningful discussion as a team, you must respect your team. Use the meaningful conversation starters in your discussion to respect your other team members.

Meaningful conversation starters used in the language of argumentation:

- I agree with _____ because . . .
- I disagree with _____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what _____ said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is …
- So, what you are saying is . . .
- Do you think that . . . ?
- Couldn't it also be that . . . ?
- Why do you think that?
- Can you explain what you mean?
- Can you tell me more?
- Can you give me an example of that?

- How did your group arrive at your decisions?
- What decision-making methods did your group use (consensus, voting, etc.)?
- How were your decisions influenced by the values, attitudes, prejudices, aspects of identity of people in your group?
- How were disagreements and conflicts handled?
- What are some benefits to listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints on the team?
- Is it helpful to be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own? Why or why not?
- Is there anything you learned in this task that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Go back to the Research Guide

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Task 1-8. Exploring Research Perspectives—FOOD B

Team Norms

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.
- Use active listening skills.
    - Face the person talking.
    - Look them in the eye.
    - Be attentive.
    - Keep an open mind.
    - Don't interrupt.
    - Ask questions if you are confused.

Warm-Up Round Instructions

1. Here is the warm-up round statement.

Oranges are the best-tasting fruit.

2. There are not necessarily any right or wrong answers, and everyone's view will fall somewhere along the continuum, from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

3. Take a minute and let each team member think about their position on that statement. Explain the next step so team members can choose where to stand along the continuum. Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement.

4. Once each team member is located along the continuum, direct the team members to begin explaining to those standing near them why they placed themselves as they did. Students should explain their reasoning for their location.

5. Based on these discussions with the people near them, they should be recalibrating with one another. This is the process of listening to other team members near them and determining whether they really think and feel more or less strongly about the topic. Encourage team members to move as necessary to accurately represent the continuum of opinion on the team.

Warm-Up Round Discussion Questions

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum.
- How many team members changed their position after talking to other team members around them on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?

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- Conclude the discussion by asking team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Four Perspectives Rounds—Instructions and Questions

1. The line continuum setup of the next four rounds stays basically the same—but with some differences that are described in the step 3.
2. Present the following statement to the entire team.

Ethical perspective: It is okay to eat animals.

3. Have each person individually place themselves along the continuum.
4. Next, create groups of three to four team members with the team members that are nearest to you on the continuum.
5. Have each group work together to develop an explanation of the reasons for their group's position on the continuum. Share these explanations with the entire team.
6. After each group has had a chance to share, each group should have a brief discussion about whether they would like to move their location on the continuum, based on the team discussion.
   - How many groups changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
   - What led you to change your mind or not change your mind?
   - Conclude the discussion by asking team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

7. Repeat steps 2 through 6 for *one* statement from each of the following four perspectives.

Economic Perspective

- Sugary drinks should be heavily taxed.
- Meat should be heavily taxed.
- It is okay that healthy food is only available to people who can afford it.

Ethical Perspective

- Animals that are raised for food do not need the same treatment as animals that are raised as pets.
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Social Perspective

- It is okay that food labels do not provide complete information about the product.
- Food producers should have the power to decide what information to give consumers about the food they produce.
- The responsibility for food safety lies with the government.
- The responsibility for food safety lies with the individual consumer.

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Environmental Perspective

- It is okay for food producers to destroy the environment in an effort to keep food prices low.
- It is okay to pollute the environment now to provide food for people in need.

Task 1-8 Discussion Questions

As an entire team, discuss the following questions.

Remind the team that you will now engage in a discussion. When engaging in any type of meaningful discussion as a team, you must respect your team. Use the meaningful conversation starters in your discussion to respect your other team members.

Meaningful conversation starters used in the language of argumentation:

- I agree with _____ because . . .
- I disagree with _____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what _____ said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is …
- So, what you are saying is . . .
- Do you think that . . . ?
- Couldn't it also be that . . . ?
- Why do you think that?
- Can you explain what you mean?
- Can you tell me more?
- Can you give me an example of that?

- How did your group arrive at your decisions?
- What decision-making methods did your group use (consensus, voting, etc.)?
- How were your decisions influenced by the values, attitudes, prejudices, aspects of identity of people in your group?
- How were disagreements and conflicts handled?
- What are some benefits to listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints on the team?
- Is it helpful to be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own? Why or why not?
- Is there anything you learned in this task that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

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FOOD! Task 1-8. Exploring Research Perspectives

What do you do when the team does not agree?

ANDREA the ANTHROPOLOGIST



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

We talk it through. Each side makes her case, using as much evidence (past experience, data knowledge, even citations of published work) as she can. We listen, discuss, and if necessary, we step back to reflect before discussing again. We're on the same team, so it's easy to remember that everyone just wants the best for the project, and so far I've really seen that model be effective. You don't win every time, but you feel considered no matter what.

ASHLEY the HISTORIAN



National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

As a junior colleague, my default is to listen and try to understand the reasoning of a senior colleague who may disagree with me. However, if after trying to understand their point of view I still disagree, I invest time in building my argument. I may conduct extra research to bolster my argument and/or practice my rebuttal. Then I will ask for another meeting and present my case. Often, when I come back and present a more fully formed idea, my senior colleagues are willing to listen and incorporate my ideas.

CARLOS the GLOBAL HEALTH MANAGER



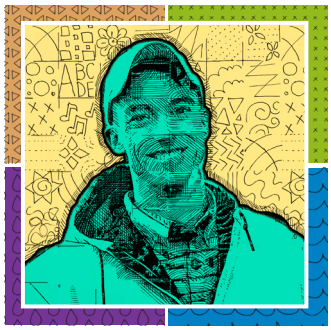
Johnson & Johnson, São Paulo, Brazil

We vote and opt for the best ideas from the majority.

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FOOD! Task 1-8. Exploring Research Perspectives

What do you do when the team does not agree?



MIKE the ZOO NUTRITIONIST

Smithsonian National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology Institute

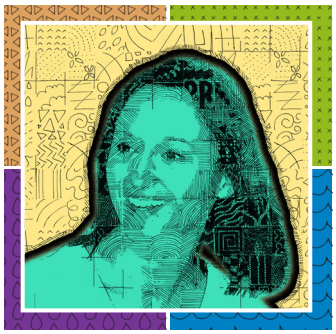
Typically, we try to base nutrition decisions on science. We will look to the peer-reviewed literature to support decisions. We also want to be sure to apply a reasonable amount of skepticism and critical thinking to the information that we find. Often, when the science is critically evaluated and shared across nutritionists, veterinarians, and animal managers, there is agreement in terms of approach. In cases when there is not, we end up digging deeper to find more information or we do a risk assessment, given the variables in approach, to arrive at a solution.



SABRINA the CURATOR

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

You identify the problem, discuss options, and decide on actions as a team, usually in person at meetings or sometimes on the phone or over e-mail.



JENNIFER the MUSEUM CURATOR

National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

We frequently have disagreements about the way to interpret history to tell the public a story about spaceflight. The best suggestion I've found to getting past situations like this is to take a breath, lean back, and make sure I'm listening to everyone who has an opinion at the table. As the team leader, I am ultimately responsible for the decision, but I try to make sure I'm also taking all the thoughts into consideration and thanking each person for trying to come up with solutions.

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Task 1-9. Building Claims from Evidence—FOOD A

Just because someone asks a question or makes a claim about an object, organism, or event in nature does not necessarily mean that person is pursuing a scientific explanation. When discussing food and nutrition, you will hear many different claims from different people about the health benefits, or lack of benefits, of particular foods. Some of these claims and their associated explanations are considered scientific and some are not. Understanding what makes a claim or explanation scientific or not scientific is important when reading or talking with people about various claims and how they were developed.

For an explanation to be considered scientific, it must meet various conditions, including:

- **Scientific explanations are based on empirical observations or experiments.** The appeal to authority as a valid explanation does not meet the requirements of science. Observations are based on sense experiences or on an extension of the senses through technology.
- **Scientific explanations are made public.** Scientists make presentations at scientific meetings or publish in professional journals, making knowledge public and available to other scientists.
- **Scientific explanations are tentative.** Explanations can and do change. There are no scientific truths in an absolute sense.
- **Scientific explanations are historical**. Past explanations are the basis for contemporary explanations, and those, in turn, are the basis for future explanations.
- **Scientific explanations are probabilistic.** The statistical view of nature is evident implicitly or explicitly when stating scientific predictions of phenomena or explaining the likelihood of events in actual situations.
- **Scientific explanations assume cause-effect relationships.** Much of science is directed toward determining causal relationships and developing explanations for interactions and linkages between objects, organisms, and events. Distinctions among causality, correlation, coincidence, and contingency separate science from pseudoscience.
- **Scientific explanations are limited.** Scientific explanations sometimes are limited by technology—for example, the resolving power of microscopes and telescopes. New technologies can result in new fields of inquiry or extend current areas of study. The interactions between technology and advances in molecular biology and the role of technology in planetary explorations serve as examples.

Modified from: Teaching About Evolution and the Nature of Science, NAP (1998)

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In addition, scientific explanations have three major components—known as CER:

- ❑ **Claim:** an assertion or conclusion that addresses the original question or problem
- ❑ **Evidence:** scientific data (which can take many forms)
- ❑ **Reasoning:** the link between the data and the claim, often referring to established scientific principles

Using argumentation, we evaluate explanations based on the presence, appropriateness, and sufficiency of the evidence and reasoning provided.

To learn more about the process of building a scientific claim from evidence, conduct the following Claim Cube activities.

Claim Cube #1

1. Cut out and assemble Claim Cube #1.
2. Place it on a table so the other members of the team cannot see the bottom.
3. Have the team form groups of three or four.
4. Place the cube in the center of a table where the groups can see the cube but not touch, turn, lift, or open the cube.
5. Present the question, *What is on the bottom of the cube?*
6. Tell the team that they will have to answer the question by proposing an explanation, and that they will have to convince the rest of the team that their answer is based on evidence. (Evidence refers to observations the group can make about the visible sides of the cube.)

Make Observations

Make a list of observations about the cube that can be used to develop a claim about what is on the bottom. Examples of observations:

- The cube has six sides.
- The numbers are black.
- The exposed sides have the numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Develop a Claim

Develop a claim to answer the question, *What is on the bottom of the cube?*

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Organize Your Reasoning

Document the reasoning to support your claim. Reasoning is what provides the link between the data (evidence) and the claim the group developed. Explain how the data supports the claim your group developed.

Share and Compare Explanations

Have groups share their claims, evidence, and reasoning used to support their claim to answer the question, *What is on the bottom of the cube?*

- Key points to remember are that science originates in questions about the world.
- Science uses observations to construct explanations (answers to the questions). The more observations you had that support your proposed explanation, the stronger your explanation—even if you could not confirm the answer by examining the bottom of the cube.
- Scientists make their explanations public through presentations.
- Scientists present their explanations and analyze the explanations proposed by other scientists.

Team Claim Consensus

Never reveal the bottom of the cube to the team! Scientists often have no way of actually seeing the phenomena they are investigating. In these situations, they use group scientific consensus to agree on an explanation. **Scientific consensus** implies general agreement, though not necessarily unanimity, concerning an explanation.

1. After all groups have shared, determine which, if any, claim(s) have the most consensus on the team.
2. If all groups came up with the same claim, then there is unanimous consensus about what is on the bottom.
3. If different groups came up with different claims, then two or more claims are possible.
    a. Here the team must assess how the observations, data, evidence, and reasoning are used to support or weaken different claims.

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4. Remember, in science two or more claims can be equally consistent, given the data available. So not being able to come to a consensus given the data available is legitimate.
5. In all cases, it is important to discuss whether it is possible to tell who is right and who is wrong. If differing explanations are consistent with all the evidence available, is it possible to decide which explanation might correspond with the answer on the bottom of the cube, which we cannot see?

Repeat the process with Claim Cubes #2 and #3 for increasing complexity. You might want to match the difficulty levels to your team. You can also have different groups work on different cubes at the same time and then present their findings to other groups.

Claim Cube #1: The bottom is 2, which is missing from the sequence. The opposite sides of the cube add up to 7, and because 5 is on top, and 5 + 2 = 7, 2 could be on the bottom.

Claim Cube #2: The bottom is 98. The pattern may seem as if opposite sides of the cube are double or half the other side, so a common answer may be the bottom is 32 or 128. The rule on this cube is only that the numbers must be a two-digit even number. Sometimes the observer can infer a pattern from a set of observations, but as more data is collected the pattern can be challenged or updated.

Claim Cube #3: The bottom is Francene. This cube has much greater complexity. Claims should address the color, numbers, and name on the bottom of the cube. This cube will take more time to work through, so consider that in your planning.

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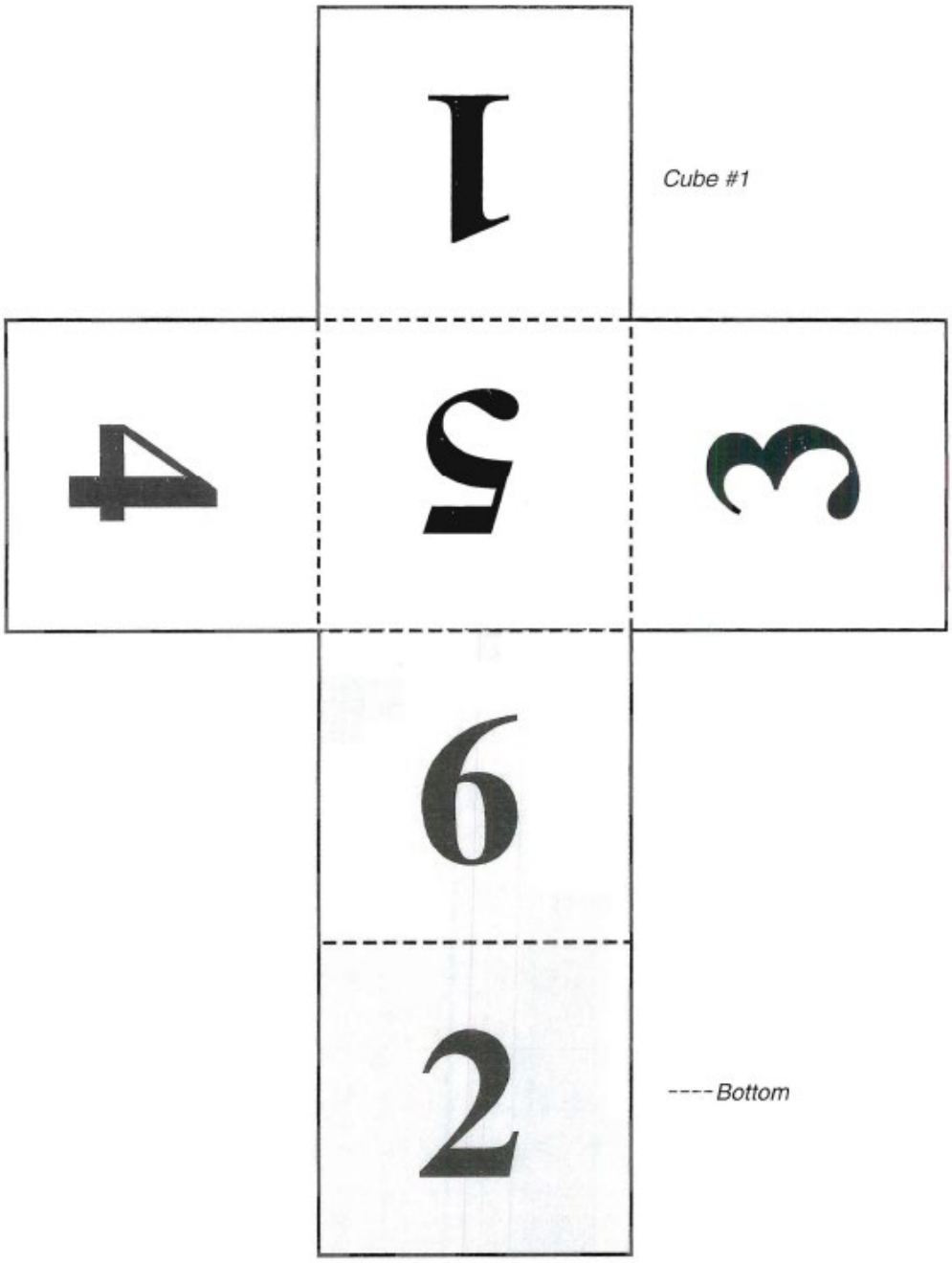
Modified from: Teaching About Evolution and the Nature of Science, NAP (1998)

Cube #_____

Question: What is on the bottom of the cube?
Claim
Observational evidence (data)
Claim reasoning
Team claim consensus and reasoning

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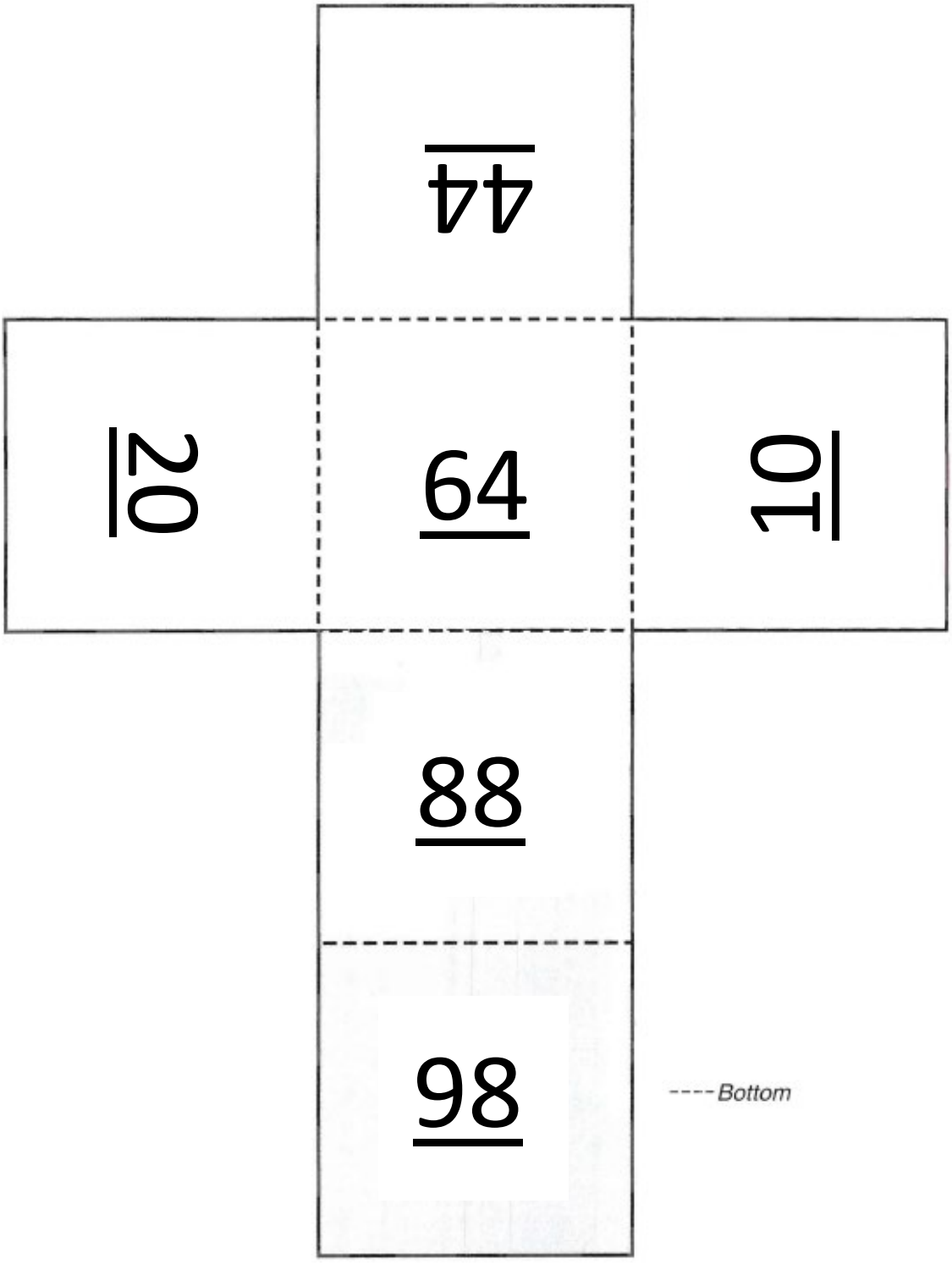
Claim Cube #1



Modified from: Teaching About Evolution and the Nature of Science, NAP (1998)

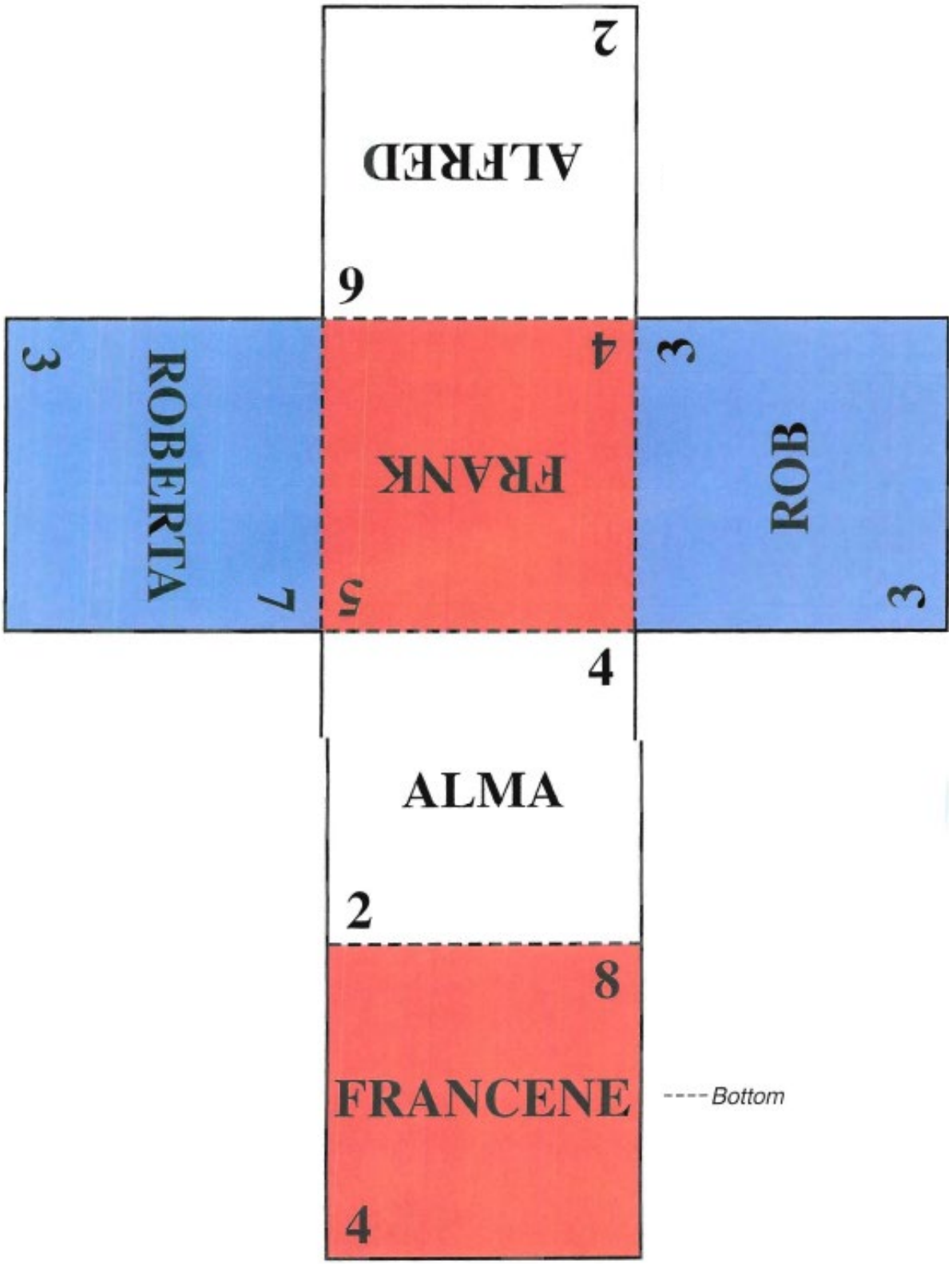
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Claim Cube #2



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Claim Cube #3



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Task 1-9. Building Claims from Evidence—FOOD B

When scientists and other people make claims based on evidence, they often end up with more than one possible way to answer a question. Scientists must then evaluate which claims are best supported by the evidence. They may also explain and discuss why the evidence supports one claim over another.

Think, Vote, Pair, Share

1. Ask students if they have heard of the five-second rule about eating food that has fallen on the floor?
2. If they have not, explain that the five-second rule is a debated food hygiene concept that says there is a limited window (under five seconds) where it is permissible to pick up food (or sometimes cutlery) after it has been dropped and thus exposed to contamination.
3. **Think:** Have students think to themselves what they think about the five-second rule. Do they follow it? Do they ever eat food that has fallen on the floor?
4. **Team vote**: Tally how team members answer the question, *Do you follow the five-second rule?* Use the categories, Always, Sometimes, Never, Not sure. Compile the data and save it for later use.
5. **Pair:** After team members have had some time to think to themselves, ask them to turn and discuss the question with a partner.
6. **Share:** After pairs have had some time to discuss, share as a large group what people think about this.

Round One

1. Break the team into smaller groups of three to five people.
2. Each group will be provided a set of Building Claims from Evidence Card Sort Activity B Cards. Optional: Cut out the cards so you can move them around on the table.
3. Read the scenario together.

> Natasha was slicing a tomato for a salad on a cutting board on the countertop of her kitchen. As she was slicing, she realized some of the slices had fallen onto the tile floor. She was not sure exactly how long they had been there, but did not think it was very long, as it only took her 30 seconds to slice the entire tomato. When she picked up the slices, she wondered if it was safe to eat them if she picked them up quickly enough. She had heard of the five-second rule, but was not sure what to do.

One card has the problem question on it, *Is it safe to eat a sliced tomato you have dropped on a tile kitchen floor if you pick it up quickly enough?*

4. Find and put the three claim cards on the table underneath the problem question.

> **Claim 1:** Food that is dropped on the floor for longer than five seconds is safe to eat.
>
> **Claim 2:** Food that is dropped on the floor for longer than five seconds is not safe to eat.

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Claim 3: Other Claim—neither claim 1 nor 2 have enough evidence to support them, and a new claim should be created. (In that case, create your own claim.)

5. You will be selecting one of these claims to support with evidence and reasoning. Place them under the problem question for now.
6. Cards A through E contain pieces of evidence.
7. In your group, your goal is to discuss and sort the evidence to determine which of the three competing claims you believe is best supported by the evidence.
8. Complete the round one section on your data sheet.
    - Which claim is best supported?
    - What evidence best supports this claim?
    - Why does this evidence best support this claim?
9. Explain that groups may not come to a consensus about which claim is best supported. This is normal and to be expected. This is why there is the category Other Claim.
10. If you have questions or are unsure about Claims 1 and 2, select Other Claim and provide your reasons, using evidence for support.
11. Have the groups or the whole team share and discuss which claim they think is best supported by the existing evidence, after looking at the round one evidence.
    Use the following sentence starters during the discussion.
    - I think this claim is best supported because . . .
    - I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
    - I agree because . . .
    - I disagree because . . .
    - Why do you think that?

Round Two

1. Discuss how scientists are constantly making observations and gathering new data, which can become new evidence.
2. Provide each group with the round two evidence (cards F through J). Add this to the evidence from round one.
3. Use this new evidence, along with the evidence from round one, to determine which claim the team thinks is best supported by the existing evidence.
4. Complete the round two section in the data sheet.
5. Engage in team discussion. Have groups or the whole team share and discuss which claim they think is best supported and why, with the addition of the new evidence for round two.

Use the following sentence starters during the discussion.

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I agree because . . .
- I disagree because . . .
- Why do you think that?

6. Use the following discussion questions.

- How were your discussions similar or different between round one and two?

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- What did you talk about when you were discussing the evidence?
- Did your conversations about which claim is best supported change from round one to round two when you received the new evidence cards?
- Remember:
    - Often scientists develop competing claims about a particular phenomenon. They use evidence to decide which claim is stronger.
    - As new evidence emerges, scientists must reevaluate the strength of their claims.

Round Three

1. Discuss how scientists are constantly making observations and gathering new data, which can become new evidence.
2. Provide each group with the round three evidence (cards K through Q). Add this to the evidence from rounds one and two.
3. Use this new evidence, along with the evidence from previous rounds, to determine which claim your team thinks is best supported and why, given the existing evidence.
4. Complete the round three section in the data sheet.
5. Engage in team discussion. Have groups or the whole team share and discuss which claim they think is best supported by the existing evidence after round three.

Use the following sentence starters during the discussion

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I agree because . . .
- I disagree because . . .
- Why do you think that?

6. Use the following discussion questions.

- Did your conversations about which claim is best supported change from rounds one and two, when you received the new evidence cards in round three?
- Remember:
    - Often scientists develop competing claims about a particular phenomenon. They use evidence to decide which claim is stronger.
    - As new evidence emerges, scientists must reevaluate the strength of their claims.

Whole Team Discussion

Remind the team that you will now engage in a discussion. When engaging in any type of meaningful discussion as a team, you must respect your team. Use these meaningful conversation starters in your discussion to respect your other team members.

- I agree with _____ because . . .
- I disagree with _____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what _____ said about . . .
- I'd like to add _____

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- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .

A. Why is it important to support all claims with evidence?
B. Why is it important to reevaluate all claims when new evidence is collected?
C. Why is it important to engage in discussion when there are multiple claims for the same question?

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Task 1-9. Building Claims from Evidence Card Sort Activity B Cards

Cut out the problem question, claims, and evidence support cards

Scenario: Natasha was slicing a tomato for a salad on a cutting board on the countertop of her kitchen. As she was slicing, she realized some of the slices had fallen onto the tile floor. She was not sure exactly how long they had been there, but did not think it was very long, as it only took her 30 seconds to slice the entire tomato. When she picked up the slices, she wondered if it was safe to eat them if she picked them up quickly enough. She had heard of the five-second rule, but was not sure what to do.		
Problem question: Is it safe to eat a sliced tomato you have dropped on a tile kitchen floor if you pick it up quickly enough?		
Claim 1: Food that is dropped on the floor for longer than five seconds is safe to eat.		
Claim 2: Food that is dropped on the floor for longer than five seconds is not safe to eat.		
Claim 3: Other Claim—neither claim 1 nor 2 have enough evidence to support them, and a new claim should be created. (In that case, create your own claim.)		
Evidence you think **supports** the claim	Evidence you think **does not** support the claim	Evidence you think **has nothing to do with** the claim

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Task 1-9. Food B Evidence Cards

Round One Evidence Cards	
A. Natasha was inside her house when she dropped the food on the floor.	B. According to researchers at Aston University, food picked up just a few seconds after being dropped is less likely to contain bacteria than if it is left for longer periods of time.
C. Food scientists at Rutgers University state that amateur scientific studies and televised "investigations" have confused the safety issue of dropped food by relying on experiments that are not scientific.	D. Natasha's friend Ariel eats food off the floor after five seconds in her house and has never had a problem.
E. Research studying food that falls on the floor determined that it depends on the surface of the floor and what kind of bacteria you might pick up. For example, if you are in a hospital and you drop something, you probably don't want to eat it.	
Round Two Evidence Cards	
F. According to research at Aston University, bacteria is least likely to transfer to food when dropped on carpeted surfaces.	G. Research has shown that bacteria is much more likely to linger if moist foods make contact for more than five seconds with wood laminate or tiled surfaces.
H. A two-year study at Rutgers University concluded that no matter how fast you pick up food that falls on the floor, you will pick up bacteria with it.	I. Food scientists state that in most cases eating something that has picked up a little dust and floor bacteria is not likely to harm someone with a healthy immune system.
J. Practicing good sanitation by keeping floors and surfaces clean has been show to be important for food safety.	
Round Three Evidence Cards	

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K. A study published in 2015 reported high bacterial counts on sponges, cutting boards, countertops, and in the sink.	L. Natasha's father said he had eaten food he dropped in the past, but now thinks about the situation before he makes his decision.
M. Research cited by the Centers for Disease Control found that surface cross-contamination was the sixth most common contributing factor out of 32 in outbreaks of food-borne illnesses.	N. In a survey of 2,000 people, 79% admitted to eating food that had fallen on the floor.
O. Natasha's brother said he does not care and eats food he drops on the floor.	

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Task 1-9. Claim and Evidence Data Sheet

Round	Claim	Evidence you think **supports** the claim	Evidence you think **does not** support the claim	Evidence you think **has nothing to do with** the claim	Claim you think is best supported (1, 2, or 3)	Reasons why you think this claim is best supported
1	1					
	2					
	3					
2	1					
	2					
	3					
3	1					
	2					
	3					

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FOOD! Task 1-9. Building Claims from Evidence

What things are important when building claims in your work?

ANDREA the ANTHROPOLOGIST



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

We think about what is normal, or hypothesized to be normal, in the larger community of biological anthropology. Will our colleagues understand our project or our approach? And of course, we think about what might be best for the communities we work with. I want to see healthy wild animals, and healthy captive animals where no better alternative exists. This is reality for some animals right now, but not enough. I hope my work with the EMPHASIS project contributes to that goal.

ASHLEY the HISTORIAN



National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

As a historian, I want to look at a diverse array of sources that come from formal and informal places. For example, I would want to look at reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as well as the American Heart Association. I would also want to look at fad cookbooks, blogs, e-mails, tweets, and oral histories. Then I can see how these different kinds of sources inform how everyday people understand nutrition.

CARLOS the GLOBAL HEALTH MANAGER



Johnson & Johnson, São Paulo, Brazil

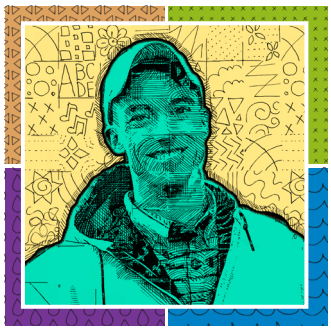
Most of the decisions we make have to be based on science and research studies. It is also very important to collect as much data as possible and to analyze the results afterward. But never fail to follow your instincts and inspiration!

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FOOD! Task 1-9. Building Claims from Evidence

What things are important when building claims in your work?

MIKE the ZOO NUTRITIONIST



Smithsonian National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology Institute

As nutritionists, we value: peer-reviewed literature, successful experience, and empirical evidence when making decisions. Keep in mind that just because something is peer-reviewed does not automatically mean it correct, let alone infallible. We also value experience in animal care and management, especially when that experience supports data (and vice versa). To some extent we also value empirical evidence (i.e. – there are a set of techniques that have proven successful with x species and no literature on the subject). Ideally, we will seek to discover the "whys" behind situations like that, but there is value in previous success.

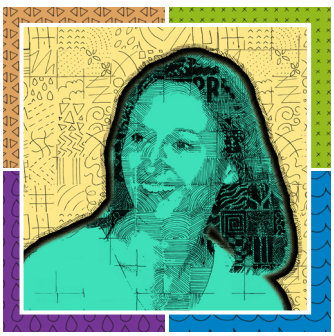
SABRINA the CURATOR



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

The general public wants simple answers about what's nutritious, so they can make easy choices they think are healthy for themselves and their families. However, nutrition is a complex topic and we have to be careful in how we perceive what's "good" or "bad" for people who are so diverse in age, ancestry, lifestyle, environment, and life history.

JENNIFER the MUSEUM CURATOR



National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

I tend to consider primary and secondary sources. Anything directly related to an artifact is a primary source. Inventory lists, flight history documents, photographs, and conservation reports can play a role in managing the artifact or selecting which one to use in an exhibit. Secondary sources are the writings of journalists, engineers, and other historians about food and what it means. These help me decide how to shape the story I will tell to an exhibit audience.

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FOOD! Task 1-10 Mapping Questions

How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Part 1. Problem	Part 2. Community	Part 3. Building Blocks	Part 4. Access + Storage	Part 5. Cooking + Preservation	Part 6. Food Security	Part 7. Action Plan	What other questions should we ask to learn more about food and nutrition in our local community?
What are the different identities of people on our team?	Where can we focus and map our research in the community?	What are different foods and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?	Where are all of the access points for food in the community?	What are different local and global cooking tools and techniques?	What impacts do food advertising and news have on food and nutritional security?	What data from our community research could help inform our action plan?	
What are different global and local food based issues that are impacting people around the world?	What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?	What are the basic food groups of good nutrition?	What are the characteristics of the food at different access points in the community?	How do local and global ingredients and recipes compare to meet dietary needs?	What impacts do changes in population and urbanization have on food and nutritional security?	What actions do we think people should take to address the local food issues?	
What are the different perspectives we need to consider when exploring this problem locally?	What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?	What are the different nutritional guidelines and how are they used locally and globally?	What are different food storage techniques used locally and globally?	What are different local and global food preservation techniques?	What impacts do changes in economic and social dynamics have on food and nutritional security?	What are ways we can share and comunicate our action plan with the local community?	
What evidence could we collect to help define food and nutrition related problems in our community?	Who are local people, organizations, and associations that can provide valuable information related to this problem?	How are portion and serving size useful to manage nutrition?	What are challenges to accessing and storing food in the local community?	What are techniques to ensure food safety and manage the spread of food borne illnesses?	What impacts do changes in the environment have on food and nutritional security?	How can we begin enacting our action plan locally?	
					What are the local and global food connections that may impact food and nutritional security?		

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PART 2: COMMUNITY TASK LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part2: Community

Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- [ ] 2-1 Mapping Research Sites
- [ ] 2-2 Surveying the Community
- [ ] 2-3 Analyzing Survey Data
- [ ] 2-4 Connecting Food, Culture, Identity, and Histories
- [ ] 2-5 Collecting Food Culture Oral Histories
- [ ] 2-6 Identifying Community Partners
- [ ] 2-7 Debriefing the Community

In this part, the team will establish and map your research sites to focus the collection of data about what the local community thinks and knows about food. The team will use survey and interview methods to collect and analyze data about local knowledge and culture about food related to the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all? The team will also begin identifying local partners you could potentially work with throughout your research in future parts.









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2-1 Mapping Research Sites

Welcome to Part 2 and Task 2-1. The team will now begin researching food and nutrition in your local community. To do this, the team will first need to identify the area where you would like to do your research about food. This will be the area where you will conduct experiments, make observations, and collect information. So think about a place you would like to know more about in your community.

For example, the boundaries of your research site(s) could include the place where your team meets and the surrounding area. It could also be very large and include your entire town, village, or city, and the homes of all your team members. Or it could be a smaller site that is more focused on a specific area. Your team will have to make these decisions together. You will also have to decide if you want more than one research site. These decisions are all up to you. It is also okay to change the size and number of research sites later as you collect more information.

Objective



In this task, the team will focus on collecting data on the following question from the question map in Task 1-10: **Where can we focus and map our research in the community?**

In this task, the team will determine the location and boundaries of the research site(s). Once decided, the team can begin developing a map of these site(s).

1. Go to the Task 2-1 folder and get the Mapping Research Sites instructions and examples. This task has only one version, but many choices that are up to you.
2. As a team, determine the following:
   - How many research sites do we want for studying food?
   - Where are good locations for our research site(s)?
   - What will be the boundaries of our research site(s)?
   - Will the research site(s) include all of the team members' homes?
   - If we have more than one research site, which team members will be responsible for each site?
3. When the team has determined the locations and boundaries of your research site(s) to study food in the community, follow the task instructions to start making your map. Look at the examples.
4. Mark the boundaries of your research site(s) on your map. Measure and calculate the area of your research site(s). Use your math skills to help!

Research Tip

The Task folders can be found at: **ssec.si.edu/food** When you see the blue arrow you should go to the task folders there. All of the additional resources will be there. Try it now!

Research Tip

This map will be used throughout your research, so keep it in a safe place. Other information will be added to this map as you learn more about the sites. So keep it safe!

Hooray! You completed Task 2-1. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 2-2!*

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2-2 Surveying Community

In Task 1-3, the team collected survey data on your team members. Now it is time to survey other people in your community to see what they know and think. This will help the team understand what people on the team and community think about different parts of the food problem. This survey will also provide evidence that will be useful to learn what things people might not understand about food and nutrition.

Objective

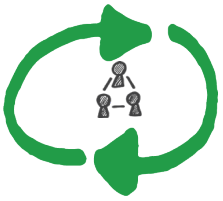


In this task, the team will focus collecting data on the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
- **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 2-2 folder and get the survey questions, Ask the Team reading, and Safety Tips.
2. Read the **Ask the Team** reading on food misconceptions. These are things people around the world commonly do not understand about food or nutrition.
3. Look through the survey questions and determine which survey questions are most appropriate for your research.
4. Determine who the team will survey in the community. You can survey more than one person if you want. The survey will help you understand any misconceptions in your community.





Research Tip

Read through the Survey Safety Tips before going out into the community to survey or interview people. Be polite, never go alone, and always be aware of your surroundings.

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2-2

5. If you are surveying your family, friends, or people at school, decide who you will survey and why.
6. If you're surveying someone in your community, decide who this person is and set up a way to give them the survey or conduct it in person.
7. Whenever you are surveying people in your community, get permission from your team leader before contacting these people. Read through the Safety Tips document concerning surveying or interviewing people before you begin.
8. Determine how team members would like to conduct the survey.
   - Oral interview, where you ask the questions and document the responses.
   - Provide each person with a paper version of the survey and have them complete it on their own.
   - If you have access to digital survey tools, figure out how you could use them. Tools such as SurveyMonkey and Google Forms/ Docs can be used, if available.
   - If you have another strategy that works best for your team, do that!
9. Conduct the survey and bring the results back to the next team meeting. In Task 2-3, the team will compile and analyze the results of part 1 and part 2 of the survey.
10. On your research site map from Task 2-1, plot the location where each person surveyed lives. Create a unique symbol for these sites and add it to your map legend.
11. Discuss how conducting this survey and adding this data to the research site map could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 2-2. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 2-3!*

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2-3 Analyzing Survey Data

In Task 1-3 and Task 2-2, the team collected survey data from the team and community about what people think about food and nutrition.

Objective



In this task, the team will focus on analyzing the survey results of parts 1 and 2 of the surveys. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
- **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**

1. Go to the Task 2-3 folder and get the Analyzing Survey Data instructions and questions.
2. Gather all the surveys completed in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2.
3. In this task, the team will look over only parts 1 and 2 of the survey—Background Information and Community.
4. As a team, determine how to compile the answers for parts 1 and 2 for all of the surveys collected in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2. You will want to analyze the compiled data for all surveys. Develop your own method for compiling the data, or use one of the methods in the instructions.
5. Create some graphs about this compiled data. Use the instructions and examples in the task folder to help you. Be creative!
6. Use the graphs and compiled data to answer these questions:
   - What interesting patterns do you see in the data from the survey questions in parts 1 and 2?
   - Which questions did most people agree about?

Research Tip

As you may have noticed, the survey is broken into the same parts as this research guide. Analyze only the results from that part of the survey while working on that Part of the guide to make the analysis more manageable.

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2-3

- Which questions did people have different responses to?

7. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
8. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**
9. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**
10. Select two or three questions from the survey, write a claim, and provide the supporting evidence for the claim based on the question and the data evidence collected. What evidence supports your claims?

For example:

- People on our community are very concerned about food and nutrition.
- Social media is a useful way to communicate with our community.

11. As a team, share some claims you created and the evidence that supports each claim, using the survey data.

Hooray! You completed Task 2-3. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 2-4!*

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2-4 Connecting Food, Culture, Identity, and Histories

In Task 2-3, the team began analyzing the survey results to learn more about how some people think about food and nutrition in the community. However, survey results alone may not always provide all the information a person might need to understand why people think in different ways. The underlying reasons that influence someone's thoughts and decisions may be connected to aspects of local culture, identity, and history.

When defining any food-based issue, it is important to understand the relationship a community has with food, culture, identities, and histories in that place. In this task, the team will research and explore connections between food, culture, identity, and histories within the Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest. The team will use this analysis in preparation to then conduct research on possible connections within your local research site in Task 2-5.

Objective



In this task, the team will be focusing on the following question from the question map in Task 1-10: **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**

1. Go to the Task 2-4 folder and get the materials and instructions to complete the Native Knowledge 360° Why Do the Foods We Eat Matter activity 1, **Food Is More Than Just What You Eat.**
2. After completing the activity, discuss:
   - How can foods be more than just what we eat?
   - How can foods be used to express culture?
   - How can foods be used to form both individual and collective identity, for example on your research team?

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This activity about Native American food and culture can be found here: https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/pnw-history-culture/

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2-4

3. Go to the Task 2-4 folder and get the materials and instructions to complete the Native Knowledge 360° activity Why Do the Foods We Eat Matter activity 2, **Why Is Salmon Important to Native People and Nations?**

AT THE SMITHSONIAN

This activity about Native American food and culture can be found here: https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/pnw-history-culture/

4. After completing the activity, discuss:
   - What might happen to people, cultures, and communities if the foods that define them cease to exist?
   - What are some possible foods that may help define culture, identities, or histories of people in your community?
   - How can understanding connections between food, culture, identities, and histories be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

NATIVE KNOWLEDGE 360°

If you want to learn more about transforming teaching and leaning about Native Americans please visit: https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360

Hooray! You completed Task 2-4. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 2-5!*

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2-5

Collecting Food Culture Oral Histories

In Task 2-4, the team learned more about connections between food and a community's culture, identities, and histories. It will be helpful to document and analyze these types of connections in your own community for your research. This will be particularly useful when you develop your community action and communication plans in Part 7.

Objective



In this task, the team will interview people to collect oral histories about local connections between food, culture, identity, and histories in your community. Oral history refers both to the method of documenting an oral testimony and to the product of that process. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

Pre-Interview

1. Go to the Task 2-5 folder and get the list of interview questions, interview tips, and safety tips when conducting interviews in the community.
2. Read through the list of interview questions.
3. Make a list of people in your community you could interview. Consider:
   - Family
   - Friends
   - Neighbors
   - Other adults or peers in the community
4. Identify any equipment the team could use to record audio or video of interviews.
5. Practice interviewing other team members, taking notes, and using audio/video recording equipment (if available).
6. Read through the pre-interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.

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2-5

Interview

1.Read through the interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.

2. Set up and conduct the interviews.

Post-Interview

1. Compile all notes and any audio/video recordings from the interviews.

2. Analyze the notes and recordings.
   - Describe what you noticed in the interviews.
   - What are some interesting stories or information in the responses?
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were familiar with.
   - Which questions did most people in the community have similar responses to?
   - Which questions did people in the community have different responses to?

3. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**

4. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 2-4. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 2-5!*

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2-6 Identifying Community Partners

In Task 2-2 and Task 2-5, you collected some evidence about the local food culture and what the community thinks about food and nutrition. Now it is time to identify some community partners that can help you learn more. A community partner is any resource that has the potential to improve the quality of life within a community. Examples of community partners:

People: Health workers, school staff, doctors, and teachers all have knowledge that could be helpful for the team during your research.

Places: Hospitals, health centers, libraries, police stations, and community centers all have information that could be helpful for the team during your research.

Community organizations and associations: Organizations and associations are groups of people who are working together to advance a common goal, like food security.

Government agencies. The Department of Health or the Department of Human Services might have information that could be helpful for the team during your research.

Objective



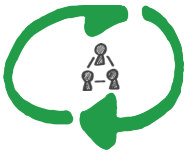
In this task, the team will be focusing on the following question from the question map in Task 1-10: **Who are local people, organizations, and associations that can provide valuable information related to this problem?**

In this task, the team will identify some local community partners that could help you better understand the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

1. Go to the Task 2-6 folder and get the Identifying Community Partners instructions, Ask the Team reading, and data sheet. There is only one version of this task.



2. As a team, read the **Ask the Team** reading about why it is important to identify and work with partners. For each person, identify one reason why they think it is important to identify and work with partners during their research. 3. Use the instructions and data sheet in the task folder to develop a list of possible team community partners.



4. Identify whether any of the community partners are within the research site map you created in Task 2-1. If so, mark and identify those on your research site map and add them to the legend.

5. If the majority of community partners are mainly outside of your research site map, consider expanding your map boundaries to include these partners within your research site, or create a separate community partners map to map out the locations of these partners in relation to the location of your research sites.

Hooray! You completed Task 2-5. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 2-6!*

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2-7 Debriefing the Community

This is the last task of Part 2: Community.

Objective



In this task, the team will debrief Part 2: Community. A debrief is good to do before the team moves on to the next part. Each debrief will be very similar and is broken down into the same parts. The objective is to think about and discuss helpful information that was gathered during that part before moving on.

Remember the team norms.

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.

Remember to use your meaningful conversation starters as needed throughout this discussion.

- I agree with_____because . . .
- I disagree with_____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what_____said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .

Remember when you are making claims from evidence to use the following sentences.

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .
- I do not think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .

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2-7

1. Go to the Task 2-7 folder to get the Debriefing Community instructions. There is only one version of this task.

2. Follow the instructions in the task folder to complete the six sections of the debrief.
   - Research Site Map Analysis
   - Community Partners
   - Perspectives
   - Identity
   - Question Map Analysis
   - Problem Question

Hooray! You completed Task 2-7 and Part Two. Check it off the task list.

Congratulations, you have completed Part 2 of your research. Give yourself a pat on the back! You now know more about what your community thinks about food and nutrition. Keep this research easily available.

The next part of your research will focus on understanding the basic building blocks of food and nutrition. This includes exploring and researching:

- Different food groups
- Different global food guidelines
- Different eating cultures and lifestyles
- Different nutritional claims

Continue to Part 3: Building Blocks of Nutrition

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Notes:



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Task 2-1. Mapping Research Sites

Maps are useful tools to visualize community food information and data. When doing your food research, you will use your map to define the boundaries or edges of the community you are studying. These boundaries can be based on many different social and physical elements contained within them. For example:

- Where people live
- Where businesses are located
- Roads
- Natural features

Maps show how the community fits within the larger context of its surroundings and how it has changed over time. Maps can also help reveal how communities have organized themselves economically, socially, or geographically. Throughout your food research, you will add different food-related information to the map you create in this task.

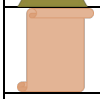
There are many existing sources of maps to save you time and get you started. However, you can always create your own map from scratch.

1. Obtain any maps of the community around where your team meets that may be useful to get you started.
    - Online: Use free online mapping programs, such as Google Maps or MapQuest, to download and/or print a map of the community.
    - Print: Good maps of the community are often published and available at:
        - Local libraries
        - Local government planning offices
        - Travel or road atlases or maps at gas stations, stores, or online
    - If you are unable to obtain any maps, you will need to create your map from scratch. Start with a blank piece of paper or grid paper.
2. Start by marking on your map the location where your team meets. You will work outward from this location to determine your research site boundaries.
3. Working out from your team's meeting location, determine the boundaries or edges of the area the team is interested in researching, and the reasons why. For example, you can set a boundary that might include:
    - Team housing boundaries: set a boundary that includes all the homes of the team members, the meeting place of the team, and the surrounding area
    - Natural boundaries: mountains, rivers, different land features
    - Political or administrative boundaries: city or county lines, school district lines, neighborhood lines
    - Physical infrastructure boundaries: roads, transportation networks, land use

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- Social or cultural boundaries: neighborhoods separated by social or cultural groups
- Other boundaries: determine your own reasons for a boundary

4. Mark or draw the boundaries of your research site on your map.
5. Provide a rationale for why you selected these boundaries for your research site.
6. On your map, use unique identifiers (colors, shapes, stickers, etc.) to mark any of the following elements you would like to include, such as:
   - Team meeting location
   - Team member home locations
   - Major streets or landmarks
   - Places that are important to the community, such as libraries, meeting places, community centers, hospitals or health clinics, places of worship
7. Create a legend for your map to show what each identifier means on the map (You will be adding additional elements to your map and legend later in your research, so leave room to add more.)
   Legend example:

Legend	
	Team meeting location
	Team member home locations
	Library
Leave room to add more to your legend in the future	

9. Determine which direction is north on the map. Add a compass rose to mark this direction. A compass rose looks like this. Rotate it on your map to show the correct direction of north.



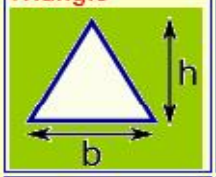
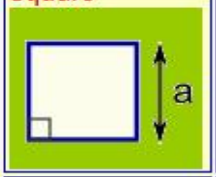
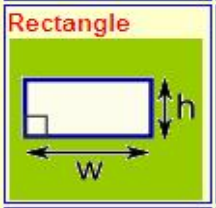
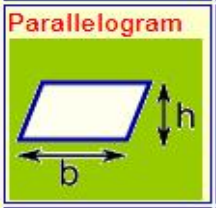
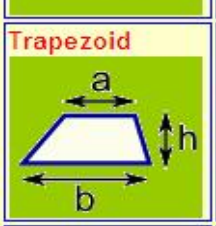
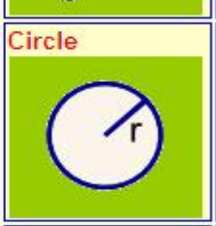
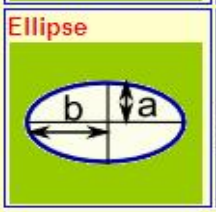
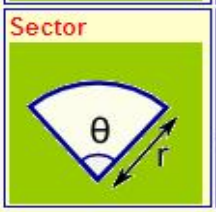




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Math Connection

Use your math skills or technology to determine the approximate area of your research site. Use the following formulas for different shapes to help determine ways to calculate the area.

Shape	Formula	Shape	Formula
Triangle 	Area = ½b × h b = base h = height	Square 	Area = a^2 a = length of side
Rectangle 	Area = w × h w = width h = height	Parallelogram 	Area = b × h b = base h = vertical height
Trapezoid 	Area = ½(a+b) × h h = vertical height a, b are the parallel sides	Circle 	Area = πr^2 r = radius
Ellipse 	Area = πab a= half of minor axis b= half of major axis	Sector 	Area = ½r^2θ r = radius θ = angle in radians

If you do not have access to technology to measure lengths and calculate the area on your map, use the following method to measure them in the real world and do the appropriate calculations, then add them to the map.

How to Calculate Your Step and Stride Length to Measure Long Distances

You can do this measurement inside or outside. You will need something to mark the start and finish point (chalk, cone, rock) and a tape measure or a measuring stick.

1. Using the tape measure or measuring stick and the markers, measure and mark off the start and end points of a specific distance, such as 5 or 10 meters.
2. Start walking about 3 meters before the start marker to get up to the speed of your natural walk.

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3. When you reach the start marker, start counting your steps, Stop your count when you reach the end marker.
4. Divide the number of meters in your measured distance by the number of steps you took from the first mark to the second. **Distance in meters ÷ number of steps = step length.** For example, if it took you 25 steps to cover 10 meters, your step length would be 0.4 meters (10 ÷ 25 = 0.4).
5. Now that you know your step length, you can use it to measure long distances.
6. Simply count the number of steps it takes you to walk a certain distance. Then multiply the total step count by your step length. For example, 1,248 steps x 0.4 meters (step length) = 499.2 meters, or approximately 500 meters.
7. Use this method to measure long distances, and the shape formulas above to determine the approximate area of your research site.

Adding a Map Scale to Your Research Site Map

Many digital maps provide the scale of the map you are working with. Use that scale and add it to any physical versions of the maps you are using in your research.

If you do not have access to the kind of map that tells you the scale or technology to measure lengths and calculate the scale on your map, use the following method to measure them it the real world and do the appropriate calculations, then add them to the map.

1. First, calculate your step and stride length to measure long distances, using the technique above.
2. Next, calculate the scale of your map.

    a. Identify a relatively straight length on your map, such as a distance you could walk between two locations.

    b. Mark a start and finish location on your map.

    c. Using a ruler, measure the distance between the start and finish location on the map. Note the units of your measurement, such as millimeters or centimeters.

    d. Go to the start location in the physical world that you marked on your map.

    e. Counting your steps, walk from the start location to the finish location you marked on your map.

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f. Count the total number of steps it took you to walk the distance. This will be your step count.

g. Multiply the total step count to walk the distance by your step length. For example, 1,248 steps, x 0.4 meters (step length) = 499.2 meters, or approximately 500 meters.

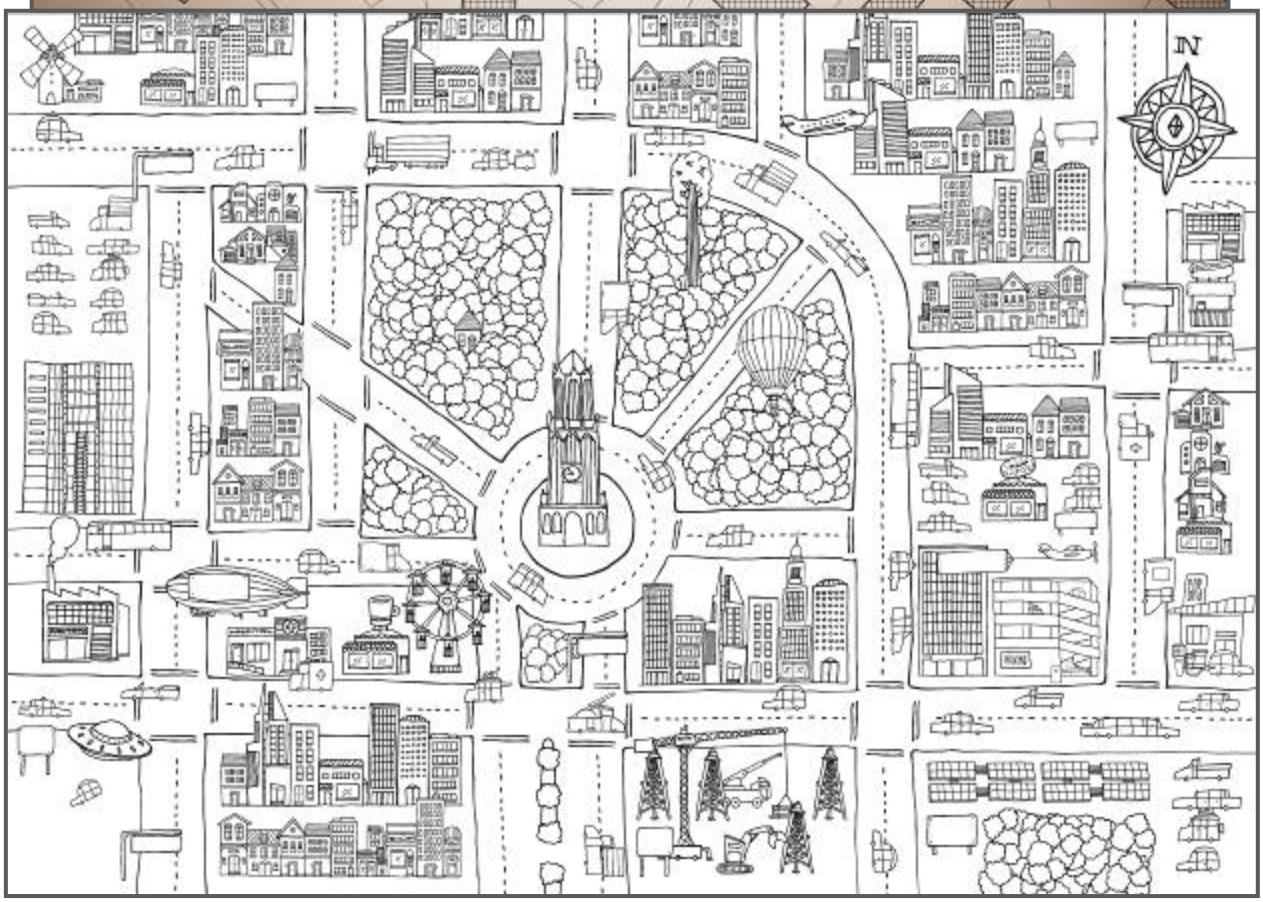
h. Divide this actual distance measurement by the measurement of that distance on your map. For example, suppose the distance between the start and finish points on the map is 16 centimeters. You already know the distance in the real world is 500 meters. 500 ÷ 16 = 31.25. The scale would be 1 centimeter (on your map) is equal to 31.25 meters (in the real world).

3. Use this method to calculate the scale of your research site map. Add this information to your map.

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Examples of hand-drawn maps





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Task 2-2. Surveying the Community

How to Do the Survey

A survey is a method of gathering information from individuals or a group. The information gathered gives the research team a better understanding of the general view or opinion of a group of people. A survey is a tool for learning about a group's thoughts or opinions at a specific time and place. It is not a test with right or wrong answers. The results of a survey will help the research team better define the problem and help guide your work.

Remember, the purpose of a survey is to understand a person or group's thoughts at that specific time and place. That means for the research to be helpful, it is important that people are honest when taking the survey. When people are honest on a survey, it will help the research team make better informed decisions about their work. When surveying people in your community, it is important to remind them of these details before you begin.

Customize the survey questions as needed.

- Look over the questions provided.
- Your can use the survey as is, or you can remove or add any questions as needed.
- Make sure you include at least one or two questions from parts 2 through 7.
- Create and add your own questions as needed.
- Remember, the questions provided here are to help you get started, so customize as needed.

Identify a survey method that works best for the team. Some options include:

- Oral interview: You ask the questions and document people's responses.
- Paper survey: Have each person complete a written version on their own and submit this to the team. Answers can be written directly on the survey or on another piece of paper.
- Create a digital version of the survey using Survey Monkey, Google Forms/Documents, or another digital method.
- As always, pick the option that is easiest for you to do.
- If you have a survey method not listed here that you prefer, do that!

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Community Food Survey

Name:_____

Part 1. Background Information

Age				
0–10	11–20	21–40	41–64	65+

Gender				
Male	Female	Nonbinary/third gender	Prefer to self-describe _____	Prefer not to say

What is the name of the community you live in?

Where is your home?			
City	Village	Rural	Town
Peri-urban (city outskirts)	Other (please specify)		

Availability of communications media in the house (check all that apply)			
Television	Newspaper	Radio	Computer
Tablet	Internet	Telephone	Mobile phone
SMS	Social media	Mobile phone with Internet	Other

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Part 2. Community

Is this the first time someone has surveyed you about food, nutrition, and health issues?		
Yes	No	Unsure

How would you rate your overall health?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How would you rate the overall health of the people in your community?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How concerned are you about food in your community?					
1. Not concerned	2. Slightly concerned	3. Concerned	4. Very concerned	5. Extremely concerned	6. Unsure

Where do you get *most* of your information about food, diet, and nutrition? (check all that apply)			
Family	Friends	Television	Doctor
Nurse	Internet	Magazines	Research articles
Books	Teacher/school	Food advertisements	Social media
I don't know	Other (please list)		

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Part 3. Nutritional Building Blocks

How good is your knowledge about what makes up a healthy, well-balanced meal?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6.Unsure

How often do you think about the nutritional value of food when deciding what to eat?			
1. Often	2. Sometimes	3. Not at all	4. Unsure

How familiar are you with your national or regional food guidelines for what to eat?					
1. Excellent	2. Very well	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How well do you understand the following types of nutritional information?					
A. Nutritional information leaflets/brochures					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
B. Food label information					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
C. TV/radio/Internet programs on food and nutrition					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
D. Verbal recommendations regarding food and nutrition from professionals					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
E. Food nutrition advice from family members or friends					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure

Based on how you eat regularly, what is your eating style? (check all that apply)				
Fast eater	Erratic eater	Emotional eater (stressed, bored, sad, etc.)	Late night eater	Time-constrained eater
Dislike "healthy" food	Travel frequently	Do not plan meals/menus	Rely on convenience items	Family member(s) have different tastes
Love to eat	Eat too much	Eat because I have to	Negative relationship with food	Struggle with eating issues
Confused about food/nutrition	Frequently eat fast food	Poor snack choices	Do not have easy access to regular meals	Frequently eat alone

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Part 4. Access and Storage

Think about a usual day. How easy or hard is it for you to access fresh, healthy food?					
1. Very hard	2. Hard	3. Somewhat easy	4. Easy	5. Very easy	6. Unsure

Where do you buy food in your community? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor market	2. Farmers' market	3. Directly from farmers	4. Supermarket
5. Convenience store	6. Formal restaurant	7. Casual restaurant	6. Other (please specify)_____
From the places you indicated above, where do you go most frequently go to buy food?			

How close to where you live is the location where you most often buy food?				
1. Very close	2. Somewhat close	3. Far	4. Very far	Unsure

How do you travel to the places where you buy food in your community?				
1. Personal vehicle	2. Motorcycle/motorbike	3. Public transportation	4. Taxi	5. Bicycle
6. Walk	7. Unsure	Other (please specify)		

Where do you store food for your household? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor structure	2. Refrigerator	3. Freezer	4. Community structure
5. Pantry/cabinet	6. Unsure	Other (please specify)	

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Part 5. Cooking and Preservation

How often do you cook your own meals at home alone or with your family?			
1. 0 to 2 times a week	2. 3 to 5 times a week	3. 6 to 8 times a week	4. More than 8 times a week

How comfortable are you with the tools (knives, pans) and techniques (cooking over fire) to cook food?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Slightly comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Extremely uncomfortable

How comfortable are you following recipes?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

How comfortable are you with accessing information about cooking ingredients you have not used or eaten before?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

What food preservation techniques do you know about or have you done? (check all that apply)			
1. Jellying	2. Drying	3. Bottling	4. Jugging
5. Fermenting	6. Pickling	Other (please specify)	7. Not sure

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Part 6. Food Security

Are you aware of people in your community who have diet-related health issues?				
Yes	No	Unsure		
If yes, which ones?				
Malnutrition	Obesity	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular disease
Anorexia	Bulimia			

Are you aware of areas or people in your community that do not have easy and safe access to food markets?			
Yes	No	Unsure	
If yes, what are some reasons why?			

Are you aware of individuals or families who find it difficult to afford food in your community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure

Historically speaking, are you aware of any changes in food-related problems in your community today when compared to the past?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

Are you aware of any changes in the diversity, or number of different types, of food available or eaten in the community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

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Part 7. Action Plan

Are you aware of food services or programs in your community?		
Yes	No	Unsure
If yes, which services?		

Where do you receive information on food and nutrition programs in the community? (check all that apply)				
Personal experience/observation	Family/friends	School/university	Television	Radio
Print/newspaper	Social media	Internet	Mobile phone	Doctors/health workers
Government	Other	Unsure		

Which source(s) do you most trust for accurate information about food and nutrition? (check all that apply)				
Personal experience/observation	Family/friends	School/university	Television	Radio
Print/newspaper	Social media	Internet	Mobile phone	Doctors/health workers
Government	Other	Unsure		

Do you currently take any action to help you, your family, or your community related to local food issues?		
Yes	No	Unsure
If yes, what action?		

Go back to the Research Guide

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FOOD! Task 2-2. Surveying the Community

Do you find people have misunderstandings about food or nutrition?

ANDREA the ANTHROPOLOGIST



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

Yes! My best example is diets . . . all of them. They simply don't work. Changing dietary patterns is hard, patient work, and you have to commit to long-term habits. Short-term changes may get short-term results, but those can be hard on your body and your metabolism. Nutrition isn't about dieting, it's about doing your best every day to give yourself the calories you need to think, and walk, and breathe, and hug your family. And if you're running around to do all those things, hopefully you're getting your exercise too!

ASHLEY the HISTORIAN



National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

Speaking as an everyday consumer—not as a historian—I feel like there is a debate about the causes of obesity and the health risks associated with weight gain. Some people place blame on structures and how structural inequality leads to poor wages and reduced access to affordable, fresh food. Some people blame individuals and task them with changing their eating habits. Debates over blame, though, often distract from the most immediate issues at hand and their potential solutions. At the end of the day, people should have access to affordable, fresh, healthy, and diverse foods that align with their cultural beliefs and social systems.

There are also scholars studying the fat acceptance movement. They are seeking to identify the discrimination that overweight and obese persons face on a daily basis, and how attitudes about the body have changed over time. Additionally, they are studying the sources that shape biases against overweight and obese persons.

CARLOS the GLOBAL HEALTH MANAGER



Johnson & Johnson, São Paulo, Brazil

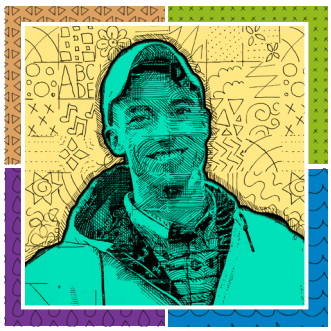
Not necessarily just in my field of work, but day to day. For example, the concept that some people believe eating Popsicles can make you get the flu, when this cannot happen.

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FOOD! Task 2-2. Surveying the Community

Do you find people have misunderstandings about food or nutrition?

MIKE the ZOO NUTRITIONIST



Smithsonian National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology Institute

Absolutely! People transfer their own personal thoughts on diets to their animals. If I take vitamins, then my animals should take vitamins. But what if your animal's diet is already appropriate for them and they consume it well? Vitamins, in that case, are not appropriate, a waste of money, and maybe even detrimental. I only eat organic vegetables, so that means we need to feed the animals only organic. The definition of organic is fluid, and we cannot unequivocally say organic is better than conventionally grown. We strive for sustainable ingredients, not necessarily organic. Sustainable is a much more thoughtful approach that allows us to take advantage of new technology, options to minimize carbon footprints, and consider the federal budget impact.

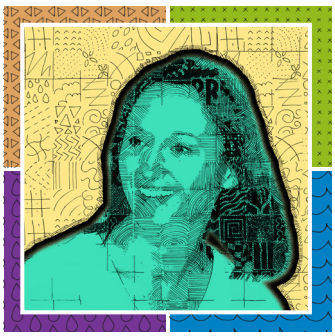
SABRINA the CURATOR



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

There's a misconception that one kind of diet or food is universally healthy. Healthy food is food that helps you grow and function in the environment to which your body is adapted. Someone whose ancestors adapted to a cold marine environment may be able to metabolize lots of fat from fish better than someone who inherited adaptations to a tropical environment and diet.

JENNIFER the MUSEUM CURATOR



National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

I think the biggest misunderstandings about space food are how closely the contents of the packages mirror what anyone could buy on a grocery store shelf. They probably think it's all protein bars (which they do have) and applesauce in tubes, but in reality astronauts can have almost anything we eat on Earth packaged to eat in space. And there's even ways for them to make special requests if they have a favorite food from another country.

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Task 2-3. Analyzing Survey Data

Options for Compiling Survey Data

First your team must compile the answers from the community surveys to all of the questions from parts 1 and 2: Background Information and Community. The team will look at the other parts of the survey in later tasks.

Here are some options for compiling the answers to the survey questions. But, as always, if you have a different method you prefer, do that!

Option 1

Hand out a blank survey to each person.

Go through each question and team members can raise their hands to vote for the answer they prefer. Some team members can count up the votes and others can write down the totals for the team.

Option 2

Write the questions on a board, paper, or computer where tallies can be compiled. Tally the responses and share the results.

Option 3

If you did the survey digitally or online, you should be able to see and export the results for each question.

Option 4

Create your own way of compiling survey data.

Graphing Survey Data

How could you graph parts of these survey results?

Which questions could you graph?

If you have the resources, pick some questions to graph that you think would be useful.

How would these graphs be useful when supporting claims with evidence?

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Community Food Survey—Compiled Data

Use this blank survey to compile data.

Part 1. Background Information

Age				
0–10	11–20	21–40	41–64	65+

Gender				
Male	Female	Nonbinary/third gender	Prefer to self-describe _____	Prefer not to say

What is the name of the community you live in?

Where is your home?			
City	Village	Rural	Town
Peri-urban (city outskirts)	Other (please specify)		

Availability of communications media in the house (check all that apply)			
Television	Newspaper	Radio	Computer
Tablet	Internet	Telephone	Mobile phone
SMS	Social media	Mobile phone with Internet	Other

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Part 2. Community

Is this the first time someone has surveyed you about food, nutrition, and health issues?		
Yes	No	Unsure

How would you rate your overall health?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How would you rate the overall health of the people in your community?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How concerned are you about food in your community?					
1. Not concerned	2. Slightly concerned	3. Concerned	4. Very concerned	5. Extremely concerned	6. Unsure

Where do you get *most* of your information about food, diet, and nutrition? (check all that apply)			
Family	Friends	Television	Doctor
Nurse	Internet	Magazines	Research articles
Books	Teacher/school	Food advertisements	Social media
I don't know	Other (please list)		

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Part 3. Nutritional Building Blocks

How good is your knowledge about what makes up a healthy, well-balanced meal?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6.Unsure

How often do you think about the nutritional value of food when deciding what to eat?			
1. Often	2. Sometimes	3. Not at all	4. Unsure

How familiar are you with your national or regional food guidelines for what to eat?					
1. Excellent	2. Very well	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How well do you understand the following types of nutritional information?					
A. Nutritional information leaflets/brochures					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
B. Food label information					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
C. TV/radio/Internet programs on food and nutrition					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
D. Verbal recommendations regarding food and nutrition from professionals					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
E. Food nutrition advice from family members or friends					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure

Based on how you eat regularly, what is your eating style? (check all that apply)				
Fast eater	Erratic eater	Emotional eater (stressed, bored, sad, etc.)	Late night eater	Time-constrained eater
Dislike "healthy" food	Travel frequently	Do not plan meals/menus	Rely on convenience items	Family member(s) have different tastes
Love to eat	Eat too much	Eat because I have to	Negative relationship with food	Struggle with eating issues
Confused about food/nutrition	Frequently eat fast food	Poor snack choices	Do not have easy access to regular meals	Frequently eat alone

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Part 4. Access and Storage

Think about a usual day. How easy or hard is it for you to access fresh, healthy food?					
1. Very hard	2. Hard	3. Somewhat easy	4. Easy	5. Very easy	6. Unsure

Where do you buy food in your community? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor market	2. Farmers' market	3. Directly from farmers	4. Supermarket
5. Convenience store	6. Formal restaurant	7. Casual restaurant	6. Other (please specify)_____
From the places you indicated above, where do you go most frequently go to buy food?			

How close to where you live is the location where you most often buy food?				
1. Very close	2. Somewhat close	3. Far	4. Very far	Unsure

How do you travel to the places where you buy food in your community?				
1. Personal vehicle	2. Motorcycle/motorbike	3. Public transportation	4. Taxi	5. Bicycle
6. Walk	7. Unsure	Other (please specify)		

Where do you store food for your household? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor structure	2. Refrigerator	3. Freezer	4. Community structure
5. Pantry/cabinet	6. Unsure	Other (please specify)	

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Part 5. Cooking and Preservation

How often do you cook your own meals at home alone or with your family?			
1. 0 to 2 times a week	2. 3 to 5 times a week	3. 6 to 8 times a week	4. More than 8 times a week

How comfortable are you with the tools (knives, pans) and techniques (cooking over fire) to cook food?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Slightly comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Extremely uncomfortable

How comfortable are you following recipes?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

How comfortable are you with accessing information about cooking ingredients you have not used or eaten before?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

What food preservation techniques do you know about or have you done? (check all that apply)			
1. Jellying	2. Drying	3. Bottling	4. Jugging
5. Fermenting	6. Pickling	Other (please specify)	7. Not sure

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Part 6. Food Security

Are you aware of people in your community who have diet-related health issues?				
Yes	No	Unsure		
If yes, which ones?				
Malnutrition	Obesity	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular disease
Anorexia	Bulimia			

Are you aware of areas or people in your community that do not have easy and safe access to food markets?			
Yes	No	Unsure	
If yes, what are some reasons why?			

Are you aware of individuals or families who find it difficult to afford food in your community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure

Historically speaking, are you aware of any changes in food-related problems in your community today when compared to the past?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

Are you aware of any changes in the diversity, or number of different types, of food available or eaten in the community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

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Part 7. Action Plan

Are you aware of food services or programs in your community?		
Yes	No	Unsure
If yes, which services?		

Where do you receive information on food and nutrition programs in the community? (check all that apply)				
Personal experience/observation	Family/friends	School/university	Television	Radio
Print/newspaper	Social media	Internet	Mobile phone	Doctors/health workers
Government	Other	Unsure		

Which source(s) do you most trust for accurate information about food and nutrition? (check all that apply)				
Personal experience/observation	Family/friends	School/university	Television	Radio
Print/newspaper	Social media	Internet	Mobile phone	Doctors/health workers
Government	Other	Unsure		

Do you currently take any action to help you, your family, or your community related to local food issues?		
Yes	No	Unsure
If yes, what action?		

Go back to the Research Guide

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Teacher Materials

Staging the Question: Food Is More than Just What We Eat

Featured Sources

- **Video**: ***Foods and Cultures***—Watch this video and think about connections between foods and cultures.
- **Map:** *Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest*—Examine the map to see the many Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest, the abundance of waterways, and how natural features of landscape impact how we live.
- **Optional Extension Essay:** "Essential Connections Between Food and Culture"—Hear from the expert. Read what educator and writer, Shana Brown (Yakama Nation) has to say about why foods are more than just what we eat.

Student Tasks

- ***Food Is More Than Just What We Eat***

Student Outcomes

KNOW

Native Nations recognize as their homelands three distinct regions of the Pacific Northwest: Pacific Coast, Puget Sound, and Columbia River/Plateau. Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest identify as "Salmon People" because salmon play a central role in their identities and cultures.

UNDERSTAND

Salmon is not just a critical food source for Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest, but also reflects their histories and cultures. Organized actions on the part of Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest show agency and ensure cultural survival.

DO

Make inferences about how threats to a food source might impact Native cultures and communities of the Pacific Northwest.

Standards

[C3 Dimension Standards]
D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.

[CCSS: 9-12 Grade Specific Standards]
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.1: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.1: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

[CCSS: Corresponding Anchor Standards]
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.1: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

Staging the Question Lesson Procedures

Anticipatory Set

Part A—Making Connections

- Ask students: What are your favorite foods? Why? Are there foods that you associate with particular holidays, memories, celebrations, or events? What is the significance of these foods?
- Show the video ***Foods and Cultures***. After watching the video, students can make connections about the importance of certain foods to their own cultures by using the graphic organizer on Part A of the student worksheet ***Food Is More Than Just What We Eat***.

Guided Practice, Instruction, and Formative Assessment

Part B—Making Inferences

- Direct students to the online interactive map, *Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest*. Call attention to the many Native Nations, the abundance of waterways, and the three regions identified on the map: Pacific Coast, Puget Sound, and Columbia River/Plateau. Ask students to predict how physical features impact the ways people live.
- Many cultures have close connections with foods. Ask students to imagine the impact on cultures if they were no longer able to access important cultural foods.
- Students complete Part B on the ***Food Is More Than Just What We Eat*** worksheet after exploring the interactive map, *Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest* and watching the video ***Foods and Cultures***. With each stated fact, students should cite the source of each fact (map or video) and make three inferences—one for each fact—about how threats to salmon might impact cultures and communities of the Pacific Northwest.

Fact	Source	Inference
Many Native Nations recognize regions of the Pacific Northwest as their ancestral homelands.	MAP VIDEO	
Native communities of the Pacific Northwest have fished for generations.	MAP VIDEO	
Salmon play an important role in the cultural identities of Native peoples of the Pacific Northwest.	MAP VIDEO	If salmon are threatened it could impact how people are able to express their cultures.

Teacher TIP: As needed, guide students in developing inferences. Remind students that inferences are informed evidence-based assumptions.

Check for Understanding

- How can foods be more than just what we eat? Discuss with students the importance of foods to how we express our cultures and form both individual and collective identity.

Preview

- Next, students will examine region case studies to learn more about why salmon is important to Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest.
- Introduce the inquiry and compelling question: *Why do the foods we eat matter?* Prompt students to brainstorm what the topic of the inquiry might be.

Name _____

Student Materials

Staging the Question: Food Is More than Just What We Eat

Part A—Making Connections

Directions: Foods are a lot more than just what we eat. After watching the video *Foods and Cultures,* draft a short paragraph making connections between the foods you eat and your own culture. See example below.

Cultural Food	Cultural Practice
Example: Salmon	**Example:** Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest each have unique and diverse cultures, but they all share a connection to salmon. During events such as the Canoe Journey and Potlaches, Native communities pass down histories and traditions that their people have shared for thousands of years. Traditions such as fishing and sharing food at cultural events and gatherings help Native people strengthen connections with their past. Salmon plays an important role in these traditions and in the histories and cultures of Native People whose homelands extend throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Name _____

Part B—Making Inferences

Directions: Many cultures have close connections with foods. Imagine the impact on cultures if communities are no longer able to access important foods. After watching the video *Foods and Cultures* and analyzing the map, *Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest,* complete the activity in the chart below. First, determine the source of each fact in the left-hand column. Next, circle the source, **MAP** or **VIDEO**, in the center column. Finally, make inferences about how threats to salmon might impact cultures and communities of the Pacific Northwest.

Fact	Source	Inference
Many Native Nations recognize regions of the Pacific Northwest as their ancestral homelands.	**MAP** **VIDEO**	
Native communities of the Pacific Northwest have fished for generations.	**MAP** **VIDEO**	
Salmon play an important role in the cultural identities of Native peoples of the Pacific Northwest.	**MAP** **VIDEO**	



Pacific Northwest Native Nations, ©Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian

Locations and names of Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest today.



Pacific Northwest Mountains and Waterways, ©Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian

Abundant rain and snowfall provide water for the Pacific Northwest. Major waterways sustain life for plants, animals, fish, and people.

HEAR FROM THE EXPERT:

Shana Brown
Educator from the Yakama Nation
Essential Connections Between Food and Culture



We have not always gotten our foods from grocery stores or restaurants. Nor have we always been accustomed to eating out-of-season or imported exotic foods. Before shipping, plastic wrap, and packaged meats, we ate what our local environments provided. And we built our worlds accordingly.

The food practices of the Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest do not just reflect their identities; they *define* their identities. Who we are as a people is reflected in our relationship with the environment, the foods that environment provides, and the individual and collective responsibilities undertaken to care for natural resources. Natural resources are not simply viewed by Native people as commodities to be bought and sold; instead, they are viewed as relatives to be cherished and cared for. Culturally important foods, such as salmon and other fish, reflect the unique histories and experiences of Native peoples, especially the histories and experiences that are connected to landscapes and water.

Because our lives and identities are so intertwined with salmon, many Native peoples in the Pacific Northwest call themselves the Salmon People. From the late eighteenth-century on, European and American arrivals in the Pacific Northwest made it increasingly difficult for our ancestors to maintain their food practices, especially once non-Native diets became so prevalent. The influx of non-Native settlers in the Pacific Northwest, thus, threatened our very identity as Salmon People. Over time, the activities of non-Indian settlers brought about commercial fishing, pollution, habitat loss, hydroelectric dams, and other factors that had a very negative impact on the salmon population and the environment as a whole. Instead of respectfully using and managing existing resources, the newcomers altered the landscape and

depleted resources. They also denied Indians access to millennia-old hunting, fishing, and gathering sites.

Despite these challenges, tribal nations have been able to maintain their traditional food practices to varying degrees of success. Today, we see a renewed resurgence of and respect for traditional Native food practices. This resurgence not only complements the survival of tribal peoples, their collective identities, and their sovereignty, but it also supports the changing viewpoints of non-Indian people, who now more frequently accept the essential and sustainable value in the very food practices they once sought to eliminate altogether.

A number of contemporary practices and events reflect and strengthen the revival of traditional indigenous food practices. One such event, the annual Canoe Journey along the Pacific coastline of Alaska, British Columbia, and Washington, illustrates the renaissance our nations are experiencing. Once a year, canoes filled with indigenous peoples from all over the world converge on the Pacific Northwest. Native Nations here host these events, and share their stories, songs, foods, and food practices with everyone who has gathered for the occasion. Indigenous participants and canoe families exchange cultural protocols to demonstrate the mutual respect for "homelands" among the gathered people, and particularly for the homelands of the people being visited. Inaugurated by Native leaders in 1989, the annual Canoe Journey event was developed to help tribal youth strengthen their connections with their past and present cultures and environments and, by doing so, strengthen personal identities for the future.

Through the activities and resources of this lesson, you will witness the incredible resiliency and innovation of the Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest in their efforts to protect and cultivate healthy relationships with their relatives—salmon, water, and homelands. And, you will see how foods can define not only who we are, but also who we wish to be.

Teacher Materials

Supporting Question One: Why Is Salmon Important to Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?

Featured Sources

- **Source Set A:** Pacific Coast Region Case Study—Examine images, objects, and quotes to determine why salmon is important to Native Nations of the Pacific Coast.
- **Source Set B:** Puget Sound Region Case Study—Examine images, objects, and quotes to determine why salmon is important to Native Nations of the Puget Sound.
- **Source Set C:** Columbia River/Plateau Case Study—Examine images, objects, and quotes to determine why salmon is important to Native Nations of the Columbia River/Plateau.

Student Tasks



- ***Resource Annotator Example***—This supporting question includes an interactive resource annotator. Students use the annotator tool to mark up each source and caption. They can use up to five pins for each source to make notes about the themes: *identity, culture,* and *community*.
- ***Why Is Salmon Important?***

Student Outcomes

KNOW:

Identities, cultures, and communities of Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest are closely tied to salmon. Traditional practices of fishing and preparing salmon impact collective and individual identities and the health and vitality of Native Nations and their cultures.

UNDERSTAND

Salmon is not just a critical food source for Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest, but also reflects their histories and cultures. Organized actions on the part of Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest show agency and ensure cultural survival.

DO

Construct evidence-based claims about the importance of salmon to Native Peoples and Nations of the Pacific Northwest by using an interactive resource annotator to analyze sources.

Standards

[C3 Dimension Standards]
D2.Geo.4.9-12. Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.
D2.His.13.9-12. Critique the appropriateness of the historical sources used in a secondary interpretation.

[CCSS: 9-12 Grade Specific Standards]
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.9-10.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.9-10.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[CCSS: Corresponding Anchor Standards]
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.W.8: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.W.9: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Supporting Question One Lesson Procedures

Anticipatory Set

- Have students brainstorm potential definitions for the following concepts: identities, cultures, and communities. Invite students to share their ideas and discuss. Present the following explanations for each concept:
  - **Identity:** The qualities and beliefs of an individual
  - **Culture:** Shared beliefs, traditions, and practices of a group
  - **Community:** A feeling of wanting to be with other people or of caring about the other people in a group
- Explain that students will examine these themes as they apply to the importance of salmon to Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest.

Review

- Help students recall key ideas explored in the previous lesson: Many Native Nations call the Pacific Northwest home, and for these nations, salmon is an important food source and expression of identity and culture.

Guided Practice, Instruction, and Formative Assessment

Teacher TIP: Students can print or download and save their annotations. Before students begin their case study analysis, consider modeling how to interpret the three different types of sources that students will encounter: images, quotations, and objects. Preview the interactive ***Resource Annotator Example*** *with students. The interactive requires students to select a source and then students can drag and drop themed pins (identity, culture, and community) onto the source where they wish to add annotations.*

Part A—Case Study Analysis

Teacher TIP: If you are having students analyze more than one case study, you will need to print multiple copies of Part A of the ***Why Is Salmon Important?*** *worksheet, one for each case study.*

- Students can work individually, with partners, or in groups to analyze the case studies. We recommend that students work in groups of three, with each student analyzing one region case study. First, students work independently, using the interactive ***Resource Annotator Example*** to identify themes: identity, culture, and community. Students examine and annotate each source, typing annotations that explain why the source relates to one or more themes.
- After annotating the sources students complete the graphic organizer on Part A of the ***Why Is Salmon Important?*** worksheet. First, students select two sources that best exemplify why salmon is important to Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest and then they circle the type of source they selected (object, image, or quotation). Finally, students construct an argument-based claim and paraphrase or quote the evidence they cited in a way that supports their claim.

Teacher TIP: Remind students to think about the discussion questions that accompany each source. The discussion questions seek to elicit key ideas related to identity, culture, and community.

Part B—Crafting Evidence-Based Claims

- Working as a class, with partners, or in groups, students share out their answers from Part A of the ***Why Is Salmon Important?*** worksheet. They work together to refine their claims from Part A in the left-hand column and quote or paraphrase evidence in the right-hand column.

Teacher TIP: There are many reasons why salmon is important to Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest. However, it is important for students to use evidence from the sources to inform their understanding and make connections to the ideas of identity, culture, and community.

Teacher TIP: This graphic organizer represents evidence and claims from all three case studies. Students will use these claims to synthesize a claim pertaining to supporting question one in Part C.

Why is salmon important?	The evidence that supports this claim says. . .
Salmon is important to **Pacific Coast Nations** because. . .	
Salmon is important to **Puget Sound Nations** because. . .	
Salmon is important to **Columbia River/Plateau** Nations because. . .	

Check for Understanding

Part C—Constructing Claims

- After sharing and refining, each student will synthesize the three claims from Part B of the ***Why Is Salmon Important?*** worksheet in order to construct their own evidence-based claim. This claim will be placed in the first box in Part C of the ***Why Is Salmon Important?*** worksheet. Claims should address the supporting question: *Why is salmon important to Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?* In the second box students cite the names of the sources that best support their claim, ideally one from each case study.

Preview

- As a closing discussion, invite students to share their conclusions and cite evidence from the sources they examined. As time allows, ask students to make a prediction about what might happen to people, cultures, and communities of the Pacific Northwest if salmon ceased to exist.
- In supporting question two students will consider how the depletion of salmon impacts the identities, cultures, and communities of Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest.

Name _____

Student Materials

Supporting Question One: Why Is Salmon Important to Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?

Part A—Case Study Analysis

Directions: After examining each source in your case study, select two sources that best explain why salmon is important to Native People and Nations. Complete the writing prompts below using evidence from your selected sources. Be ready to share your responses.



I studied the _____ region of the Pacific Northwest.			
Source 1 (circle one)	object	image	quotation
After examining this source, I would argue that salmon is important to _____ region of the Pacific Northwest because. . .			
The evidence that supports this claim says. . .			
Source 2 (circle one)	object	image	quotation
After examining this source, I would argue that salmon is important to _____ region of the Pacific Northwest because. . .			
The evidence that supports this claim says. . .			

Name _____

Part B—Crafting Evidence-Based Claims

Directions: First, share out claims drafted Part A. Then, together with your peers, refine your claims. Use the left-hand column in the organizer below to explain why salmon is important for each region and the right-hand column to quote or paraphrase evidence from the sources in the case studies that supports each claim.

Why is salmon important?	The evidence that supports this claim says. . .
Salmon is important to **Pacific Coast Nations** because. . .	
Salmon is important to **Puget Sound Nations** because. . .	
Salmon is important to **Columbia River/Plateau** Nations because. . .	

Part C—Constructing Claims

Directions: Construct a claim that addresses supporting question one: *Why is salmon important to Native Peoples and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?* Be sure cite the sources that best support your claim.

1. Claim
2. Evidence

Why is Salmon Important to Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest – Case Studies Introduction

Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest define themselves as Salmon People. They consider salmon to be an extremely important gift of food from the Creator, and each year they honor the salmon's sacrifice in special ceremonies. There are many geographic regions that distinguish Native Nations or language groups from one another in the Pacific Northwest; three major geographic regions are presented here: the Pacific Coast, Puget Sound, and the Columbia River/Plateau. Despite physical distance and cultural diversity, salmon is a unifying factor for Native People and Nations across the Pacific Northwest.

Pacific Coast Region

Native People of the Pacific Coast region enjoy an abundance of sea life to help sustain their economies and diets. Through halibut and shellfish are the mainstay of many coastal nations, the most important species in their collective identities, cultures, and relationships with other nations continues to be salmon.

Puget Sound Region

The Puget Sound Region reaches from Canada to Washington State and includes the waterways and lands surrounding the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca. It is sometimes referred to as the Salish Sea, in honor of the Native Peoples who have lived in the region for thousands of years. It is an intricate estuarine system carved by glaciers as recently as 10,000 years ago. This complex ecosystem is home to a vast array of marine life; shellfish; sea mammals; and fish – primarily salmon. Salmon is not only a foundation of Native Peoples' diets, it is also linked to their cultures, communities, and identities.

Columbia River/Plateau Region

The Columbia River separates the states of Washington and Oregon and flows into the Pacific Ocean. Its watershed, however, reaches into Canada, Idaho, and Oregon. Until the early twentieth century, salmon migrated to all the upper reaches and tributaries of the watershed, providing nutrition and trade staples for Native peoples of the region.

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"Salmon has always been essential to our life. We all had jobs to do and most of them centered around salmon. . . . [Salmon] provided everything they needed to live. . . . All their religion and food was salmon. It was the basis for everything."

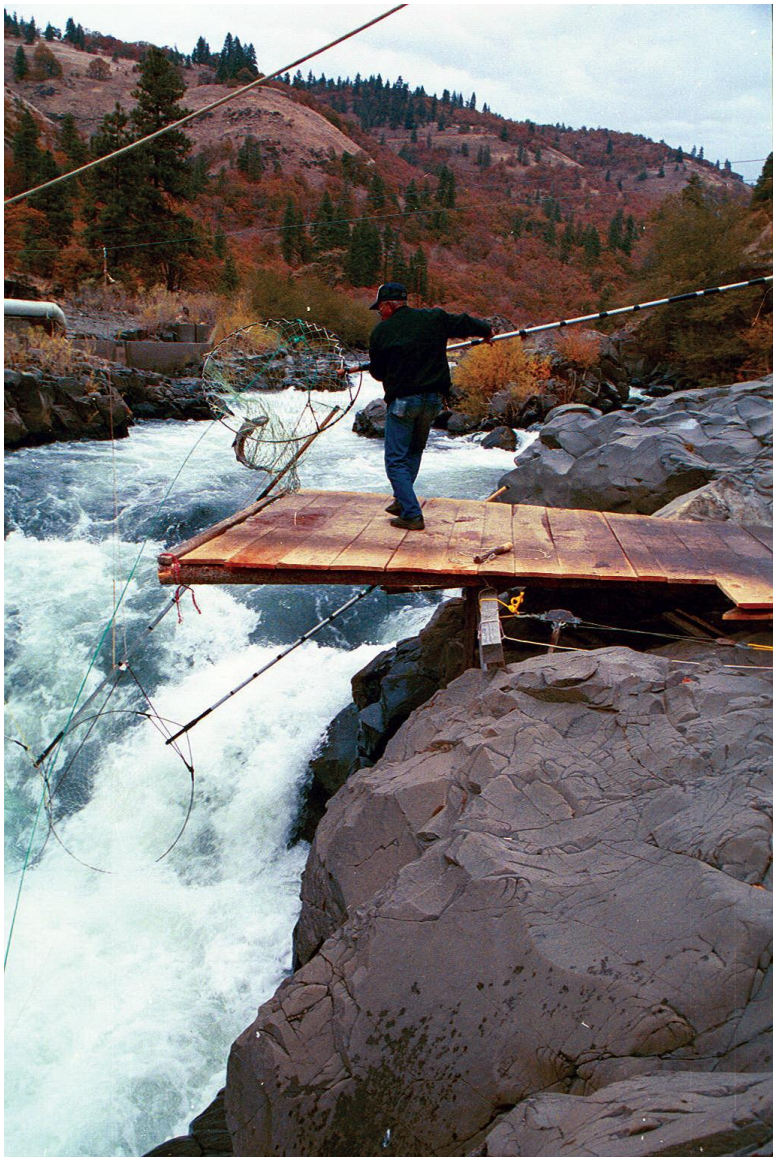
Michael Marchand (Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation), NMAI Interview, July 2016

Michael Marchand is an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. He and his family have fished along the Columbia River for generations.



Indians fishing at Celilo Falls, ca. 1900. NMAI P23273

Celilo means “echo of water on rocks” in the Sahaptin language. At the falls, fish were so abundant that people said you could walk across the river on their backs. Many Native Nations, travelling from as far away as the Dakotas, Alaska, and Northern California, gathered at Celilo Falls to trade goods and fish.



Photograph by Jonathan Modie, 2007, courtesy of the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRITFC)

Leonard Dave, of the Yakama Nation fishes on the Klickitat, a tributary of the Columbia River. The Klickitat, a tributary of the Columbia River, is one of the few places in Washington State where Yakama tribal members still fish for salmon with dip nets on platforms.



Tutuni (Confederated Tribes of Siletz) fish trap, 1900–1910. Siletz Reservation, Oregon. NMAI 047528

Set nets like this one were used to catch salmon. When salmon swim through the hoop, they are trapped in the net.

"We've been out on boats all our lives; my dad was a fisherman when he was young; . . . we grew up here on the water, we grew up on boats. It seemed like we were fishing everywhere we went. We'd always throw a hook in the water somewhere, whether it's in a lake or along the river, or wherever we went."

Brian Parker (Makah), NMAI Interview, July 2016

Brian Parker's family has fished in the Pacific Ocean for generations. Salmon and other types of fishing define his identity as a Makah citizen and maintain the continuity of thousands of years of cultural traditions.



Makah Feast Day, Salmon Bake, ca. 1955. Photograph credited to Makah Tribe, http://exotichikes.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/makahfeastday_salmon-bake-c1955.jpg

Makah Days in the mid-1950s. Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest use cedar skewers to pierce, roast, and smoke salmon filets over open pit fires.



Quileute iron salmon hook, ca.1890. NMAI 057591

Native peoples engineered a variety of tools and techniques to harvest salmon. The hook-and-line method reflects the sustainable practice of taking enough fish for a family or community while leaving healthy, sustainable amounts of fish to spawn and migrate.



Quileute drift net for catching salmon, collected in 1916. Washington. NMAI 057870

A typical problem with certain kinds of modern nets is that they can be far too large and catch many non-commercial fish. This small Quileute set net, however, was made to target specific types and sizes of fish.



Salmon grilling over a fire pit, Neah Bay, Makah Indian Reservation, Washington, August 27, 2005.
Photograph by Konrad Wothe, courtesy of Alamy Stock Photo

Salmon roasting at Makah Days, a period of celebration during which Makah citizens gather to honor thousands of years of customs and traditions as well as the anniversary of becoming United States citizens in 1924 under the American Indian Citizenship Act.

"My dad instilled in me how important the fish was. We spent many hours out on the water, and that is how I related to myself, as a strong person through fishing . . . I know that I'm the person that I am today because of fishing."

Lisa Wilson Cook (Lummi), NMAI Interview, 2016

Lisa Wilson Cook is a water resources technician for the Lummi Nation and has a Bachelor of Science in Native Environmental Science. She reflects on reasons for which fishing is important to her identity.



Duwamish shovel-nose canoe, ca. 1880–1910. Cedar, iron nails, and copper. Canoe of square-end type, used on lakes and rivers. King County, Lake Sammamish. NMAI 097294

Shovel-nose canoes are flat bottomed and dug out or carved from a single tree. They are engineered for speed and agility in shallow waters. There is a growing trend among Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest to reestablish the making and use of shovel-nose canoes.



Salmon Fry, Chief Leschi Schools, July 2016. Photographs by Doug McMains, 2016

Roasting salmon over fire not only is delicious, but also reflects healthy, time-honored preparations of Native foods. Prior to the treaty times of the Pacific Northwest in the 1850s, Native foods did not include white flour or lard, two less healthy staples provided by the United States after treaties were ratified.



Shovel-nose canoe, 1921. Duwamish Indians. NMAI N07289

Shovel-nose canoes have been used for river fishing since time immemorial. The flat bottom allows for upriver navigation using poles. Fishers are able to sit at both the prow and stern.



Women cooking salmon, Muckleshoot Reservation, ca. 1950. Photograph courtesy of the Museum of History and Industry, Seattle

These women were preparing skewered salmon over a fire pit around 1950. This type of traditional preparation is free of the additional fats that pan-frying requires. Salmon was the staple of traditional diets of Pacific Northwest Native people; researchers estimate that even as late as the 1940s, annual consumption was over 320 pounds per person.

Task 2-5. Collecting Food Culture Oral Histories

Interview Questions

1. Do you, your family, or friends have any specific cultural connections to food? If so, can you share a story about one of those connections?
2. Do you, your family, or friends have any important rituals around food? If so, can you share a story about these rituals and the history related to them?
3. Is food a part of special holidays and celebrations in your life? If so, can you share a story about that particular food and the reason why it is important?
4. Are there specific cooking techniques or tools for preparing food that have a special meaning in your community? If so, why, and what is the history associated with them?
5. Are there any parts of your identity that are shaped by a connection you have to food?
6. Have any parts of the food culture in your community changed during your life? If so, how and why?
7. Are you concerned about the food culture in your community changing in the future? If so, how and why?

Pre-Interview

Practice interviewing, taking notes, and using audio/video equipment (if available).

Tips to keep in mind

- The interview should feel like a conversation. It is okay to skip between questions or ask them differently to help the person understand the question better.
- Sometimes the best question is, “Can you tell me more?”
- If your interviewee has paused, give them time to gather their thoughts instead of rushing ahead with the next question. They might be about to say something interesting.
- If you are using equipment to record the interviews, conduct test interviews to make sure the equipment is working properly. When the audio or video is played back, is it clear and easy to hear/see?
- If you are writing down the answers to the questions, practice taking notes while someone is talking. Consider conducting interviews in groups so that more than one person can help write down answers. Then after the interview, teammates can compare their notes for accuracy and consistency.

Interview

Tips to keep in mind

- If possible, find a quiet, comfortable space that is free from external noise. This is especially important if you are recording the interviews.
- If you’re using audio/video recording equipment, test all of the equipment before the interview.
- Make sure you have a pencil and paper to take notes.
- Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain the research you are conducting and the purpose of the interview. Explain to the interviewee that your team is interested in learning more about the connections between food and local community culture, identities, and histories.

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- At the end of the interview, thank the interviewee for participating.

Post-Interview Analysis

1. Compile all notes and recordings from the team interviews
2. Read the notes or listen to/watch the recordings of the interviews.
   - Describe what you notice.
   - What are some interesting things you first notice in their responses?
   - Identify any things they discuss that you are unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any things they discuss that you are familiar with.
   - Identify any responses that are useful when thinking about the question: *What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?*
   - Discuss how the responses from these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



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Task 2-6. Identifying Community Partners

1. As a team, work together to start making a list of different community partners the team should use in your research.
2. Brainstorm a list of individuals in the community who could possibly help provide information for questions on the question map from Task 1-10.
3. Have team members ask their family, friends, and people in the community to help come up with some names of people, organizations, or agencies that might make good partners.
4. Do some research online, in local phone books, and by calling different organizations to find out what people, places, organizations, and agencies exist in your community that can help you learn more about food and nutrition. Examples include:
    - School or community center staff might have information about food at the school or in the community
    - Parents or family members of the team might include professions who work with food, nutrition, or health
    - People who work at food markets or stores that sell food
    - People who grow or raise food, such as farmers
    - People who work at or own restaurants, such as a chef or wait staff
    - People who have community gardens to grow food for the community
    - Hospitals or health centers that treat people with food-related issues
    - Community centers that educate the community about food
    - Libraries that have information about food and nutrition
    - Parks
    - Universities and colleges
    - School organizations
    - Department of Health and Agriculture
    - Department of Human Services
5. Compile a team list. Use the data table below as needed.
6. Write a brief description of how the person, organization, or agency could be helpful to the team.
7. Determine how the team could contact the person, organization, or agency to get information from them.
8. With your team leader, develop a contact plan for reaching out to people in your community.

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Task 2-6 Identifying Community Partners

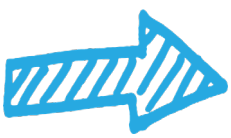
Community partner	Name	How it could be helpful to team	Contact information (address, phone, e-mail)
Person			
Person			
Person			
Person			
Physical place			
Physical place			
Physical place			
Physical Place			
Organization			
Organization			
Organization			
Government agency			
Government agency			

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Government agency			

Notes:

Go back to the Research Guide



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FOOD! Task 2-6. Identifying Community Partners

Why is it important to identify and work with a team of partners in your work?



ANDREA the ANTHROPOLOGIST

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

My team for this project is one of the best I've ever worked with. We listen to each other, each member has her strengths—and yes, they are all women! Six members in all, from three institutions across the country. Collaboration is an essential part of modern science, because by combining experts from different areas we can ask bigger questions with multiple lines of evidence. That work takes time, money, and good communication between team members. When it works, like the team I'm on for EMPHASIS, it's a great feeling.



ASHLEY the HISTORIAN

National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

Most of our work is team-based. When we go out into the field to interview people and collect objects for the museum, we do so as a team. After collecting the materials, we work with museum specialists to catalog, preserve, and store the objects before they go on display in an exhibition. Another example of teamwork revolves around our public programming, like Smithsonian Food History Weekend. We partner with chefs, professors, community leaders, and activists to talk on panels, conduct cooking demonstrations, and share meals together with the public. Planning this event takes an entire year, and the Food History Team partners with curators and historians who have subject area expertise in the chosen annual theme. We bring these experts together weekly to brainstorm ideas about which questions we would like to ask and what people we would like to invite to the museum to speak. It's very rewarding work.



CARLOS the GLOBAL HEALTH MANAGER

Johnson & Johnson, São Paulo, Brazil

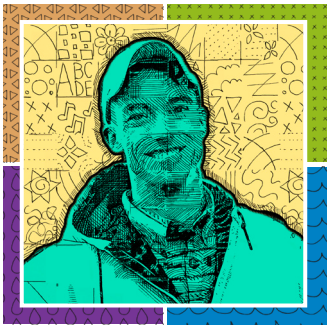
We are always working in multidisciplinary teams to offer the best possible nutrition option for patients. We create fun weight loss competitions in a sustainable way and offer the largest choice of healthy foods possible.

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FOOD! Task 2-6. Identifying Community Partners

Why is it important to identify and work with a team of partners in your work?

MIKE the ZOO NUTRITIONIST



Smithsonian National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology Institute

There are roughly 20 zoo nutritionists in North America. We all pretty much know each other. Very infrequently, we function together as an entire group. More frequently, our combined efforts are facilitated through a common professional organization, the Nutrition Advisory Group. If we have a big issue to address, like care and handling of feeder animals, we will gather a group of nutritionists and other partners together to develop commonly accepted guidelines to help all zoos with that issue. In the same way, each nutritionist in the United States functions as a nutrition advisor to a Species Survival Plan (SSP) or Taxon Advisory Group (TAG) program. These groups manage an entire species, such as cheetahs. The nutrition advisor to the cheetah SSP will not only provide nutrition guidance and direction to their own zoo, but also to all of the zoos managing cheetahs. In this way, the influence of the 20 zoo nutritionists can be more positive than just within their own zoo.

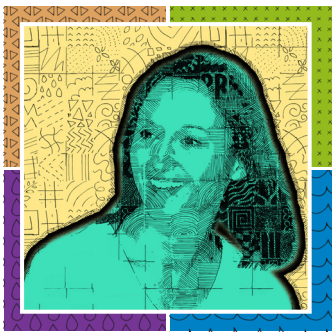
SABRINA the CURATOR



National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

There are many different skills involved in studying humans from past to present. Some people can identify evidence of malnutrition and disease in bones and teeth, whereas others can reconstruct a diet from isotopic signatures. Some people can extract and sequence ancient DNA to find certain genetic traits related to metabolism, whereas others can identify trace evidence of harmful chemicals and metals. Some people are experts in animal health or environmental health, which are critical for seeing the big picture. This is why it is helpful to identify and work with diverse partners, to get a much fuller picture when doing your research.

JENNIFER the MUSEUM CURATOR



National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution

Curators often collaborate with each other on research projects, but we most often work together on exhibitions. Right now, the Air and Space Museum is creating over 20 new exhibitions for the public, which will open starting in 2022. This is a MASSIVE team effort, and we sometimes need to help from specialists in many areas to make sure things are getting done on time.

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Task 2-7. Debriefing the Community Data

Research Site Map Analysis

1. Look at the research site map you created in Task 2-1.
2. Look through all the data and evidence you have collected so far in Part 2.
3. Is there any data the team collected throughout Part 2 that could be added to this map? Locations of possible community partners? Locations of people surveyed? Locations of oral history interviews? Add this data to the map and legend!
4. Analyze the map. Should the boundaries of the map change to accommodate any new information collected in Part 2? Adjust as needed.
5. Analyze the map. Does the map provide any new information that could be useful for future research?

Community Partners

1. As a team, look over the list of community partners you created in Task 2-6.
2. As a team, identify any community partners you could contact at this time. Which partners could help you get more information about different parts of your question map?
    a. Make a plan as a team to contact and communicate with these partners.
    b. Create a list of questions you would like to ask the partners.
    c. E-mail, phone, or write to each partner with your questions.
    d. If your team decides it is appropriate, invite the partner to meet with the team. Use your list of questions to guide your conversation and data collection.

Perspectives

1. Use the continuum setup from Task 1-8 (FOOD A or FOOD B both will work here) to discuss each perspective statement below.
2. Do this activity as individuals or in small groups. If you're working in small groups, each group sends one representative to the continuum.
3. Remember, pose each statement, take a minute, and let each team member or group think about their position on that statement.

- Remember, the continuum goes from one side or corner of the room to the other—from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." Then there is "not sure" in the middle.
- Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or strongly disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement. If you only agree or disagree slightly, then being closer to the midpoint is a physical way of stating how you think and feel about the issue.

Social: All cultural groups in a community should have an equal voice and representation when making decisions about community food issues.

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Ethical: All people in a community should have equal access to information about food and nutrition.

Environmental: It is okay for food producers in a community to pollute the environment as long as they keep their food prices low for community members.

Economic: Food producers who have environmental, social, or ethical impacts on a community should be taxed at a higher rate.

Move to a whole team discussion. Remember, team members must back up their opinions with information and other team members must listen carefully to one another.

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their positions after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?
- Ask team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Identity

1. Look at your personal and team identity maps from Task 1-1 and Task 1-5. What aspects of your or your team's Identity might influence your opinions on the perspective continuum?
2. How might your decisions be influenced by these parts of your identity?
3. Have any parts of your identity map changed?

Question Map Analysis

1. Look at your team question map from Task 1-10. Which questions on your map were addressed in Part 2: Community?
2. What evidence did you collect during Part 2 that could be useful to answer any questions on the question map?
3. How could this evidence or information be useful to help develop an action plan to address the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*
4. Take time to rearrange, update, modify, remove, or add any questions to your question map at this time.

Problem Question

Is there anything you learned in Part 2 that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

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PART 3: BUILDING BLOCKS OF NUTRITION TASKS LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part 3: Building Blocks of Nutrition
Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- [ ] 3-1 Creating Food Journals
- [ ] 3-2 Collecting Community Food Journals
- [ ] 3-3 Understanding and Analyzing Food Groups
- [ ] 3-4 Assessing Food Guidelines
- [ ] 3-5 Estimating Portion Size and Serving Size
- [ ] 3-6 Picking Your Plate
- [ ] 3-7 Collecting Building Blocks Oral Histories
- [ ] 3-8 Analyzing Building Blocks Survey Data
- [ ] 3-9 Debriefing Building Blocks

In this part, your team will focus on learning about the basic building blocks of food and nutrition. Research will include comparing food diaries within your research sites, and studying local and global food guidelines and food sources.









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3-1

Creating Food Journals

Welcome to Part 3: Building Blocks and Task 3-1. In Part 2 you learned more about what people in your community think about food and nutrition. Now the team will begin learning more about the basic building blocks of what people are eating. To do this, the team will need to create, collect, and analyze a variety of food journals from the community. Food journals are a tool to keep track of what people eat for several days. This data will help the team get a good understanding of the types and amounts of food people are regularly consuming in the community.

Objective



In this task, the team will learn about and analyze food journals for zoo animals and humans. Then the team will create food journals for themselves. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following question from the question map:

- What are different foods and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?

1. Go to the Task 3-1 folder and get the Ask the Team reading, Six Animal Pictures and Food Journals, Daily Bread Kid Pictures and Journals, and the Blank Food Journal form.



2. Read the **Ask the Team** reading about things the team at the zoo must consider when making decisions about the weekly food journal for each animal.



3. Make a list of interesting things the zoo staff consider when creating the weekly food journals for different animals.
4. Look at the animal pictures and weekly food journals for the six animals at the zoo. These journals include information about the food types, amounts, and days of the week each animal is fed each food item. (The days of the week are marked S M T W R F S. The first S is for Sunday, then Monday, and so on.)
   - Which animals are fed primarily meat or parts of other animals?
   - Which animals are fed primarily fruits and vegetables?
   - Which animals are fed a combination of meat, fruits, and vegetables?
   - Which animals are fed a higher diversity (number of different kinds) of foods in a week? Why do you think that might be?
   - Why do you think it's important for the zoo nutritionists to know the amounts of each food item being fed to each animal?

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- How might a food journal like this be helpful when managing the diets of animals at a zoo?

5. Look through the *Daily Bread* Kid Pictures and Journals in the Task 3-1 folder. These journals document all of the foods each kid ate for one week. The photograph was then taken after the week, with each of the food items recreated for the photo.
6. Compare and contrast the food journals of the different kids.
   - Which kids, if any, regularly eat non-meat food items, such as fruits, vegetables, grains, breads, and rice throughout the week?
   - Which kids, if any, regularly eat a mixture of meats and non-meat items throughout the week?
   - Which kids, if any, regularly eat primarily meat throughout the week?
   - Which kids, if any, regularly eat sugary, processed, or premade foods?
   - Which kids do you think eat the highest diversity (number of different kinds) of foods in a week? Why do you think that might be?
7. Now that you are familiar with food journals, it is time to create your own. Use the Blank Food Journal to document all the foods you eat in one week. If one week is too long, pick a shorter amount of time that's between one and seven days. (Leave the Food groups column blank for now; you will complete that in Task 3-3.) Optional: Take photographs of all your food to include in your journal.
8. After you have completed your food journal, look it over and consider:
   - How much and how often do you eat fruits, vegetables, grains, breads, rice, meat, dairy?
   - How much and how often do you cook your own food instead of eating prepared food made outside your home?
   - How much and how often do you eat or drink sugary or salty foods and snacks?
   - How diverse (number of different kinds) is the food you eat?
   - Do you normally eat alone or with other people?
   - How are you generally feeling when you are eating?
9. How might a food journal be useful when thinking about the question, What are different foods and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?
10. How might food journals be useful when thinking about the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Hooray! You completed Task 3-1. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-2!*

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3-2

Collecting Community Food Journals

In Task 3-1, the team learned about food journals and created your own. Keep these team journals in a safe place; you will use them later in your research. Now it's time to collect journals from across the research site. Food journals from a variety of people across the research site can provide helpful data, evidence, and a history of food in your community. This will be particularly useful to help you understand the diets of people of different ages, places in the community, and cultural backgrounds.

Objective



In this task, the team will collect food journals from a variety of different people in the research site. The team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- **What are different foods and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 3-2 folder and get the Collecting Food Journals—Blank Journal. You will also need your research site map from Task 2-1.
2. Identify and make a list of people you could work with to collect food journals. Options include family and friends, neighbors who live in research site, and community partners identified in Task 2-6.
3. Determine how many days of data you want to collect from each person.
4. Work with the people you identify to collect the data from them to complete their food journals. (Note: The Food groups column will be completed by the team in Task 3-3, so leave it blank for now.)
5. On your research site map you created in Task 2-1, plot the location of each person from whom you collected food journal data.
6. How might the data from these food journals be useful when thinking about the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Hooray! You completed Task 3-2. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-3!*

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3-3 Understanding and Analyzing Food Groups

In Task 3-1 and Task 3-2 the team collected a variety of food journals from the community. These journals provide data on all the things people eat during a period of time. You may have noticed in these journals that people eat many different types of food. Because of this variety, it can be difficult to analyze the journals. Creating a smaller number of categories or groups of foods can help. By establishing food groups, long lists of different foods can be sorted into shorter lists of categories. This sorting will help you analyze the data the team collects when working with the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Objective



In this task, you will learn about different food groups. The team will then analyze global consumption data for some of the different food groups. Finally, the team will conduct a food group analysis of the data in the food journals collected in Task 3-1 and Task 3-2. You will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What are the basic food groups of good nutrition?
- What are different foods and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?

1. Go to the Task 3-3 folder and get the Food Group Card Game and Global Food Group Consumption Data. You will also need the food journals from Task 3-1 and Task 3-2.
2. Play the food group card game, following the instructions in the task folder.
3. Graph the game data and discuss the following:
   - What are the five major food groups?
   - What are some similarities and differences between the foods that make up each food group?
4. Look at the global food group consumption data in the task folder.
5. Use the questions in the data file to analyze and discuss the food group consumption data. How might this global food group consumption data

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be useful when thinking about the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

6. Look at the food journals the team collected in Task 3-1 and Task 3-2. The last column of these food journals is labeled "Food groups." For each meal on the journals, identify and write which food groups were eaten, based on the information provided.
7. If the team is unable to determine which food groups were eaten in a meal, mark it "unknown." If the team is unfamiliar with a food, conduct research on that item, follow up with the person who wrote that food journal, or ask any partners you identified in Task 2-6 to help you with this analysis.
8. For each journal, identify the following:
   - Which food groups were most commonly eaten by the person?
   - Which food groups were least commonly eaten by the person?
   - Does the person eat a balance of all food groups? If not, what would you suggest to this person to eat a better balance of all food groups?
9. Looking across all of the journals collected, identify:
   - Which food groups were most commonly eaten?
   - Which food groups were least commonly eaten?
   - When looking at all the journals, do people in your community generally eat a balance of all food groups? If not, what would you suggest to these people to eat a better balance of all food groups?
10. How might this global food group consumption data be useful when thinking about the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Hooray! You completed Task 3-3. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-4!*

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3-4 Assessing Food Guidelines

In Task 3-3 the team learned more about the different food groups. A balanced diet starts by including all of the food groups every day. However, depending on where you live, how food is grouped and the suggested amounts of each food group may be different. Different countries create food guidelines to help communicate to the people in and outside the country what makes up a healthy diet. Understanding the similarities and differences between food guidelines across different countries is useful when thinking about how nutrition is communicated in different places and on a global scale. This exploration will also help the team think about how guidelines like these could help people in your community and when working with the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Objective



In this task, the team will explore the similarities and differences between food guidelines from different countries. The team will then identify, gather, and analyze food guidelines from your country to be used throughout your research. The team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What are different nutritional guidelines and how are they used locally and globally?

1. Go to the Task 3-4 folder and get the food guidelines images and world map. .
2. Use the world map to locate your country and the countries for each set of guidelines.
3. Compare and contrast the images from the different country guidelines.
   - Which food groups are represented in the guidelines from each country?
   - What are similar or different ways the country chose to visualize their guidelines? Why do you think they chose to visualize them in that way?
   - How does the amount of each food group represented compare between the different countries?
   - Which food groups are the largest across all of the countries?
   - Which food groups are smaller across all of the countries?
   - What are some similarities and differences between the foods that make up each food group?

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4. Identify whether your country has food guidelines. Use the link in the task folder to research this online, or contact your local library or department of health to obtain a copy.
5. If guidelines exist in your country, use the same questions from step 3 to compare and contrast your local food guidelines to the others you have already assessed. If guidelines do not exist in your country, determine what you think they should contain and what they should look like.
6. Analyze the Dietary Guidelines World Map in the task folder. This map shows which countries (in green) have guidelines and which countries (in gray) do not.
   - What patterns do you see in this map of global dietary guideline data?
   - How could this data be useful when thinking about the problem question or other questions on your question map?
7. Analyze the Classification of the Countries with and Without Dietary Guidelines data table in the task folder.
   - What relationship do you see in the data between income level and dietary guidelines?
   - How could this data be useful when thinking about the problem question or other questions on your question map?
8. Analyze the Summary of the Most Common Messages in the Guidelines by Income Level graph.
   - What similarities and difference do you see in the data between different income levels and the messages they are communicating in their guidelines?
   - What do you think may be causing these similarities or differences in messages?
   - How could this data be useful when thinking about the problem question or other questions on your question map?

Hooray! You completed Task 3-4. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-5!*

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3-5

Estimating Portion Size and Serving Size

Throughout Part 3 the team has learned about the different foods and food groups people eat in your community. In Task 3-4, the team explored various food guidelines from around the world. These guidelines provide recommendations for the amounts of each food group that should be eaten. In the guidelines the team may have seen the terms **portion size** and **serving size**. You may have also seen these terms on the Nutrition Facts labels on packaged foods you buy. This information can help people make decisions about the amount of that food to eat.

However, sometimes the serving size information is not provided on a label, or you need to measure a smaller amount from a large package and you do not have a measuring device. In these cases, it can be helpful to calibrate a mental or physical tool, such as your hand, to help you make these measurements and decisions.

Objective



In this task, the team will learn about the difference between portion size and serving size. The team will calibrate a tool, such as your hand, as a measuring device to determine the serving sizes of different foods. The team will then learn how to read a Nutrition Facts label to determine the serving size of that product. Finally, the team will use their measuring device to measure out serving sizes of some different products. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- How are portion and serving size useful to manage nutrition?

1. Go to the Task 3-5 folder and get Estimating Portion Size and Serving Size activity sheets.
2. Complete the activity according to the instructions in the task folder.
3. After completing the activity, discuss as a team how your measuring tool, Nutrition Facts labels, and understanding serving size and portion size could be useful when thinking about the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Hooray! You completed Task 3-5. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-6!*

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3-6

Picking Your Plate

In Part 3, the team has learned about different food groups, guidelines, portions, and foods people eat in the community. Every day, people in different places are using this knowledge to make informed decisions about what they put on their plate where they live. Throughout Part 3 the team has begun learning about the many different recommendations and food groups to put on your plate to meet daily nutritional requirements in different places. It is helpful to start thinking about how all of this information is useful to you when making decisions about meals throughout a day in your home or community.

Objective



In this task, the team will play the game Pick Your Plate!. In this game, the team will virtually travel to different countries to create three meals to think about how to construct daily meals within different countries and on various budgets. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map.

- **What are different food and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?**
- **What are the basic food groups of good nutrition?**
- **What are the different nutritional guidelines and how are they used locally and globally?**
- **How are portion and serving size useful to manage nutrition?**

1. Go to the Task 3-6 folder and get the Pick Your Plate! data table.
2. Access the Pick Your Plate! game at: https://ssec.si.edu/pick-your-plate
3. The data table has two trials for each country level of the game. Use the data table during game play to collect the results of Trial one of each country level in the game.

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3-6

4. After all teams have completed Trial one of each country, stop for discussion and analysis.
5. Play Trial Two of each country level. Compare and contrast you results.
6. Discuss how the Pick Your Plate! game could be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**



Hooray! You completed Task 3-6. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-7!*

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3-7

Collecting Building Blocks Oral Histories

In Task 2-5, the team collected oral histories about connections between food and the community's culture, identities, and histories. It is helpful to document and collect data from a variety of perspectives so you can become aware of these types of connections in the community. This will be particularly useful when you develop your community action and communication plans in Part 7.

Objective



In this task, the team will continue to interview people to collect oral histories about food groups and food guidelines and their behaviors over time. Remember that oral history refers both to the method of documenting an oral testimony and to the product of that process. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 3-7 folder and get the list of interview questions, interview tips, and safety tips to use when conducting interviews in the community.



Pre-Interview

1. Read through the list of interview questions.
2. Make a list of people in your community you could interview. Think about interviewing the same people from Task 2-5 or the people you collected food journals from in Task 3-2. Consider:
   - Family
   - Friends
   - Neighbors
   - Other adults or peers in the community
3. Identify any equipment the team could use to record audio or video of the interviews.

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3-7

4. Practice interviewing other team members, taking notes, and using audio/video recording equipment (if available).
5. Read through the pre-interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.

Interview

1. Read through interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.
2. Set up and conduct the interviews.

Post-Interview

1. Compile all notes and any audio/video recordings from the interviews.
2. Analyze the notes and recordings.
   - Describe what you noticed in the interviews.
   - What are some interesting stories or information in the responses?
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were familiar with.
   - Which questions did most people in the community have similar responses to?
   - Which questions did people in the community have different responses to?
3. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
4. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 3-7. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-8!*

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3-8

Analyzing Building Blocks Survey Data

In Task 1-3 and Task 2-2, the team collected survey data from the team and the community about what people think about food and nutrition.

Objective



In this task, the team will focus on analyzing the results of part 3 of the survey. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
- **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**

1. Go to the Task 3-8 folder and get the survey analysis instructions and questions.
2. Gather all of the surveys completed in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2.
3. In this task, the team will only look over only part 3 of the surveys, Nutritional Building Blocks.
4. As a team, determine how to compile the answers to part 3 for all of the surveys collected in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2. You will want to analyze the compiled data for all surveys. Develop your own method for compiling the data, or use one of the methods in the instructions.
5. Create some graphs about this compiled data. Use the instructions and examples in the task folder to help you. Be creative!
6. Use the graphs and compiled data to answer these questions:
   - What interesting patterns do you see in the data from the survey questions in parts 3?

Research Tip

As you may have noticed, the survey is broken into the same parts as this research guide. Analyze only the results from that part of the survey while working on that Part of the guide to make the analysis more manageable.

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3-8

- Which questions did most people agree about?
- Which questions did people have different responses for?

7. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
8. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**
9. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**
10. Select two or three questions from these survey questions, write a claim, and provide the supporting evidence for the claim based on the question and the data evidence collected. For example:
    - People in our community are not very familiar with the local food guidelines for what to eat.
    - Many people in our community frequently eat alone.
11. What evidence supports your claims? As a team, share some claims you created and the evidence that supports each claim, using this data.

Hooray! You completed Task 3-8. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 3-9!*

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3-9 Debriefing Building Blocks

This is the last task of Part 3: Building Blocks.

Objective



In this task, the team will debrief Part 3: Building Blocks. This is good to do before you move on to the next part. The objective is to think about and discuss helpful information that was gathered during that part before moving on

Remember the team norms.

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.

Remember to use your meaningful conversation starters as needed throughout this discussion.

- I agree with_____because . . .
- I disagree with_____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what_____said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .

Remember when you are making claims from evidence to use the following sentences.

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .
- I do not think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .

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3-9

1. Go to the Task 3-9 folder to get the Debriefing the Building Blocks Data instructions.
2. Follow the instructions in the task folder to complete the six sections of the debrief.
   - Research Site Map Analysis
   - Community Partners
   - Perspectives
   - Identity
   - Question Map Analysis
   - Problem Question

Hooray! You completed Task 3-9 and Part Three. Check it off the task list.

Congratulations, you have completed Part 3 of your research. Give yourself a pat on the back. You now know more about the basic building blocks of good nutrition. Keep this research easily available. Think about how it could help with your final project.

The next part of your research will explore access and storage of food in and around your research site. This includes learning about:

- Where are all of the access points for food in our community?
- What are the characteristics of the food available at different access points?
- What are different food storage techniques used locally and globally?
- What are local challenges to accessing and storing food for good nutrition?

Continue to Part 4: Access and Storage

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Notes:



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FOOD!: Task 3-1 Creating Food Journals

Behind the scenes in the restaurant kitchen that feeds the National Zoo's residents

12 June 2018 By Micaela Jemison from Smithsonian Insider

"One cannot think well, love well, sleep well if one has not dined well," Virginia Woolf once said.

Woolf's sentiment is one that the staff at the Smithsonian's National Zoo in Washington, D.C., take to heart. The animals there dine not just for nourishment but for the delight of all the senses and of the mind. So forget the reservations, white tablecloths, mother-of-pearl caviar spoons and the like. There is a lot to learn about the art of fine dining—National Zoo style.

Start with tantalizing aromas

Who doesn't love the sweet smell and enticing taste of pumpkin spice? Warm feelings of fall leaves and cozy fires bubble to the surface when we detect that first whiff of this spicy goodness. Turns out, lions love this seasonal scent just as much as we do.



Pumpkin spice is a favorite scent of the National Zoo's lions, sending them into wave of rolling, rubbing and scent marking. In this photo, African lion Luke investigates a log that Great Cats staff sprinkled with pumpkin spice. (Photo by Meghan Murphy)



Batang, an orangutan at the National Zoo enjoys the taste of a pumpkin supplied by the Zoo's commissary. (Photo by Mehgan Murphy)

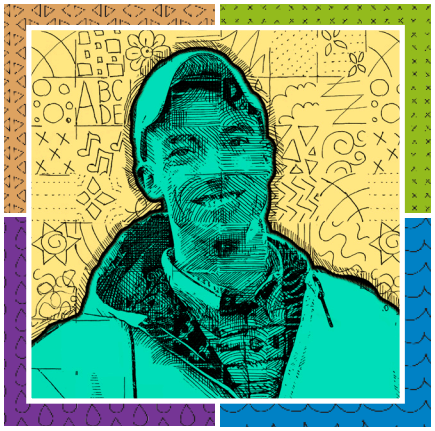
"The lions take a long time rolling around in that scent and getting it all over themselves," says Hilary Colton, animal keeper and vice chair of the National Zoo's Enrichment and Training Committee.

Zoo staff scatter a range of spices, extracts, fur and other scents around the Zoo's many animal habitats, encouraging animals to sniff and explore. Pumpkin spice is a favorite of the lions, sending them into a flurry of activity—rolling, rubbing and scent marking.

"The lions will scent mark the same way our cats do at home in that space," says Colton. "We get a lot of behavior from using smell. We don't have to use a lot because humans don't have the entire spectrum of scent receptors that some of our animals do."

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Use the best ingredients



Clark, the National Zoo's prehensile-tailed Brazilian porcupine enjoys some watermelon. (Mehgan Murphy photo)



You would expect only the finest ingredients at a Michelin-star restaurant and the animals at the Zoo receive nothing less.

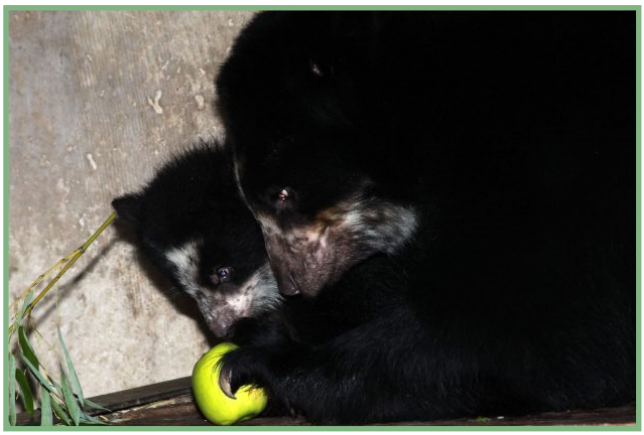
"We use restaurant-grade produce. We don't take seconds or donations," explains Mike Maslanka, senior nutritionist and head of the Zoo's Department of Nutrition Science. "We really pay attention to quality."



A pygmy falcon chick hatched at the National Zoo was hand-fed a diet of anoles, pinky mice, crickets, fuzzy mice, hairless mice, meal worms and natural balance meat cubes. Daily supplemental feedings were complicated for Zoo staff by the chick's very aggressive parents. (Photo by Mehgan Murphy)

Like a top-rated restaurant, the day starts before the sun has risen with trucks–the very same that deliver to local grocery stores–dropping off a range of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats. In addition, the zoo's commissary gets some very special deliveries that are popular with its animal patrons.

"Mealworms and crickets come into the building once a week but they don't stay long– they immediately they go out to the park. If we store insects here we have insects running all over the place," Maslanka says.



An Andean bear cub and its mother prepare to enjoy an apple at the National Zoo. (Photo by Karen Abbott)

While the meerkats and dwarf mongooses in the Small Mammal House love to dine on the live crickets, delivering their food can be challenging.

"Sometimes, with the UPS truck full of crickets, we'll have the great cricket escape because one of the boxes has accidentally opened," he says.

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Cool carrots are served up to one of the National Zoo's North American river otters on a sweltering day in summer. (National Zoo photo)

Play with your food

The simplest of foods can give us the greatest of pleasures. Take air-popped popcorn for example. By itself, it is a light and tiny treat, but add it to a length of specialized PVC pipe and it creates hours of fun for the Zoo's elephants.

"The elephant keepers have made these pretty cool feeding devices out of PVC pipe," says Colton. "The pipes have small holes in the top and places to store popcorn all throughout the tube. So, if the elephants blow with enough force in the bottom of the tube, it scatters the popcorn all over their exhibit. They can then spend hours searching for each little piece."



National Zoo silverback gorilla, Baraka, enjoys a bag of popcorn as part of the Zoo's enrichment program. Gorillas are cognitive primates that spend much of their day foraging for food in the wild. Zoo animal care staff and nutritionists keep them mentally stimulated through food-based, problem-solving activities—such as figuring out how to open a bag containing delicious popcorn.

Popcorn is a popular food for encouraging natural foraging behavior in elephants and apes. Spending hours picking through the grasses of their exhibits to find all the individual pieces of food helps the apes stay mentally stimulated and engaged with their surroundings.

Dress it up with condiments

Many people like to add extra flavor to french fries with a little ketchup or mustard, and the animals at the Smithsonian's National Zoo are no different. This is especially handy when the clinical nutritionists at the Zoo need to get a picky eater excited about a healthful but uninspiring meal.



During a Valentine's Day event at the National Zoo, Biologist Matt Evans feeds an Aldabra tortoise a treat consisting of beet juice, beets, carrots, sweet potatoes and gelatin. (Photo by Jennifer Zoon)

Beet pulp is a far cry from french fries. It resembles cardboard but is high in digestible fiber. Normally fed to horses, this dry shredded material is produced from the remains of sugar beets after the sugar has been extracted.

Beet pulp in itself is not all that appetizing to its intended elephant diners. But add a little hot sauce, and you have a winning dish.

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"If you just put the beet pulp on the ground the elephant isn't going to eat it," explains Maslanka. "We mix it with ketchup, mustard or hot sauce in order to get that into them because it is not inherently a palatable thing."

Keep it local



Mike Maslanka carries a load of fresh, locally-grown bamboo that will be served to the National Zoo's giant pandas. (National Zoo photo)

The Zoo was into farm-to-table dining long before the trend took hold in Washington, D.C. restaurants. The Smithsonian's National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute (SCBI) is the only such organization in the U.S. to grow all of its own hay forages, including the mountains of bamboo to feed its famous pandas.

"Our bamboo is sourced from within a 75-mile radius of the Zoo," Maslanka explains. "Right now, we are cutting bamboo from the Zoo grounds and the grounds of SCBI three to four days a week, as well as from 20 to 25 private landowners we have partnerships with."

While keeping a giant panda in bamboo can be challenging, this fibrous food is not the only leafy delicacy grown for them. Corn also is grown in small amounts, not only on the 3,200-acre SCBI property at the facility in Front Royal, Virginia, but also on the Ape House's rooftop garden.



Fresh corn-on-the cob is enjoyed by the National Zoo's pale-headed saki, a small New World monkey native to South America. (National Zoo photo)

"The pandas really like the corn stalks," Maslanka says. "I thought it would be a bigger hit when the corn was shorter, before the sugar had left the plant and gone into the ear. Turns out it wasn't until the stalk has set the ear that the animals really started to prefer it. We had to rip the ears off and just give them stalks."

One animal's leftovers are another's treat. What the pandas won't eat, the apes are more than happy to munch.

"When fresh corn is in season the apes take advantage of that. They like the stalks and the silks as well as the actual vegetable," Colton says.

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Tailor your menu to your guests



Each food preparation station in the National Zoo's giant restaurant kitchen contains a diet book that outlines the meals for the 1,800-plus animals dining at the Zoo each day. As indicated on these pages displayed by Mike Maslanka, apple pieces, bananna (no peel), and orange (no peel) are a few of the items on the menu for the Zoo's Brazilian agoutis. The book even contains the agouti's names: Hazelnut, Nutella and Filbert. *(Photo by John Barrat)*

Any dinner party host knows that it can be difficult to serve a meal that will make all of your guests happy. But most hosts don't make an individual meal for each guest, unless you are among the dedicated commissary staff at the National Zoo.

To guide this mammoth task, each food preparation station in the Zoo's giant restaurant kitchen has a diet book that outlines the meals for more than 1,800 animals dining at the Zoo each day.



A red panda at the National Zoo's Small Mammal House enjoys its meal outside in a blizzard on Jan. 23, 2016. Red pandas are well adapted to cold climates. Their thick fur covers their paws completely. (Smithsonian's National Zoo photo)

"The diet book is basically the recipe book for the animal that is getting fed," Maslanka explains. "The recipes come from either myself or our other clinical nutritionist and they are based on ingredients that we mix and match to meet the target nutrient values for the animal in question."

"We provide variety by providing a rotation of items that vary day to day," Maslanka says.

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Task 3-1 Creating Food Journals – Animal Pictures

Black Howler Monkey





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Smithsonian
National Zoological Park

DIET RECORD

Scientific Name *Alouatta caraya*
Common Name Black Howler Monkey
Accession No.

House Name
Date of Birth 21-Aug-96
Sex
Location

STANDARD DIET FOR 1 ANIMALS Date

Item	Food Type	Amount Measure	Wgt		DAY
1	LEAF EATER FOOD, GORILLA (Marion) **- 2# paper bag, AM**		50	g	S M T W R F S
2	LEAF EATER FOOD, GORILLA (Marion) **- 2# paper bag, PM**		50	g	S M T W R F S
	Use an 6-qt container.				
3	GREENS, ASSORTED, WHOLE LEAF		175	g	S M T W R F S
	Item 4: kale, spinach, chicory, romaine				
	Separate leaves, remove rubber bands. Use minimum of 3 types of greens.				
4	CARROT, 2-3" PIECES		75	g	S W F
5	SWEET POTATO, 2-3" PIECES		75	g	M R
6	BEET, 2-3" PIECES		75	g	T S
7	GREEN PEPPER, 2-3" PIECES		35	g	S R
8	BROCCOLI, WITH STEM, 2-3" PIECES		35	g	M F
9	GREEN BEANS, WHOLE		35	g	S T S
10	CELERY, 2-3" PIECES		35	g	M W S
11	CUCUMBER, 2-3" PIECES		35	g	T R
12	CORN ON COB, 1" SLICES		35	g	W F
13	ORANGE, WITH PEEL, **1"** PIECES		**20**	g	S F
14	APPLE **OR** PEAR, WITH PEEL, **1"** PIECES		15	g	M S
15	MANGO **OR** PAPAYA, WITH PEEL, **1"** PIECES		15	g	S T
16	MELON, NO RIND, **1"** PIECES		15	g	M W
18	TOMATO, **1"** PIECES		15	g	T R
17	BANANA, WITH PEEL, **1"** PIECES		**25**	g	W F
18	GRAPES, REMOVE FROM STEMS		15	g	R S

Nutritionist: **Commissary Manager:**

FEED AS INDICATED. DO NOT ALTER DIET. IF CHANGE IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE DETAILS IN DIET CHANGE REQUEST FORM.

Blue Poison Dart Frog





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Smithsonian
National Zoological Park

DIET RECORD

Scientific Name *Dendrobates azureus*
Common Name Blue Poison Dart Frog
Accession No.

House Name
Date of Birth
Sex
Location

STANDARD DIET FOR 1 ANIMAL **Date**

Item	Food Type	Amount Measure	Wgt								
1	CRICKETS, PINHEAD	10 each	# g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
2	FRUIT FLIES (*D. melanogster*)	15 each	# g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
3	BEAN BEETLES									

Notes:

1 CRICKETS must be maintained on INSECT SUPPLEMENT.
2 Record animal's body weight frequency (TARGET BW RANGE = #-# kg).
3 Note any item refusals on daily report.
4

Nutritionist: **Commissary Manager:**

FEED AS INDICATED. DO NOT ALTER DIET. IF CHANGE IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE DETAILS IN DIET CHANGE REQUEST FORM.

Grand Cayman Iguana





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National Zoological Park

DIET RECORD

Scientific Name *Cyclura lewisi lewisi*
Common Name Grand Cayman Iguana
Accession No.

House Name
Date of Birth 18-Jun-05
Sex
Location

STANDARD DIET FOR 1 ANIMAL **Date**

Item	Food Type	Amount Measure	Wgt	DAY
BREEDING SEASON (JAN - MAY):				
1	REPTILE MIXED GREENS (NZP prep)	120	g	M W F
2	IGUANA MAINTENANCE DIET, DRY (Zeigler Brothers)	20	g	M W F
3	MIXED VEGETABLES (NZP prep)	20	g	M W F
4	SWEET POTATO, SHREDDED (NZP prep)	10	g	M W F
5	MIXED SQUASH (NZP prep)	10	g	M W F
	Mix Items 2-5 and place on top of Item 1.			
6	IGUANA MAINTENANCE DIET, DRY (Zeigler Brothers)	40	g	S M W R F
OTHER TIMES OF YEAR:				
1	REPTILE MIXED GREENS (NZP prep)	120	g	M T W R F
2	IGUANA MAINTENANCE DIET, DRY (Zeigler Brothers)	20	g	M T W R F
3	MIXED VEGETABLES (NZP prep)	20	g	M T W R F
4	SWEET POTATO, SHREDDED (NZP prep)	10	g	M T W R F
5	MIXED SQUASH (NZP prep)	10	g	M T W R F
	Mix Items 2-5 and place on top of Item 1.			
6	IGUANA MAINTENANCE DIET, DRY (Zeigler Brothers)	40	g	M T W R F

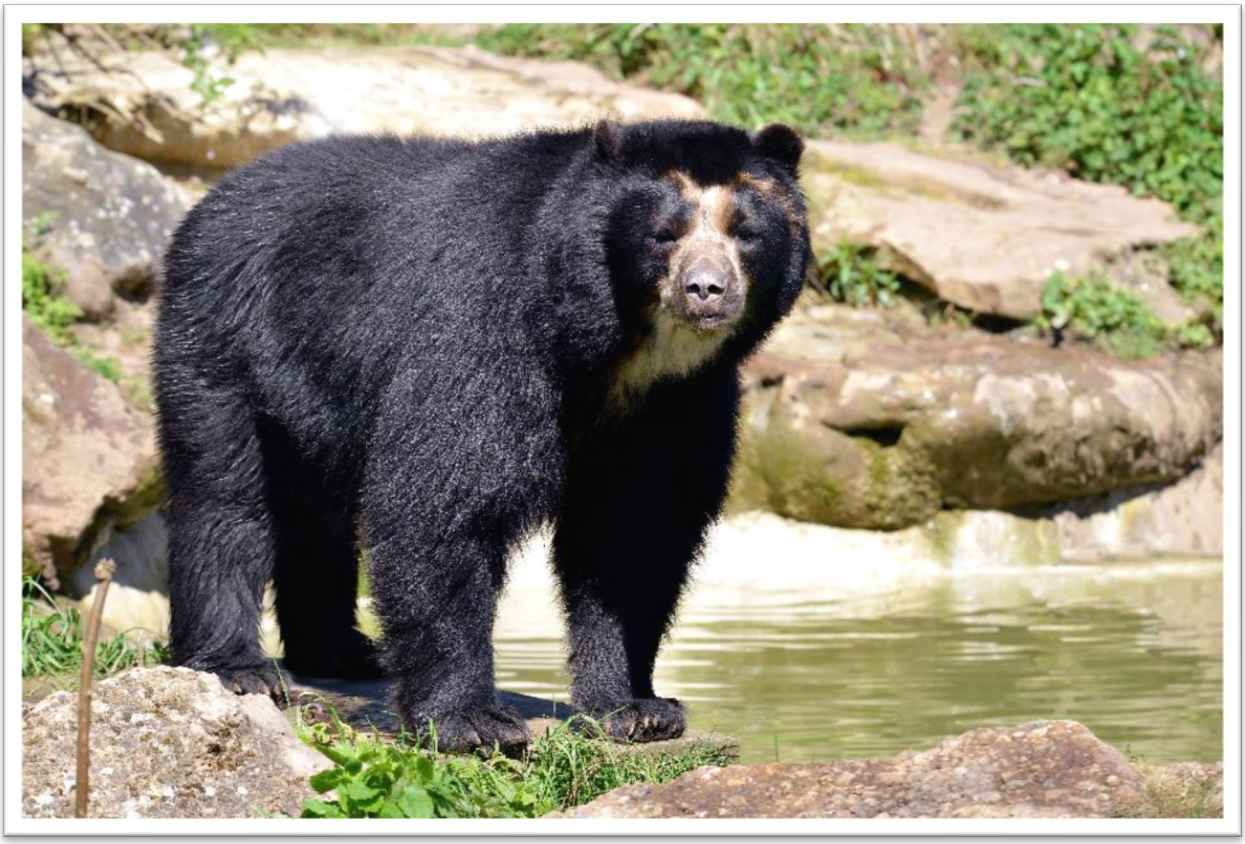
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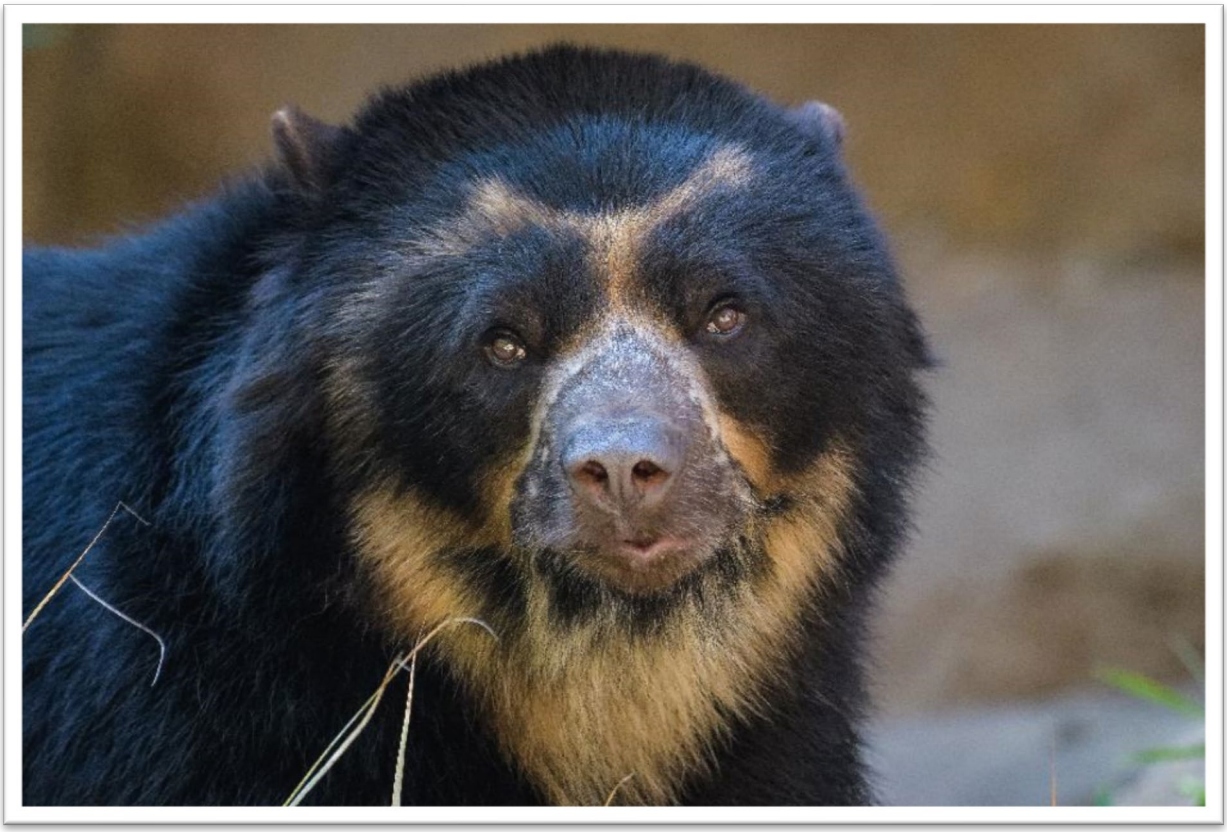
1 Accessioned 21-Oct-1998.
2 Record animal's body weight monthly (TARGET BW RANGE = kg).
3 Note any item refusals on daily report.
4

Nutritionist: **Commissary Manager:**

FEED AS INDICATED. DO NOT ALTER DIET. IF CHANGE IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE DETAILS IN DIET CHANGE REQUEST FORM.

Spectacled Bear





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National Zoological Park

DIET RECORD

Scientific Name *Tremarctos ornatus*
Common Name Spectacled Bear
Accession No.

House Name
Date of Birth 21-Dec-05
Sex
Location

STANDARD DIET FOR 1 ANIMAL **Date** D A Y

Item	Food Type	Amount Measure	Wgt								
1	OMNIVORE DIET (Mazuri 5635)		220	g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
2	PRIMATE BROWSE DIET (Mazuri 5MA4)		300	g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
3	VEGETABLE, VARIABLE		1650	g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
4	FRUIT, VARIABLE		420	g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
5	GRAPES ON STEM		220	g	S	M	T	W	R	F	S
6	BONE, HALF FEMUR	1 half	#	g	S				R		
7	CAPELIN		180	g	S			W			

Notes:

1 Record animal's body weight monthly.
2 WINTER TARGET BW RANGE = ## kg; SUMMER TARGET BW RANGE = ## kg
3 Note any item refusals on daily report.
4

Nutritionist: **Commissary Manager:**

FEED AS INDICATED. DO NOT ALTER DIET.
IF CHANGE IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE DETAILS IN DIET CHANGE REQUEST VIA CURATOR.

Transvaal Lion





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Smithsonian
National Zoological Park

DIET RECORD

Scientific Name *Panthera leo krugeri*
Common Name Transvaal Lion
Accession No.

House Name
Date of Birth
Sex
Location

STANDARD DIET FOR 1 ANIMAL **Date**

Item	Food Type	Amount Measure	Wgt	DAY S M T W R F S
1	PREMIUM BEEF FELINE (Central Nebraska)		3550 g	S M T W R F S
2	BONE, KNUCKLE	1 whole		S R
3	RABBITS, LARGE	1 whole		M

Notes:

1 Record animal's body weight frequency (TARGET BW RANGE = XX-XX kg).
2 Note any item refusals on daily report.
3
4

Nutritionist: **Commissary Manager:**

FEED AS INDICATED. DO NOT ALTER DIET.
IF CHANGE IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE DETAILS IN DIET CHANGE REQUEST VIA CURATOR.

White-Nosed Coati





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National Zoological Park

DIET RECORD

Scientific Name *Nasua narica*
Common Name White-nosed coati
Accession No.

House Name
Date of Birth
Sex
Location

STANDARD DIET FOR **2** **ANIMALS** **Date**

Item	Food Type	Amount Measure	Wgt	DAY
1	PREMIUM BEEF FELINE (Central Nebraska)		150 g	S M T W R F S
2	DOG FOOD, LIGHT ADULT (Hills 7785)		70 g	S M T W R F S
3	FRUIT, VARIABLE, **NO ORANGE OR MANGO**		200 g	S M T W R F S
4	CRICKETS, ADULT		10 g	S M T W R F S
5	MEALWORMS		10 g	S M T W R F S
	At keeper's discretion, earthworms may be substituted for other insects, for training.			
6	EGG, HARD-BOILED	2 whole	g	M R

Notes:

1 Record animal's body weight frequency (TARGET BW RANGE = #-# kg).
2 Note any item refusals on daily report.
3
4

Nutritionist: **Commissary Manager:**

FEED AS INDICATED. DO NOT ALTER DIET.
IF CHANGE IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE DETAILS IN DIET CHANGE REQUEST VIA CURATOR.

Task 3-1 Creating Food Journals – Daily Bread Kid Food Journals

Anchal Sahani, 10, Chembur, Mumbai, India

Anchal lives in a tiny tin shack on a construction site in a suburb of Mumbai with her parents and two siblings. Her father makes less than $5 a day, just enough for her mother to prepare okra & cauliflower curry, lentils and roti from scratch. Anchal would like to return to the farm where she was born in Bihar, go to school like other kids and eventually become a teacher, but she's kept busy with household chores and looking after her baby brother. When she has time, she dresses up and leaves the construction site to enjoy the fragrance of jasmine and lotus and to watch the neighborhood kids playing cricket and running free. While on her walks, Anchal collects brightly colored chocolate wrappers she finds along the road by the grocery store. Anchal wishes her mother would love her the way she loves her baby brother.



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Anchal Sahani's Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
03.03.2017 Friday	Breakfast	Thick Chapati Mix vege of Potato, Egg plant & tomato fried in Garlic, onion and Curry leaves with green chillies	2 X 60 Gms x 100 Gms	Homemade	08:00 AM
	Lunch	Thick Chapati -Same Vege as breakfast-	1/2 X 30 Gms x 50 Gms	Homemade	15:45 PM
	Snacks	Colored sugar candies	1 x 50 Gms	Cadbury Gems	13:00 PM
	Dinner	Thick Chapati Jackfruit vege with spicy curry	2 X 60 Gms x 50 Gms	Homemade	22:00 PM
	Extra	Green Grapes chocolate	X 6 x 1 50 Gms	 snickers	18:00 PM
04.03.2017 Saturday	Breakfast	Thick Chapati Bitter Gourd fried with onions & green chilly	2 X 60 Gms x 70 Gms	Homemade	09:00 AM
	Lunch	Thick Chapati Bitter Gourd fried with onions & green chilly	1 X 60 Gms x 30 Gms	Homemade	15:00 PM
	Snacks	Ice Tango Fried Rolls flour & red chilly, added coloring	1 x 15 ML 2 x 10 Gm	Street junk	13:00 PM
	Dinner	White Rice Lentils Gourd with Spice & potato curry	X 100 Gms X 50 Gms X 80 Gms	Home made	22:00 PM
	Extra	Lollipop	X 1	Street junk	22:30 PM

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05.03.2017 Sunday	Breakfast	Choco Biscuit	X 4	Bourbon	09:00 AM
	Lunch	Thick Chapati Egg plant, Soya, Potato with curry leaves, garlic and onions	2 X 60 Gms x 100 Gms	Homemade	12:45 PM
	Snacks	Fried Rolls flour & red chilly, added coloring	2 x 10 Gm	Street junk	18:00 PM
	Dinner	White Rice Lentils Fried Salmon	X 100 Gms X 50 Gms 1 X 80 Gms	Home made	22:00 PM
	Extra				
06.03.2017 Monday	Breakfast	Milk Tea Biscuit	1 cup x 5	Homemade Marie	7:00 AM
	Lunch	Thick Chapati Jack fruit cooked with curry leaves, garlic and onions	2 X 60 Gms x 100 Gms	Homemade	09:45 AM
	Snacks	Thick Chapati	1 x 60 Gms	Homemade	13:00 PM
	Dinner	Thick Chapati Okra cooked with Potato in spices	2 X 60 Gms x 100 Gms	Homemade	22:00 PM
	Extra	Fried Rolls flour & red chilly, added coloring Lollipop	2 x 10 Gm x 1	Street junk Street junk	18:00 PM
07.03.2017 Tuesday	Breakfast	Milk Tea Biscuit	1 cup x 3	Homemade Marie	7:00 AM
	Lunch	Thick Chapati Egg Plant cooked with potato and spices	2 X 60 Gms x 100 Gms	Homemade	10:00 AM
	Snacks	Candy bar sugar & flour Green grapes	X 1 X 5	Street junk	12:00 PM
	Dinner	Thick Chapati	2 X 60 Gms	Homemade	22:00 PM

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		Egg Plant cooked with potato and spices	x 100 Gms		
	Extra	Chocolate	x 1 25 gms	5Star	
08.03.2017 Wednesday	Breakfast	Biscuits	X 4	Marie vita	08:00 AM
	Lunch	Thick Chapati Spinach dry fried in spice	2 X 60 Gms x 100 Gm	Homemade	13:00 PM
	Snacks	Choco Biscuit	X 4	Bourbon	18:00 PM
	Dinner	White Rice Lentils Fish in Curry	X 150 Gms X 50 Gms	Homemade Mackerel	22:00 PM
	Extra	Chocolate Ice Cream	X 1 5 GMS X 1 25 Gms	Melody Amul cup Vanila	22:40 PM
09.03.2017	Breakfast	Tea & Milk White Bread Fruit Jam	X 1 cup X 3 Slices	Homemade Mapro	08:15 AM
Thursday	Lunch	Chapati Black Lentils In Spices	X 2 X 100 Gms	Homemade	12:00 PM
	Snacks	Tea & Milk White Bread Fruit Jam	X 1 cup X 2 Slices	Homemade Mapro	18:00 PM
	Dinner	White Rice Lentils Black Lentils In Spices	X 100 gms X 50 gms X 100 Gms	Homemade	21:20 PM
	Extra	Chocolate Ice Cream	X 4- 5 GMS X 1 25 Gms	Melody Amul cup Vanila	21:40 PM

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Beryl Oh Jynn, 8, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Beryl lives in a quiet condominium with her parents and two brothers. She goes to S. J. K. Han Ming Puchong, a national Chinese school walking distance from home. Beryl's dad is an engineer and her mother runs a day care. Beryl's earliest memory of food is porridge and cake. Her favorite dish is spaghetti with carbonara sauce. Beryl grows bok choy and spinach in her balcony garden, it is not permitted to drink sodas and she refuses to eat ginger. She would like to be a cheerleader.



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Beryl Oh Jynn's Food Journal

Daily Bread Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
Monday 16/03/17	Breakfast	Cereal	160g	Honey Star	
		Hot Milo	240 ml	Milo	
		Banana	1 piece		
	Lunch	Rice	170g		
		Diced pumpkin &	4 table spoons		
		Chicken			
		water	240 ml		
	Snacks	Braised fish cake	170g		
		noodle			
		water	240ml		
	Dinner	Brown Rice	160g		
		Fish Stomach Sou	1 bowl		
		with minced pork			
		& carrot			
		Stir Fried Lettuce	1 table spoon		
	Extra	Water	240ml		
		Blue Berry Jam	2 slices	Massimo Bread	
		Sandwich		Vita Organic Jam	
Tuesday 17/03/17	Breakfast	Milo	240ml	MILO	
		Biscuits	3 pieces	HUP SENG	
	Lunch	Rice	160g		
		stir fried red bean	4 table spoons		
		with red onion in to	mato sauce		
		water	240ml		
	Snacks	Mash Potato	100g		
		Chocolate Bun		Massimo	
	Dinner	Seaweed soup with	1 bowl		
		Fried bean Curd,			
		tomato & minced	ork		
		Brown Rice	160g		
		Stir Fried Vege	1 table spoon		Beans & Carrot slice
	Extra	Stir fried chinese			
		sausages	few slices		
		water	240ml		

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Daily Bread Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
Wednesday 18/03/17	Breakfast	Apple	half apple		
		Hot Milo	240ml	MILO	
		Biscuits	3 pieces	HUP SENG	
	Lunch	Spaghetti with			
		mushroom sauce	170g	Campbell Mushroom	Sauce
		water	240ml		
	Snacks	Fried Meehun	180g	Hawker Stall	
	Dinner	KFC Snack Plate	1 box	KFC	
		Iced lemon tea	240ml		
	Extra				
Thursday 19/03/17	Breakfast	hot milo	240 ml	MILO	
		Cheese Bun	1 piece	Local Bakery	
		Raisin Bun	1 piece	Local Bakery	
	Lunch	Fried Noodle	180g	Hawker Stall	
		Sliced Cucumbers	6 Slices		
		water	240ml		
	Snacks	Cheese bun	1 piece	Local Bakery	
		Barley Water	240ml		
	Dinner	Brown Rice	160g		
		Braised potato wit	4 table spoon		
		pork & bean curd			
		Red Dragon Fruit	1 piece		
		water	240ml		
	Extra				

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Daily Bread Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
Friday 20/03/17	Breakfast	Hot Milo	240ml	MILO	
		Cereals with milk	170g	Kellogg's	
	Lunch	Fried Rice	170g		
		water	240ml		
	Snacks	Cookies	3 pieces	Munchy's	
	Dinner	Bak Kut Teh	1 bowl	Local Restaurant	Herbal Soup with pork,bean curd
		Dough Fritters	few pieces		mushrooms
		Onion Rice	160g		
		Pineapple	2 slices		
		water	240 ml		
	Extra				
Saturday 21/03/17	Breakfast	Cereals with Milk	160g	KOKOCRUNCH	
				CORNFLAKES	
		Hot Milo	240ml		
	Lunch	Diced pumpkin Rice	1 bowl 170g		
		carrot & chicken			
		water	240ml		
	Snacks				
	Dinner	Herb Chicken Soup	1 bowl		
		Brown Rice	160g		
		water	240ml		
	Extra				

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Daily Bread Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
Sunday 22/03/17	Breakfast	Hot Milo	240ml	MILO	
		Biscuits	3 slices	HUP SENG	
	Lunch	Rice	160g		
		Fish Ball Soup			
		with brocolli, Onion &	1 bowl		
		Potato			
	Snacks	water	240ml		
		French Toast	1 slice	Massimo Bread	
	Dinner	Pan Mee	180g	Local Restaurant	Chinese noodle with anchovies
					& minced pork
		Sundae Ice Cream	1 cup	Mc Donald's	
	Extra				

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Daria Joy Cullen, 6, Pasadena, California, United States of America

Daria loves bacon, pasta, popcorn slathered with butter, milk chocolate and other sweets, particularly mint chocolate chip ice-cream. She won't eat fruits and vegetables of any kind, even as a toddler, not even mashed bananas or apple sauce. Her doctor is concerned about Daria's low weight and limited diet and her parents are concerned she may have an overactive gag reflex. Daria's role model is her big sister, who can make friends and play the violin effortlessly. For fun, Daria entertains her friends, impersonating a monkey. When she grows up, Daria would like to be a dog trainer. If she had enough money, she'd buy a horse and a pug.



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Daria Cullen's Food Journal

Tuesday, 2/9/16

Breakfast

- 4 spinach raviolis (no sauce)



- 2 pieces of bacon



- 2 children's vitamins



Morning snack

- crackers



Lunch

- pasta with tomato sauce



Afternoon snack

- granola bar



Late afternoon snack

- Pirate's Booty
- Green Juice Popsicle



Dinner

- Joe's Os (no milk)



Dessert night:

- Vanilla ice cream
- 2 Girl Scout cookies (thin mint)



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Wednesday, 2/10/16

Breakfast

- 2 pieces bacon
- 4 spinach raviolis
- 2 children's vitamins

Morning snack:

- granola bar

Lunch (believe me, we sent more – she just doesn't eat it!)

- 2 spinach raviolis

Afternoon snack:

- green juice popsicle

Dinner

- pasta with tomato sauce
- green juice (3 oz., with 3 oz. water)

Homework complete treat:

- 1 girl scout cookie (thin mint)

Thursday, 2/11/16

Breakfast:

- 2 pieces bacon
- 4 spinach raviolis
- 2 children's vitamins

Morning snack:

- granola bar

Lunch:

- 2 spinach raviolis

Dinner:

- 1 turkey hot dog
- green juice



Friday, 2/12/16

Breakfast (you guessed it!):

- 4 spinach raviolis
- 2 pieces bacon
- 2 children's vitamins

Snack

- granola bar

Lunch

- pasta with red sauce

Afternoon snack:

- Way too much assorted Valentine's Day candy

Late afternoon snack:

- Green juice popsicle

Dinner:

- Turkey hot dog

Movie night snack:

- Popcorn (Trader Joe's low fat microwave)

Saturday, 2/12/16

Breakfast:

- Cereal with no milk
- 2 pieces of bacon

Snack:

- green juice popsicle

Lunch:

- Pasta with red sauce

Dinner:

- Turkey hot dog

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Sunday, 2/14/16

Breakfast:

- 2 pieces bacon
- 1 sugared donut

Lunch:

- cereal, no milk
- green juice popsicle

Dinner:

- Spanish rice from Los Tacos (yes, that's the only thing she will eat from our favorite Mexican place!)

Evening treat:

- Girl Scout Cookie (thin mint)

Monday, 2/15/16

Breakfast

- Green juice popsicle
- 2 pieces bacon
- 2 children's vitamins

Lunch

- turkey hot dog

Snack

- pasta with red sauce
- green juice popsicle

Dinner

- Pasta with red sauce

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Frank Fadel Agbomenou, 8, Dakar, Senegal.

Frank lives with his older brother and father, a Human Resources Manager in an apartment in the city of Dakar. Frank would like to see his dad and mum together again but he doesn't think that wish will be fulfilled. Frank cried a couple weeks ago; his mum told him she would take him to the beach but then changed her mind. She's busy, working as a caterer for parties and fancy hotel events. There is almost nothing Frank doesn't like to eat. He eats lots of peanuts from the peanut tree on his terrace. He's especially fond of fish. Frank is an excellent dancer and has mastered summersaults though he prefers watching TV and playing games on his Play Station. The thing that makes him laugh the hardest is when his cousin Coco falls down. Frank dreams of buying a flashy sports car and traveling to Paris. When he grows up, he wants to be a gynecologist.



Photo: Gregg Segal, from *Daily Bread* published by Powerhouse Books, June 2019

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Frank Fadel Agbomenou's Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
21.08.2017	**Breakfast**	Corn flakes au fruits Lait Pain Chocolat Pomme Eau	Tresor Kellogs Bridel Boulangerie Nutella Mineral	1 bol	09:00 AM
	Lunch	Brochette de poisson Riz blanc Julienne de legumes Eau	Maison	1 assiette	12:30 PM
	Snacks	Pain thon mangue Eau	Maison Mineral	1 portion	17:00
	Dinner	Steack frites Salade tomate Yaourt Eau	Maison Cremor Mineral	1 assiette	20:00 PM
22.08.2017	**Breakfast**	Lait Nesquick Pain Chocolat Eau	Bridel Nutella Mineral	1 bol	10:30 AM
	Lunch	Filet de poisson Sauce concasse de tomate Riz blanc Jus Eau	Maison	1 assiette	13:00 PM
	Snacks	Chips Pringles Yaourt Eau	Pringles Cremor Mineral	1 portion	18:00

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	Dinner	Viande hachee Farfalle Fromage Eau	Maison	1 assiette	20:00 PM
23.08.2017	Breakfast	Lait Corn flakes Cookies Jus raisin Eau	Bridel Kellogs Jockers Mineral	1 bol	10:00
	Lunch	Yassa poulet Riz blanc Yaourt Eau		1 assiette	13 :00
	Snack	Tarte passion Jus bissap	Maison	1 portion	17 :30
	Dinner	Cote Dagneau Petit poids Carotte Assiette De fruit Abricot Prune	Maison	1 assiette	20 :30
24.08.2017	Breakfast	Lait Corn flakes Chocolat Jus raisin Eau	Bridel Kellogs Nutella Jockers Mineral	1 bol	09 :30
	Lunch	Riz au poison rouge Melon Eau	Maison	1 assiette	13 :30
	Snacks	Pizza 3 fromage Jus ananas Eau	Galette Pressea Mineral	5 portion	18 :00
	Dinner	Poisson frites Legumes Glace chocolat Eau	Maison	1 assiette	21 :00

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25.08.2017	Breakfast	Corn flakes Lait Pain choco		1 bol	10:00
	Lunch	Crevette Sautees Riz Jus bouye Eau	Maison	1 assiette	12 :00
	Snacks	Cake au fruits sec Pomme rouge Eau	Maison	1 portion	17:30
	Dinner	Pilon de poulet Salade mixte Fromage blanc crouton Eau	Maison	1 assiette	20 :30
	Extra				
26.08.2017	Breakfast	Lait Pain Oeuf sur le plat Ananas Eau	Maison Mineral	1 bol	9 :00
	lunch	Crème champignon Poulet Pomme Sautees Pasteque Eau	Maison	1 assiette	13 :00
	snack	Pain yaourt Epices Lemonade	Cremor	1 portion	17:30
	Dinner	Composition Charcuterie Porc Pomme noisette Eau	3 petit cochon Auchan mineral	1 assiette	20 :30

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Paolo Mendolaro, 9, Belpaso, Sicily, Italy

Paolo and his family of four live in an apartment in Belpasso, a tiny medieval village on the east coast of Sicily founded in 1305. When he steps outside his apartment, Paolo sees the center square and Mother Church of Belpasso with its lava stone staircase and bell tower. Paolo's mom works full time for a cosmetics company, but makes time to prepare homemade meals for her family like Sicilian Cannolo and Pasta alla Norma. Once a week, they buy a roast chicken or go out for pizza, which Paolo loves most of all. Paolo has learned to make his own pizza and pasta as well as biscuits and big donuts. His grandfather had an overflowing garden and Paolo helped harvest eggplants, zucchini, bell peppers, olives, strawberries, peaches, tomatoes, peas and fava beans. During the week that Paolo kept his journal for Daily Bread, he'd been going to the beach with his family and didn't follow as healthy a diet as usual; they often ate fast food. Paolo keeps his parents in his prayers. For his mother, he wishes for a dryer machine and a new truck for his father, a carpenter. If he had enough money, Paolo would buy a Play Station 4, a giant Lego set and, at minimum, a one-week holiday for the whole family.



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Paolo Mendolaro's Food Journal

Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
Monday	Breakfast	Cold peach tea	1 big glass	San Benedett	packaged
	Lunch	Norma Pasta	1 plate		Tomato souce, eggpla
					salt ricotta cheese.
		crisp stick Fish	4	Findus	Fried breaded cod
		Rosted bell pepper	1 plate		
	Snacks	Sandwich	half		Ham
	Dinner	Sandwich	1		
		Rosted bell pepper	1 plate		
		Yellow melon	1 slice		
	Extra				
Tuesday	Breakfast	Cold lemon tea	1 big glass	Coop	packaged
	Lunch	Mozzarella in	3	MD	packed white bread soaked
		carriage			egg and breadcrumbs, fille
		Mixed salad	1		with mozzarella and fried in
					vegetal oil.
	Snacks	Packaged ice	1	Algida	
		cream cone			
	Dinner	Pig meat rolls	6		egg, breadcrumbs, ha
					cheese
		Mixed salad	1		
	Extra	Cold lemon tea	1 big glass	Coop	packaged

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Data	Pasto	Cosa	Quantità	Marca	Ingredienti
Wednesday	Breakfast	Cold lemon tea	1 big glass	Coop	packaged
	Lunch	Sandwiches	2		Milk bread, ham
	Snacks	Sandwich	1		Milk bread, ham
	Dinner	Cutlet	1 slice		Meat, egg, breadcrumbs, grana cheese, black pepper, parsley.
		Salad	1		Cherry tomato
	Extra	Cold peach tea	2 glasses	San Benedett	packaged
Thursday	Breakfast	Almod milk	1 glass	MD	
	Lunch	Mc Donald's Menù:			
		Sandwich hamburg	1		
		Chips	1 medium		
		Coca cola	1 big glass		
	Snacks	Packaged ice cream cone	1	Algida	
	Dinner	White rice sala	1 plate		White rice with "condiriso", Tuna, corn. *Condiriso is an industrial preparation with mixed vegetables, sugar, vegetal o
	Extra				

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Date	Meal	Item	Amount	Brand	Notes
Friday	Breakfast	Almond milk	1 glass	MD	
	Lunch	White rice salad	1		Same as Thursday evening
		Meatballs with	2		Meat, eggs, breadcrumbs, salt,
		tomato souce			black pepper, tomato souce,
					fried onion, salt.
	Snacks	Packaged ice	1	Algida	
		cream cone			
	Dinner				
		Sandwich	1		ham, mozzarella chees, tomato,
					melted cheese.
	Extra	Ace juice	1	MD	
Saturday	Breakfast	Ace juice	1	MD	
	Lunch	Pasta	1	Divella	Brocken spaghetti, long zucchini
					Leaves, onion, cherry tomatoes,
		Meatballs with			olive oil.
		tomato souce	2		Same as Friday
	Snacks	Ace juice	1 glass	MD	
		Sandwich	half		with salami
	Dinner	Pizza	1		Tomato souce and mozzarella
	Extra				

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Data	Pasto	Cosa	Quantità	Marca	Ingredienti
Sunday	Breakfast	Croissant	1		Milk custard
	Lunch	Sandwich	1		ham and melted cheese
	Snacks	Fruit juice	1 brik	MD	Pear
	Dinner	Spaghetti	1 plate	Divella	Clams, garlic, tomato, parsley,oil
	Extra	Cold peach tea	2 glasses	San Benedett	packaged

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Task 3-1 Creating Food Journals – Blank Journal

Name			Age			
Date & time	**Meal**	**Item & ingredients**	**Amount**	**Brand**	**Notes**	**Food groups** (Complete in Task 3-3)
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					

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	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					

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Task 3-2. Collecting Food Journals—Blank Journal

Name			Age			
Date & time	**Meal**	**Item & ingredients**	**Amount**	**Brand**	**Notes**	**Food groups** (Complete in Task 3-3)
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					

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	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					
	Breakfast					
	Lunch					
	Snacks					
	Dinner					
	Extra					

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Task 3-3. Understanding and Analyzing Food Groups—Food Group Card Game

1. Cut out the deck of cards.
2. Shuffle the cards and place them in a stack with the picture side down.
3. This game can be played with two or more players.

The Cards

The card pack includes 52 cards total. Forty of the cards are broken into the following food group categories, numbered with a value of one through eight.

- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Protein
- Dairy
- Grains

The remaining 12 cards are labeled Junk Food and have a value of 10. The number on the Junk Food cards is only for scoring purposes, not game play.

Object of the Game

The goal is to be the first player to get rid of all your cards.

The Deal

1. Deal five cards face down, one at a time, to each player, beginning with the player to the left of the dealer.
2. Place the remaining cards is face down in the center of the table to form the stock.
3. The dealer turns over the top card from the stock stack and places it face up next to the stock. This is the starter pile. If a Junk Food card is turned, stick it back into the stock at a random location and turn up another card.

The Play

1. Starting to the dealer's left, each player must place one card face up on the starter pile. Each card played (other than a Junk Food card) must match either the food group (Fruits, Vegetables, Protein, Dairy, Grains) or the number on the card that was just played.

For example, if the card on the starter pile is Fruit (4), you can play either another Fruit card with any number on it, or you can play a card from another food group that has the number 4, such as Protein (4).

2. If any player unable to play a card from their hand, they draw a card from the top of the stock. If this card can be played on the starter pile, then it should be played and the turn is complete. If the drawn card cannot be played, the player keeps it and it's the next player's turn.
3. Junk Food cards are wild and can be played at any time. However, when a Junk Food card is played, the player must then draw two cards from the stock pile and keep them in their hand. Their turn is over. The next player then gets to choose any card they would like to play on top of the Junk Food card in the starter pile, and play continues.

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4. If someone is unable to play and draws a Junk Food card from the top of the stock, they may immediately play it, but must then draw two additional cards from the stock and their turn is done. They can also choose to hold the Junk Food card in their hand, not play it, and their turn is complete.
5. Play continues until a player gets rid of all of their cards.
6. If the stock pile runs out before that happens, leave the top card from the starter pile on the table and reshuffle the rest of the starter pile to make a new stock pile. Continue play until one player uses all of their cards.
7. All players then score their hands, as described below. Use the score card to keep track of your scores.
8. Play another round.
9. After the desired number of rounds are played, add up the total score for each player. The player with the lowest total score is the winner.

Scoring

The player who is the first to get rid of all their cards ends the round and gets zero points for that round. The remaining players in that round count the total value of the cards remaining in their hand, using the number values (one through eight) on each card. All Junk Food cards have a value of 10 points.

Player	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Game total

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Math Connection

Graph the score data.

- Create a line graph with round numbers on the X axis and points per round on the Y axis.
- Create a bar graph with players on the X axis and game total points on the Y axis. Develop a way to mark or color each bar to include the individual round scores for each person.
- Design your own graph to visualize the data.

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1

DAIRY



Blue Cheese

2

DAIRY



Camel Milk

3

DAIRY



Cow Milk

4

DAIRY



Queso Fresco

5

DAIRY



Yogurt

6

DAIRY



Kefir

7

DAIRY



Swiss Cheese

8

DAIRY



Goat Milk

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1

FRUITS



Apple

2

FRUITS



Aronia

3

FRUITS



Currant

4

FRUITS



Fig

5

FRUITS



Kiwi

6

FRUITS



Orange

7

FRUITS



Papaya

8

FRUITS



Pear

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1

GRAINS



Amaranth

2

GRAINS



Barley

3

GRAINS



Black Rice

4

GRAINS



Brown Rice

5

GRAINS



Buckwheat

6

GRAINS



Oats

7

GRAINS



Spelt

8

GRAINS



Teff

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1

PROTEIN



Beans

2

PROTEIN



Clam

3

PROTEIN



Crickets

4

PROTEIN



Hazelnuts

5

PROTEIN



Lentils

6

PROTEIN



Mealworms

7

PROTEIN



Sardines

8

PROTEIN



Tofu

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1

VEGETABLES



Arugula

2

VEGETABLES



Beet

3

VEGETABLES



Broccoli

4

VEGETABLES



Carrot

5

VEGETABLES



Garlic

6

VEGETABLES



Green Beans

7

VEGETABLES



Lettuce

8

VEGETABLES



Onion

10

JUNK FOOD



Cheesy Puffs

10

JUNK FOOD



Donut

10

JUNK FOOD



Chocolate Cake

10

JUNK FOOD



Cookies

10

JUNK FOOD



French Fries

10

JUNK FOOD



Sugary Drink

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10

JUNK FOOD



Cheesy Puffs

10

JUNK FOOD



Donut

10

JUNK FOOD



Chocolate Cake

10

JUNK FOOD



Cookies

10

JUNK FOOD



French Fries

10

JUNK FOOD



Sugary Drink

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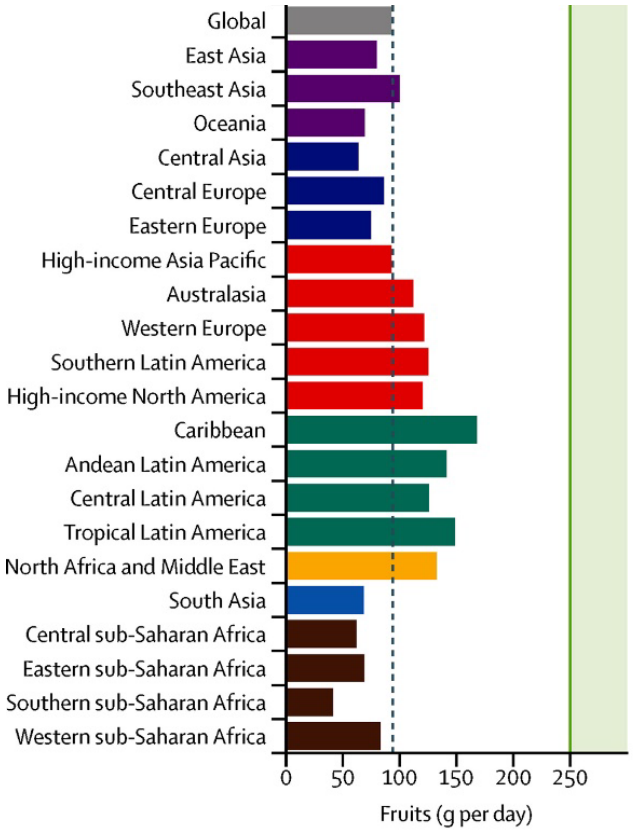
Task 3-3. Exploring and Analyzing Food Groups

Global Food Group Consumption Data

Source: Health Effects of Dietary Risks in 195 Countries, 1990–2017: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 *The Lancet*
DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

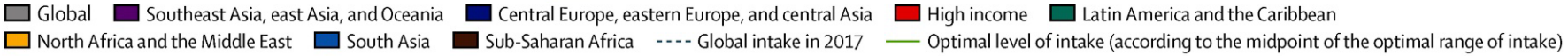
Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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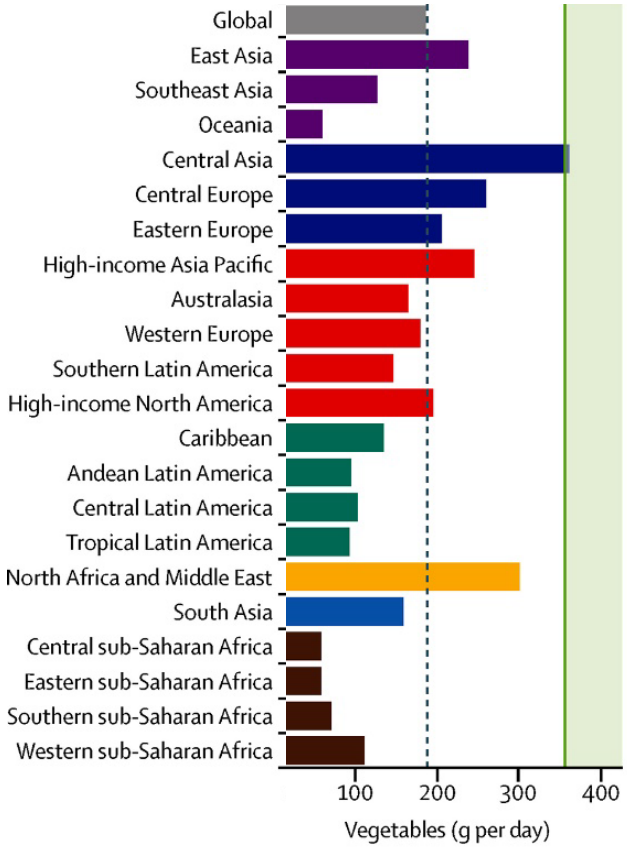
Global Fruit Intake

1. What is the optimal level of fruit intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global fruit intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest fruit intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest fruit intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for fruit intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for fruit intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for fruit intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Vegetable Intake

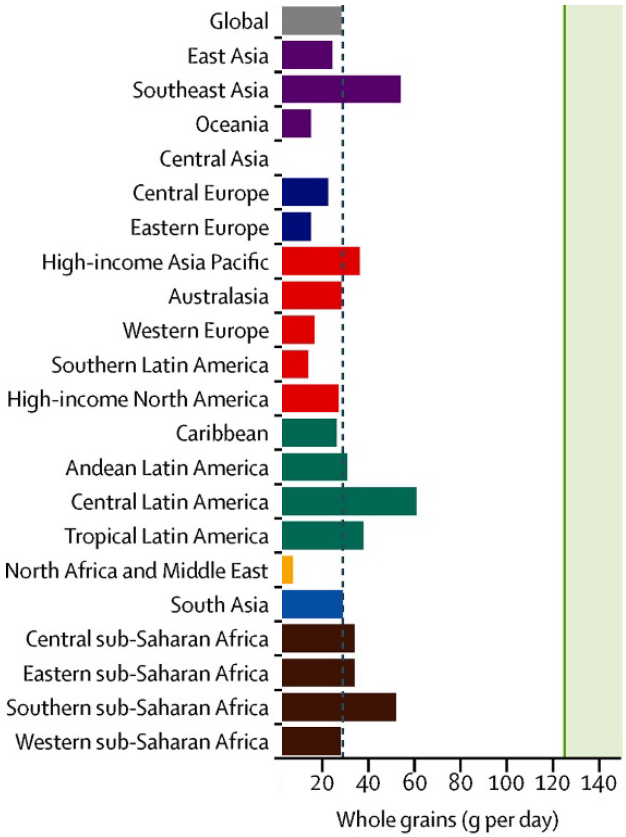
1. What is the optimal level of vegetable intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global vegetable intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest vegetable intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest vegetable intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for vegetable intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for vegetable intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for vegetable intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Global | Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania | Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia | High income | Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa and the Middle East | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Global intake in 2017 | Optimal level of intake (according to the midpoint of the optimal range of intake)

Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Whole Grains Intake



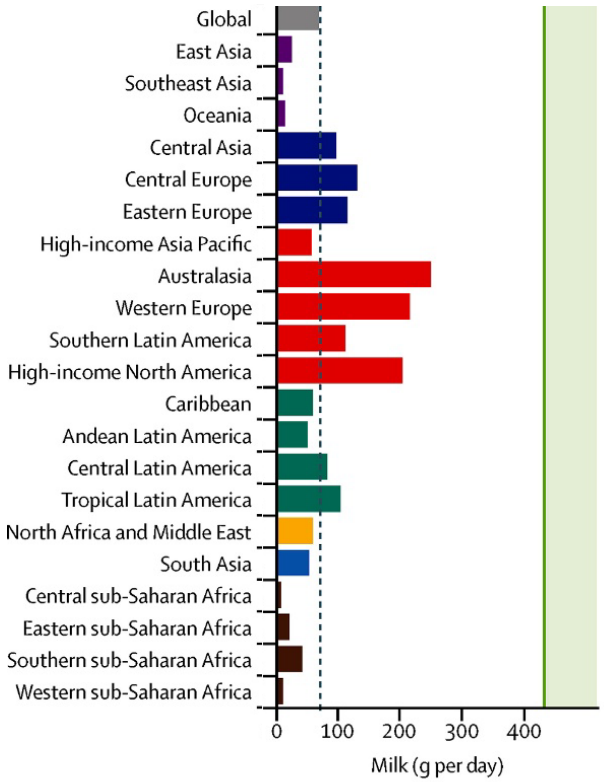
1. What is the optimal level of whole grains intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global whole grains intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest whole grain intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest whole grain intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for whole grain intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for whole grain intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for whole grain intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Global | Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania | Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia | High income | Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa and the Middle East | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Global intake in 2017 | Optimal level of intake (according to the midpoint of the optimal range of intake)

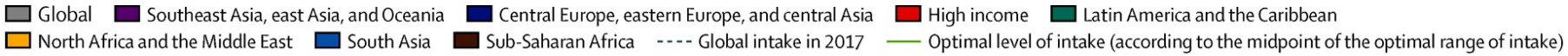
Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Dairy Milk Intake



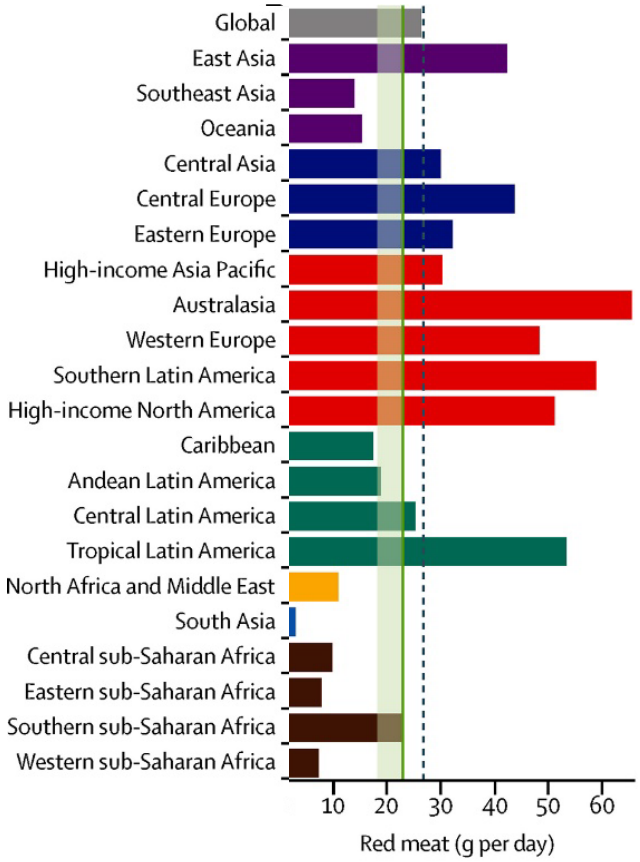
1. What is the optimal level of milk intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global milk intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest milk intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest milk intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for milk intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for milk intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for milk intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Red Meat Protein Intake



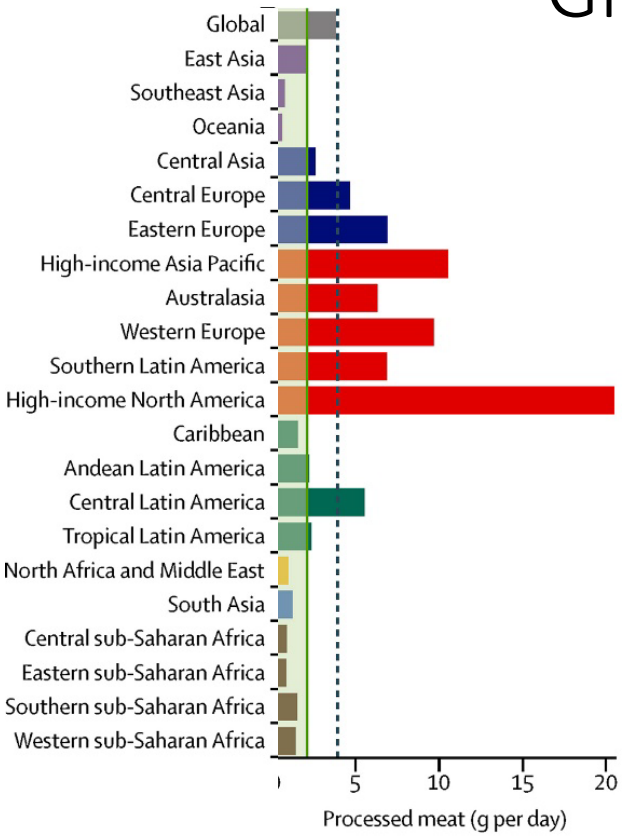
1. What is the optimal level of red meat intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global read meat intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest red meat intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest red meat intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for red meat intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for red meat intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for red meat intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Global | Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania | Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia | High income | Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa and the Middle East | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Global intake in 2017 | Optimal level of intake (according to the midpoint of the optimal range of intake)

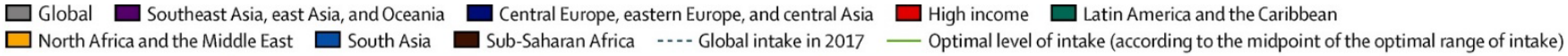
Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Processed Meat Protein Intake



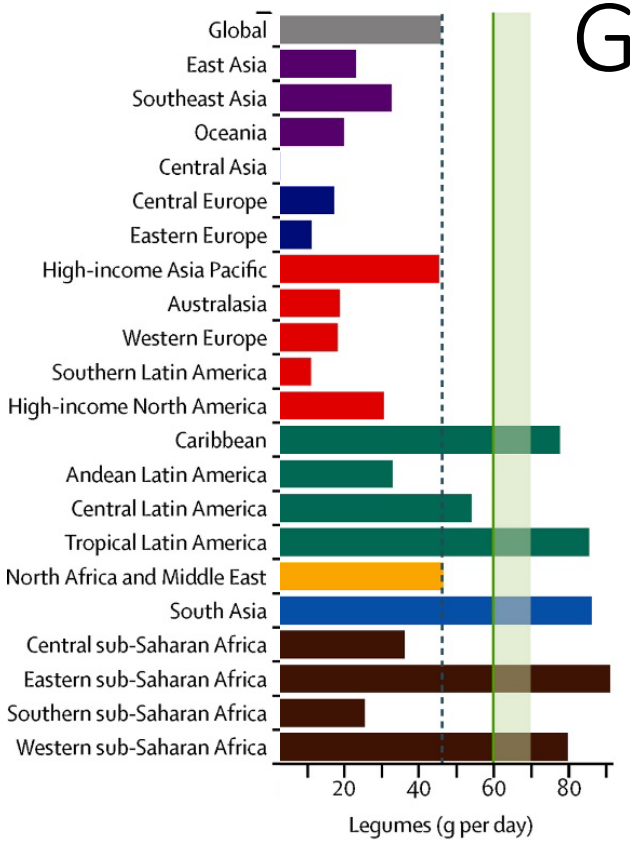
1. What is the optimal level of processed meat intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global processed meat intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest processed meat intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest processed meat intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for processed meat intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for processed meat intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for processed meat intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



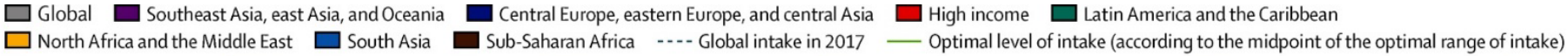
Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Legumes Protein Intake



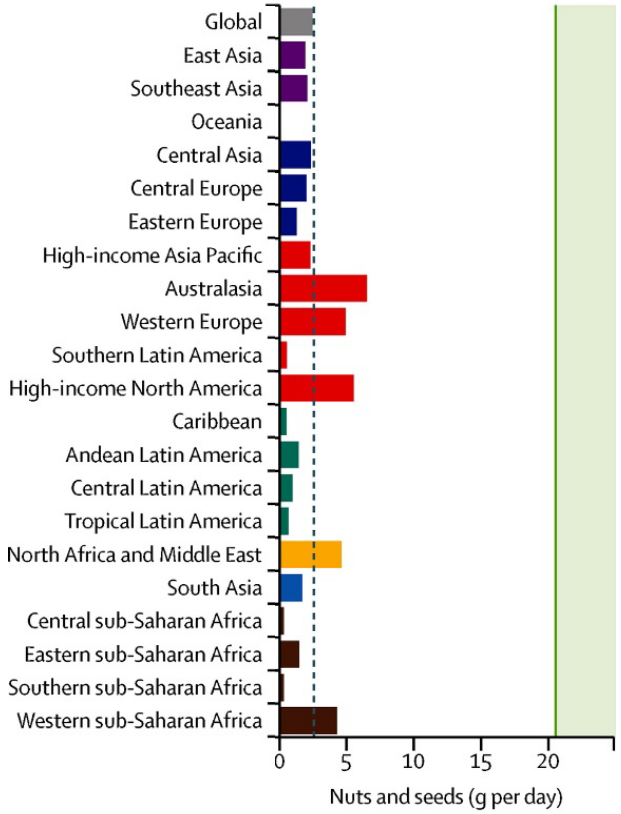
1. What is the optimal level of legumes intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global legume intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest legume intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest legume intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for legume intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for legume intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for legume intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Nuts and Seeds Protein Intake

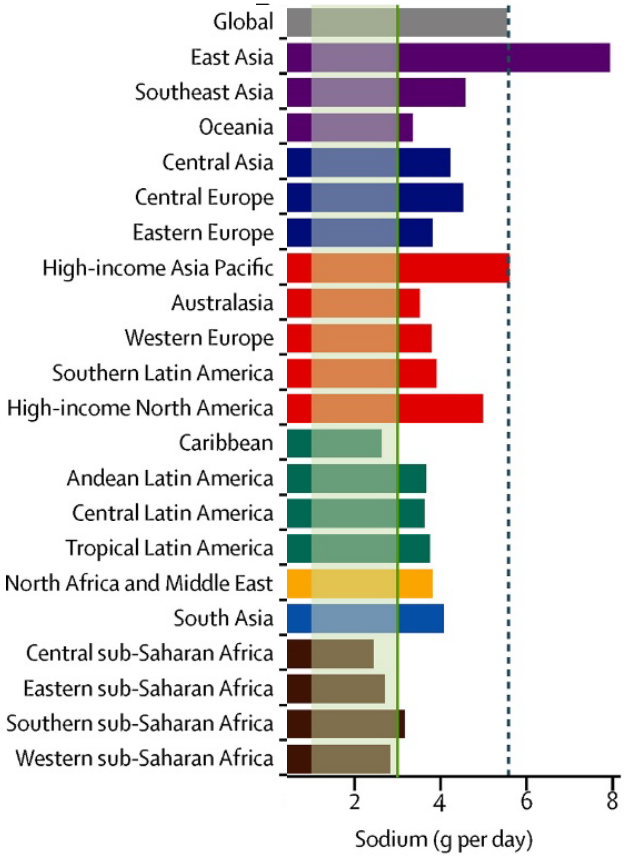


1. What is the optimal level of nuts and seeds intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global nuts and seeds intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest nuts and seeds intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest nuts and seeds intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for nuts and seeds intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for nuts and seeds intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for nuts and seeds intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Global | Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania | Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia | High income | Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa and the Middle East | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Global intake in 2017 | Optimal level of intake (according to the midpoint of the optimal range of intake)

Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Sodium Intake

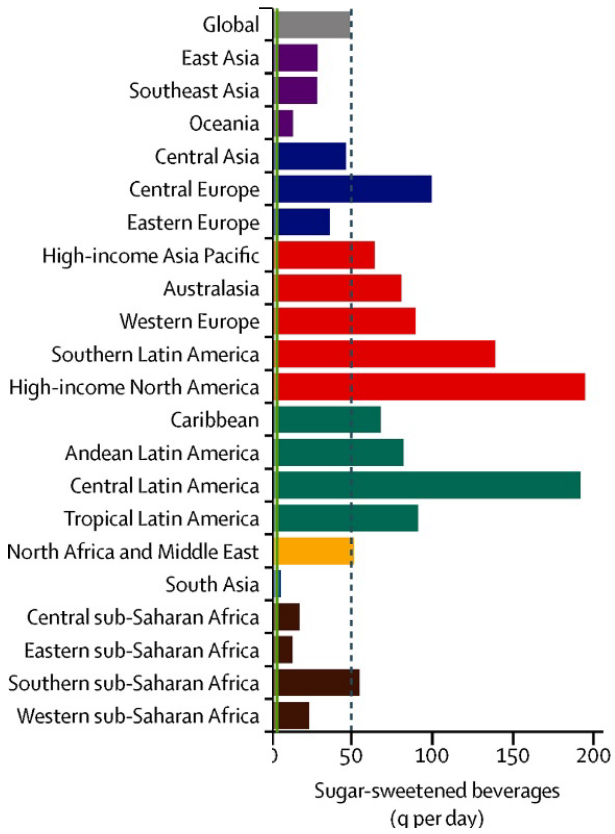
1. What is the optimal level of sodium intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global sodium intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest sodium intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest sodium intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for sodium intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for sodium intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for sodium intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Global | Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania | Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia | High income | Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa and the Middle East | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Global intake in 2017 | Optimal level of intake (according to the midpoint of the optimal range of intake)

Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

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Global Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Intake



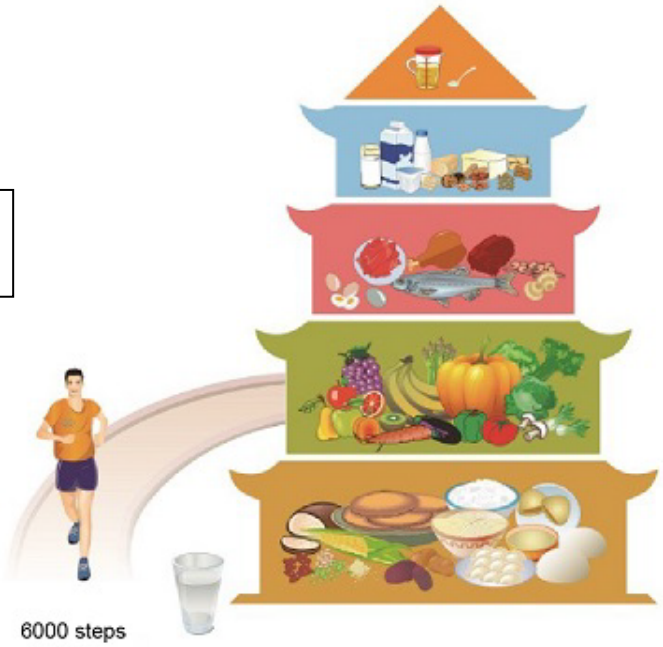
1. What is the optimal level of sugar-sweetened beverage intake per day for good health?
2. What was the global sugar-sweetened beverage intake in 2017 per day?
3. Which regions have the highest sugar-sweetened beverage intake? Why do you think that might be?
4. Which regions have the lowest sugar-sweetened beverage intake? Why do you think that might be?
5. Do any regions meet the daily optimal level for sugar-sweetened beverage intake?
6. Do any regions exceed the optimal level for sugar-sweetened beverage intake?
7. Are any regions below the optimal level for sugar-sweetened beverage intake?
8. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Global | Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania | Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia | High income | Latin America and the Caribbean
North Africa and the Middle East | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | ---- Global intake in 2017 | — Optimal level of intake (according to the midpoint of the optimal range of intake)

Source: *Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. The Lancet* DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)

Task 3-4. Assessing Food Guidelines

China

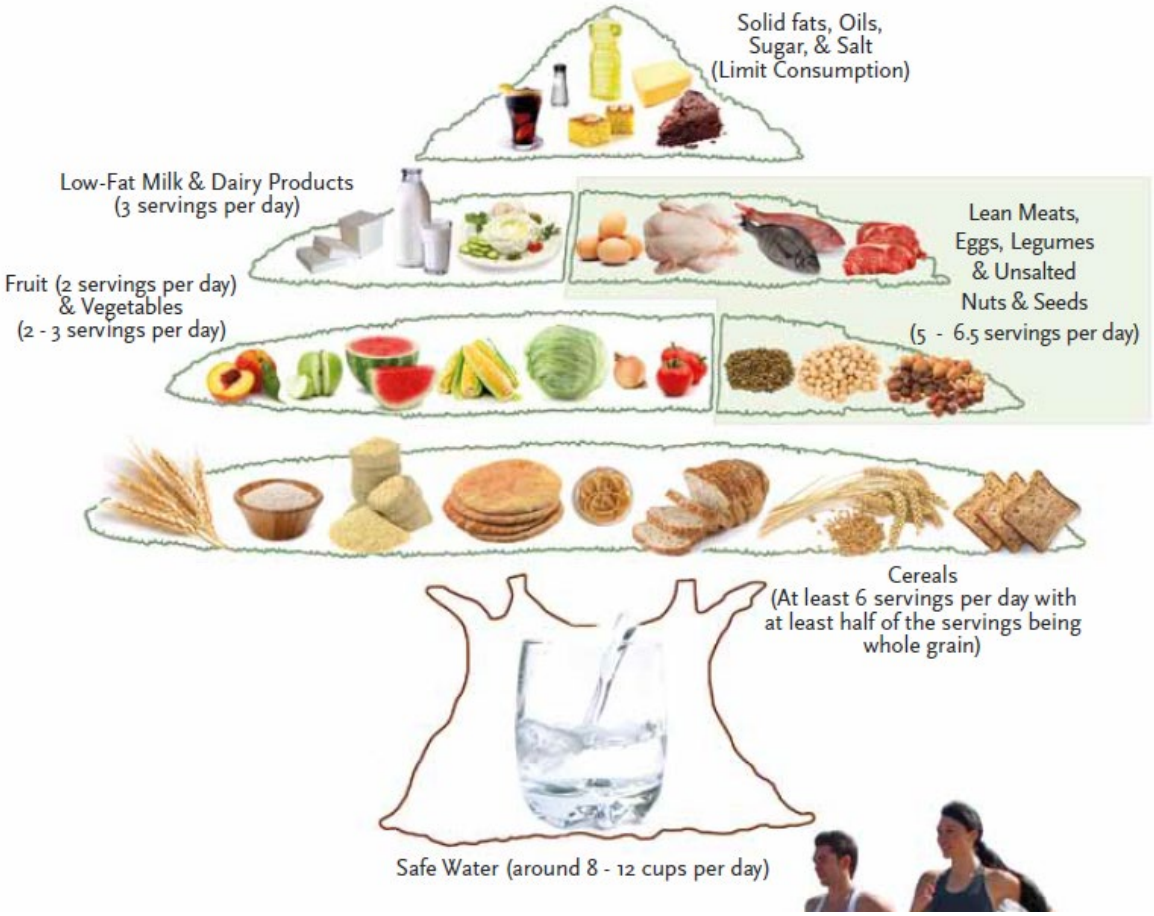


6000 steps per day

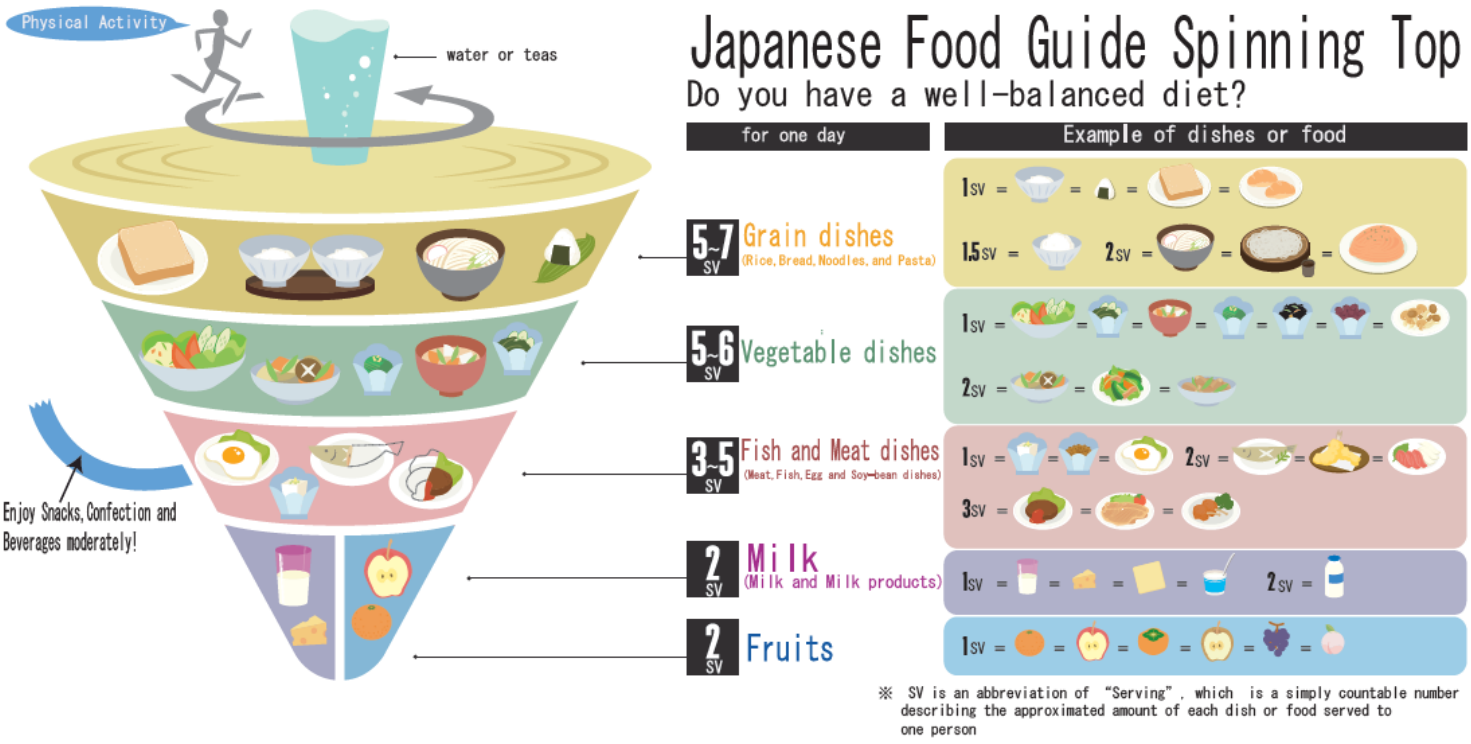
Salt	<6 grams
Oil	25~30 grams
Milk and dairy products	300 grams
Legumes and nuts	25~35 grams
Meat and poultry	40~75 grams
Seafood	40~75 grams
Eggs	40~50 grams
Vegetables	300~500 grams
Fruit	200~350 grams
Cereals and tubers	250~400 grams
Wholemeal and multigrain	50~150 grams
Tubers	50~100 grams
Water	1500~1700 millilitres

http://www.cnsoc.org

Lebanon



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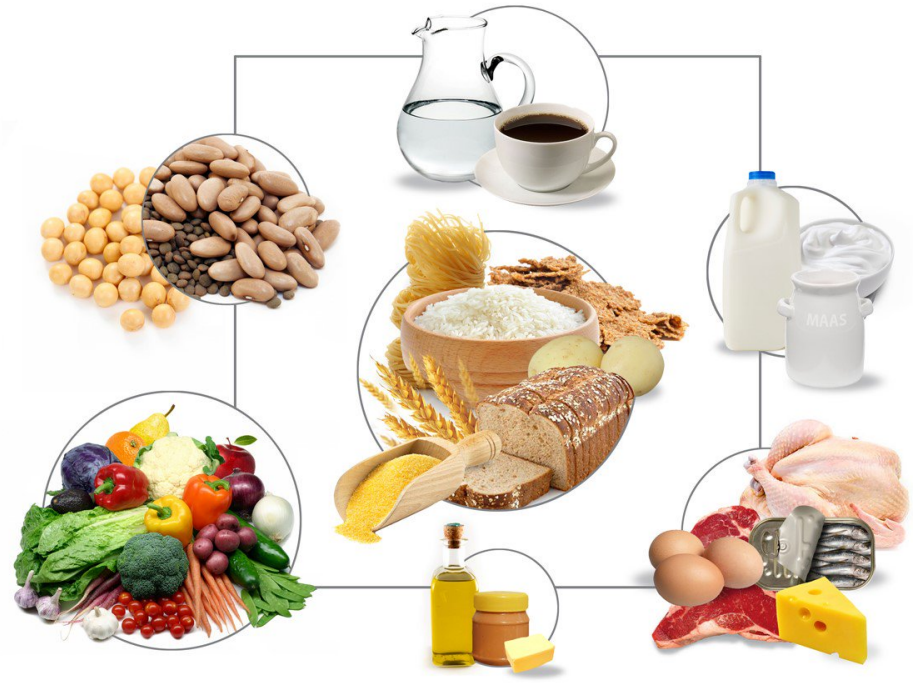


India



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South Africa



Australia

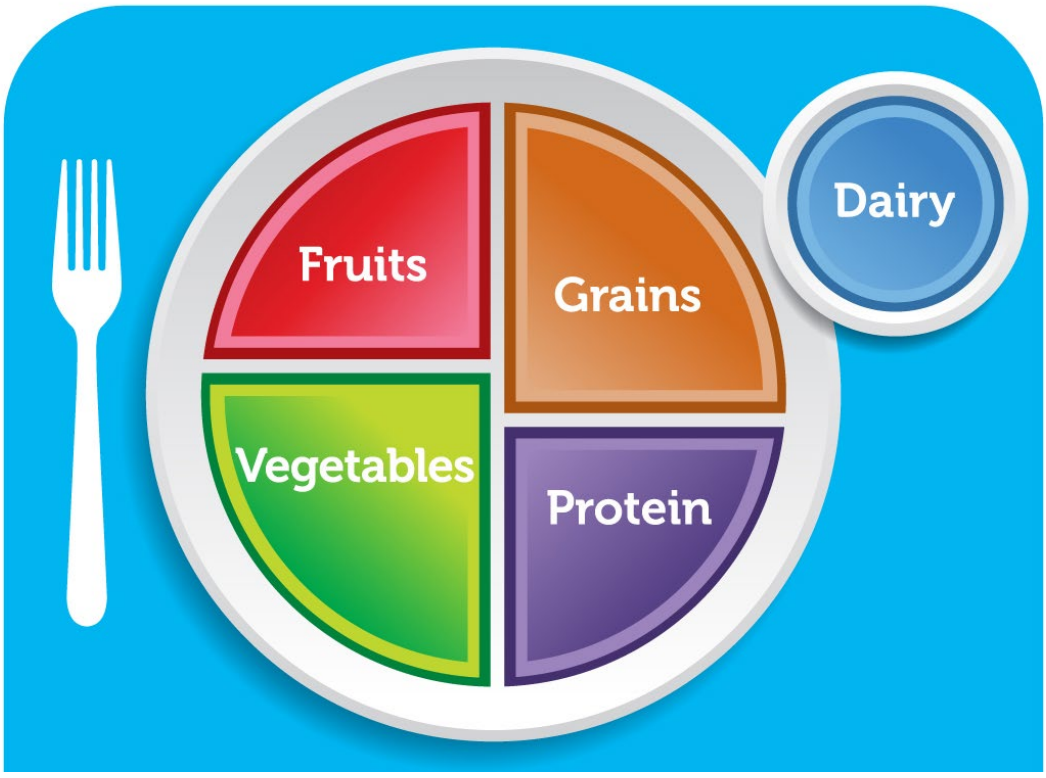


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Argentina



USA

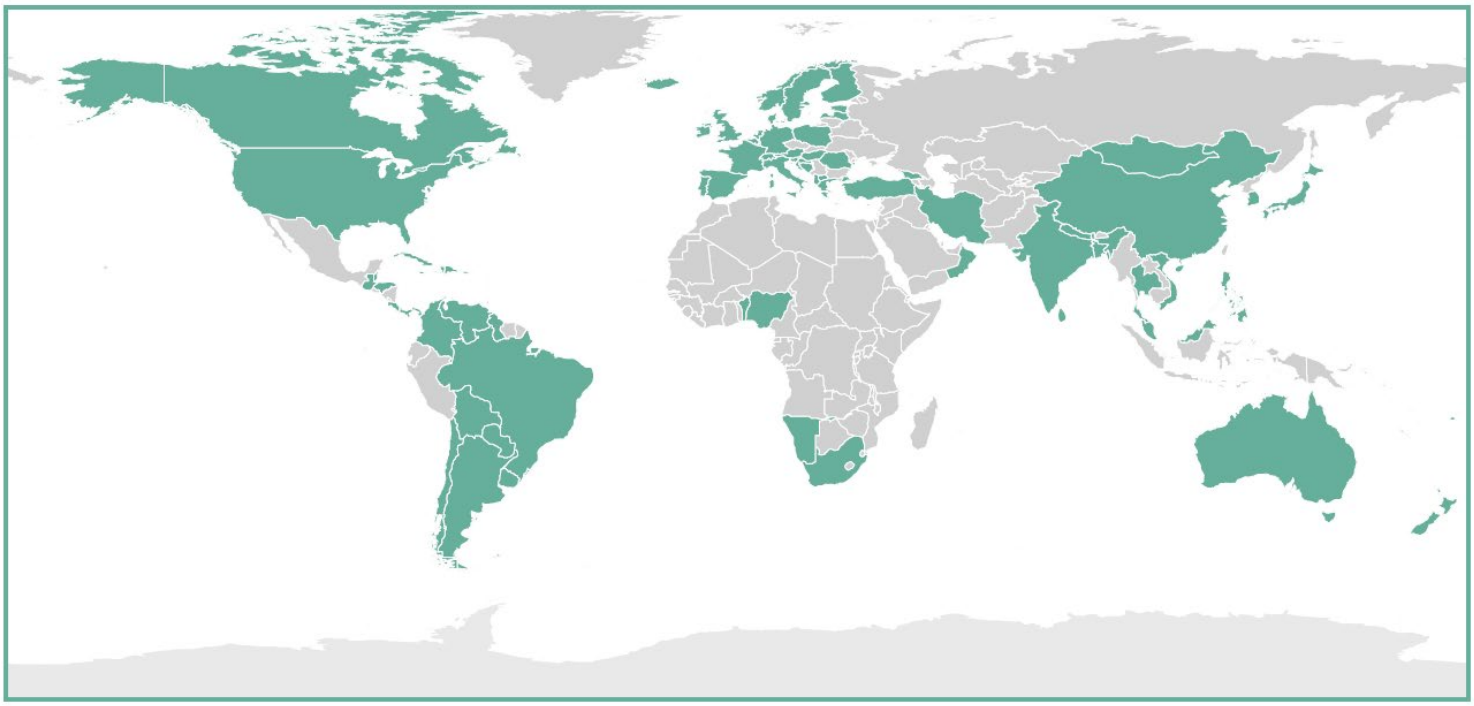


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A helpful link to locate food guidelines from your country:

http://www.fao.org/nutrition/education/food-dietary-guidelines/en/

Figure 1: Map showing (in green) the 83 countries with dietary guidelines included in this analysis.



Green: Country has nutritional guidelines
Grey: Country does not have nutritional guidelines
Source: Plates, pyramids, planet: Developments in national healthy and sustainable dietary guidelines: a state of play assessment; Carlos Gonzalez Fisher & Tara Garnett; Food Climate Research Network, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2016)

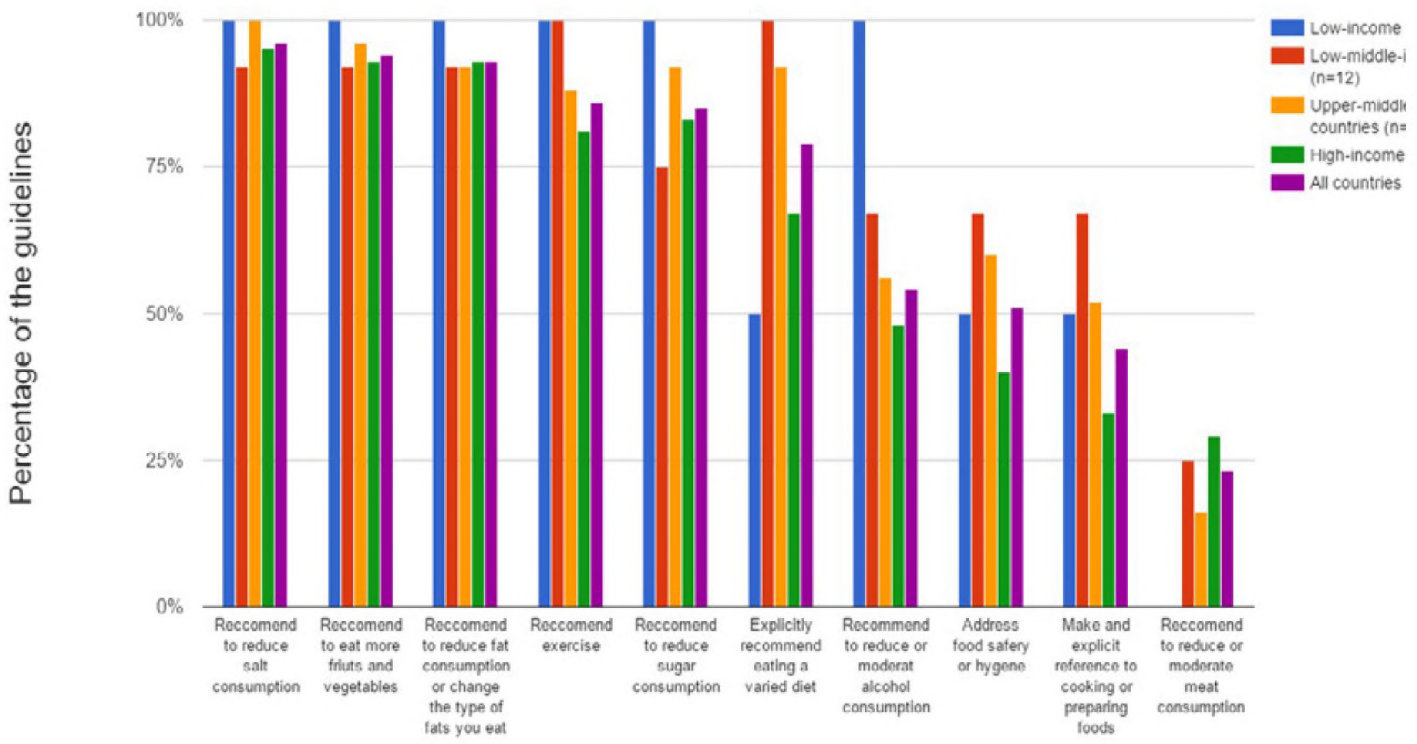
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Table 2: Classification of the countries with and without dietary guidelines, according to their income level (following the classification by the World Bank).

	Total	With guidelines
Low-income countries	31	2 (6%)
Low-middle-income countries	51	12 (24%)
Upper-middle-income countries	53	26 (45%)
High-income countries	80	43 (53%)
All countries	215	83 (38%)

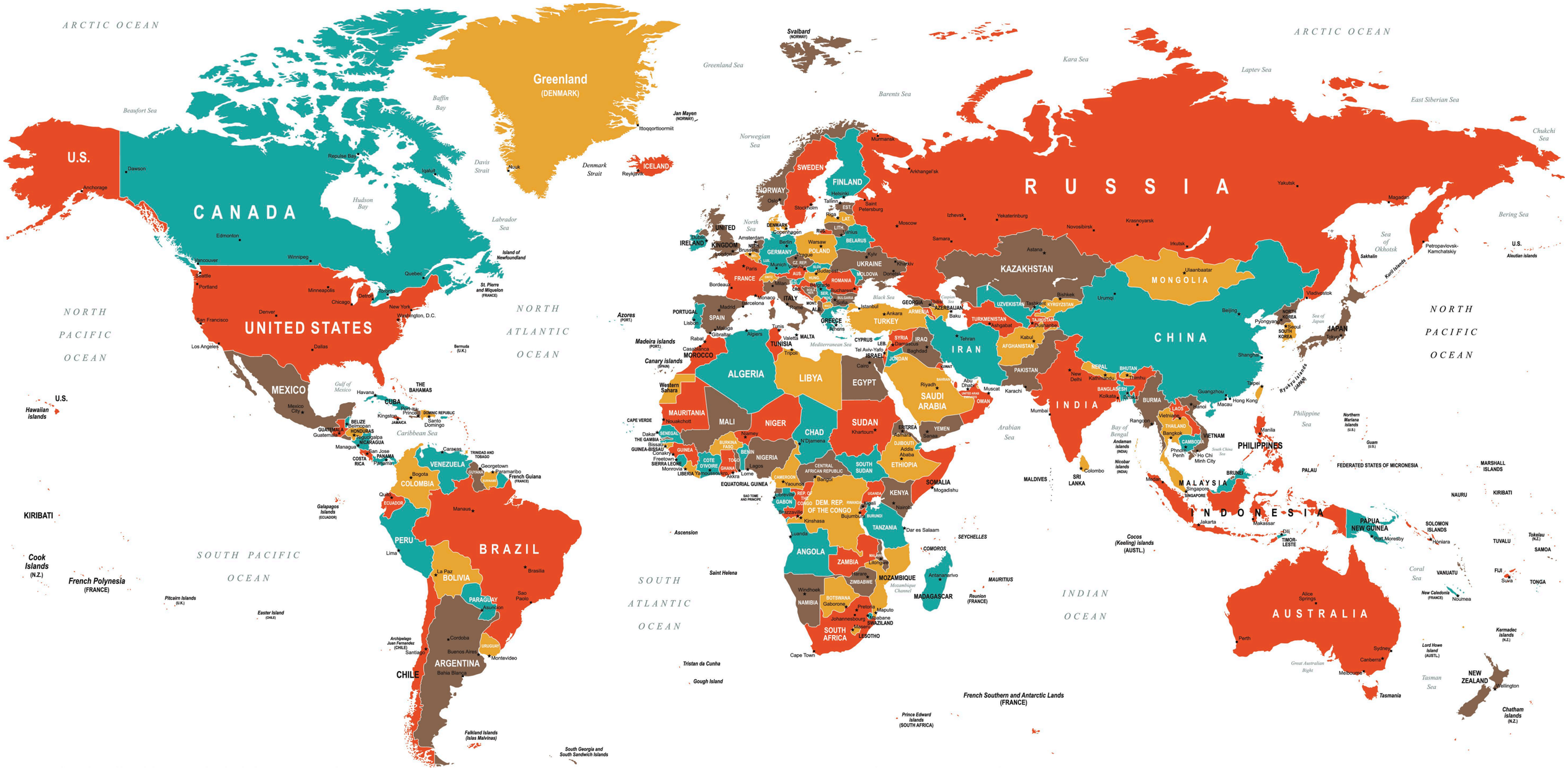
Source: Plates, pyramids, planet: Developments in national healthy and sustainable dietary guidelines: a state of play assessment; Carlos Gonzalez Fisher & Tara Garnett; Food Climate Research Network, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2016)

Figure 2: Summary of the most common messages in the guidelines by income level.



Source: Plates, pyramids, planet: Developments in national healthy and sustainable dietary guidelines: a state of play assessment; Carlos Gonzalez Fisher & Tara Garnett; Food Climate Research Network, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2016)

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Soure: GettyImages/dikobraziy

Task 3-5. Estimating Portion Size and Serving Size

Portions and Servings: What's the Difference?
A **portion** is the amount of food you choose to eat for a meal or snack. It can be big or small—you decide.
A **serving** is a measured amount of food or drink, such as one slice of bread or one cup (8 ounces) of milk.

Many foods that are packaged or sold as a single *portion* actually contain several *servings*. Packaged foods are required to a Nutrition Facts label that tells you the number of servings in the container. You'll find it on the back of a can or bag or the side of a box. Different kinds of products have different serving sizes. Serving sizes could be measured in many different units, such as cups, ounces, grams, pieces, slices, or numbers (such as three crackers).

Look at the Nutrition Facts label on a 20-ounce soda (usually consumed as one portion). It says the bottle has 2.5 servings in it. A 3-ounce bag of potato chips, which some would consider a single portion, contains three servings.

Depending on how much you choose to eat, your portion size may or may not match the serving size. Remember, portion size is how much food you choose to eat at one time—whether you are eating in a restaurant, from a packaged meal, or at home. A serving size is a measured amount of food with a known amount of nutritional value. Knowing the nutritional value in a serving size can help you decide how large or small of a portion is appropriate to each in a day. However, a serving size on a Nutrition Facts label may be more or less than the amount you should eat, depending on your age, weight, whether you are male or female, and how active you are.

In this activity, you will learn how to estimate the portion size of some foods and compare it to a suggested serving size. You will then calibrate a measuring tool, your hand, that you can use to make approximate portion and serving size measurements in your daily life.

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Lebanon Food Guidelines—Serving Size Recommendations

Table 3.1	Recommended Intakes and Examples of Serving Sizes of Each of the Five Food Groups
Recommended Intakes of the Five Food Groups (based on a 2,000 calorie diet)	**Examples of One Serving of Each of the Food Groups**
Cereals and grains (at least 6 servings per day, with at least ½ being whole-grain)	• ¼ big loaf of Arabic whole-wheat pita bread • 1 slice of whole-wheat loaf (toast) bread • ½ cup cooked 'Burghul', whole wheat, brown rice, whole-wheat pasta or noodles • 1 cup ready-to-eat breakfast cereal (unsweetened)
Fruit (2 servings per day)	• 1 small apple • 1 large banana, orange, or peach • ½ cup dried fruit (dates, prunes, raisins, apricots) • 1 cup fresh fruit juice
Vegetables (2 - 3 servings per day)	• 1 cup raw vegetables • 2 cups raw green leafy vegetables • 1 cup cooked vegetables • 1 cup vegetable juice
Low-fat milk and dairy products (3 servings per day)	• 1 cup liquid milk or yogurt • 3 tablespoons powdered milk • 45 g white cheese • 1 cup milk-based pudding such as 'Mhalbiyeh', 'Sahlab' or 'Riz Bi Halib' • 8 tablespoons 'Labneh'
Protein-rich foods (5 - 6.5 servings per day)	• 30 g cooked lean red meat or white meat (poultry or fish) • 1 whole egg or 1.5 egg whites • ¼ cup legumes (beans, lentils, peas) • 15 g unsalted nuts or seeds

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For this part of the activity, the team should use the Lebanon food guidelines as a reference.

1. Look at the number of total servings of each food group recommended to eat per day.
    - Cereals and grains
    - Fruit
    - Vegetables
    - Low-fat milk and dairy products
    - Protein-rich foods
2. Look over the examples of foods and amounts that equal one serving for each food group.
3. Calculate the total amount of each food you would need to eat to fulfill the daily requirements for that food group.

    For example, if one slice of whole wheat loaf (toast) bread equals one serving, how many slices of bread would you need to eat in a day to meet your total daily recommended cereals and grains intake?

    1 slice of whole wheat bread = 1 serving

    Recommended daily intake for cereals and grains = 6 servings

    1 slice x 6 = 6 slices of bread

    - How many apples would you need to eat to meet your daily recommended fruit needs?
    - How many cups of yogurt would you need to eat to meet your daily recommended dairy needs?
    - How many cups of green leafy vegetables would you need to eat to meet your daily recommended vegetable needs?
    - How many cups of legumes would you need to eat to meet your daily recommended protein needs?

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Estimating and Calibrating a Serving and Portion Measuring Tool

In this part of the activity the team members will estimate a portion of food that is equal to different serving sizes of various foods. Then you will use a measuring tool (cup, spoon, scale) to compare your estimate to the actual amount. Then each team member will calibrate their hand to be a measuring tool for each of these serving size measurements. Your hand can then be used whenever you need to approximate the number of servings in a portion of food you are eating.

Materials

- Food measuring spoons/cups/devices used for cooking
- Balance, scale, or other device to measure the weight of food items (if available)
- Plates, bowls, or cups to measure foods onto
- Suggested foods to measure out (but use whatever is available):
  - Uncooked or cooked rice
  - Uncooked or cooked beans
  - Nuts or seeds
  - Dried fruit
  - Raw vegetables or fruit, such as carrots or apples
  - Leafy greens, such as lettuce or spinach
  - Milk
  - Cheese

Procedure

This activity is best done as individuals or in small groups, depending on the amount of materials available.

1. **Estimate one portion.** Without using any measuring devices, fill a plate/bowl/cup with a portion of each food item provided that you think equals one serving size as indicated in the Lebanon food guidelines. For example, one serving is equal to:
   - 1 cup raw vegetables
   - 2 cups leafy greens

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- ½ cup cooked rice
- ¼ cup uncooked rice
- ½ cup dried fruit
- ¼ uncooked beans
- ½ cooked beans
- 1 cup milk
- 15 grams nuts/seeds
- 45 grams cheese

2. **Measure your estimated portion.** Use the appropriate measuring device to measure your estimated portion for each item. Use the data table to document how close your estimated portion was to the actual serving size. For example, you could mark it as smaller, equal, or larger than a serving size. (So if you measure your estimated portion amount and find it was smaller than the actual serving size measurement, mark it as smaller. If you measure your estimated portion amount and find it was larger than the actual serving size measurement, mark it as larger.)

- Using the data you collected, how did your portion estimates compare to the actual serving size measured amounts?
- Does the data show that you are more likely to underestimate or overestimate serving sizes when taking a portion of food?

Food item	One serving size amount	Estimated measurement comparison

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3. **Calibrate your hand.** Now you will calibrate your hand to be an approximate serving size measuring tool.
    a. One food item at a time, measure out onto a plate one serving size of each of the foods you have available. For example, one serving is equal to:

- 1 cup raw vegetables
- 2 cups leafy greens
- ½ cup cooked rice
- ¼ cup uncooked rice
- ½ cup dried fruit
- ¼ uncooked beans
- ½ cooked beans
- 1 cup milk
- 15 grams nuts/seeds
- 45 grams cheese

    b. Take your fingers and/or entire hand and shape it into the approximate size of one serving of the food item. Determine how much or what part of your hand could represent one serving size of that food item.

- For example, your hand in a fist shape could be about the same size as one serving of milk. Or your pointer finger could be about the size of one serving of cheese.
- You can also use the surface area of your open or cupped hand. For example, one serving of rice or beans covers how much of your open or cupped hand?

    c. Use the data table and hand calibration icons to develop a hand calibration symbol and description for the different food item serving sizes.

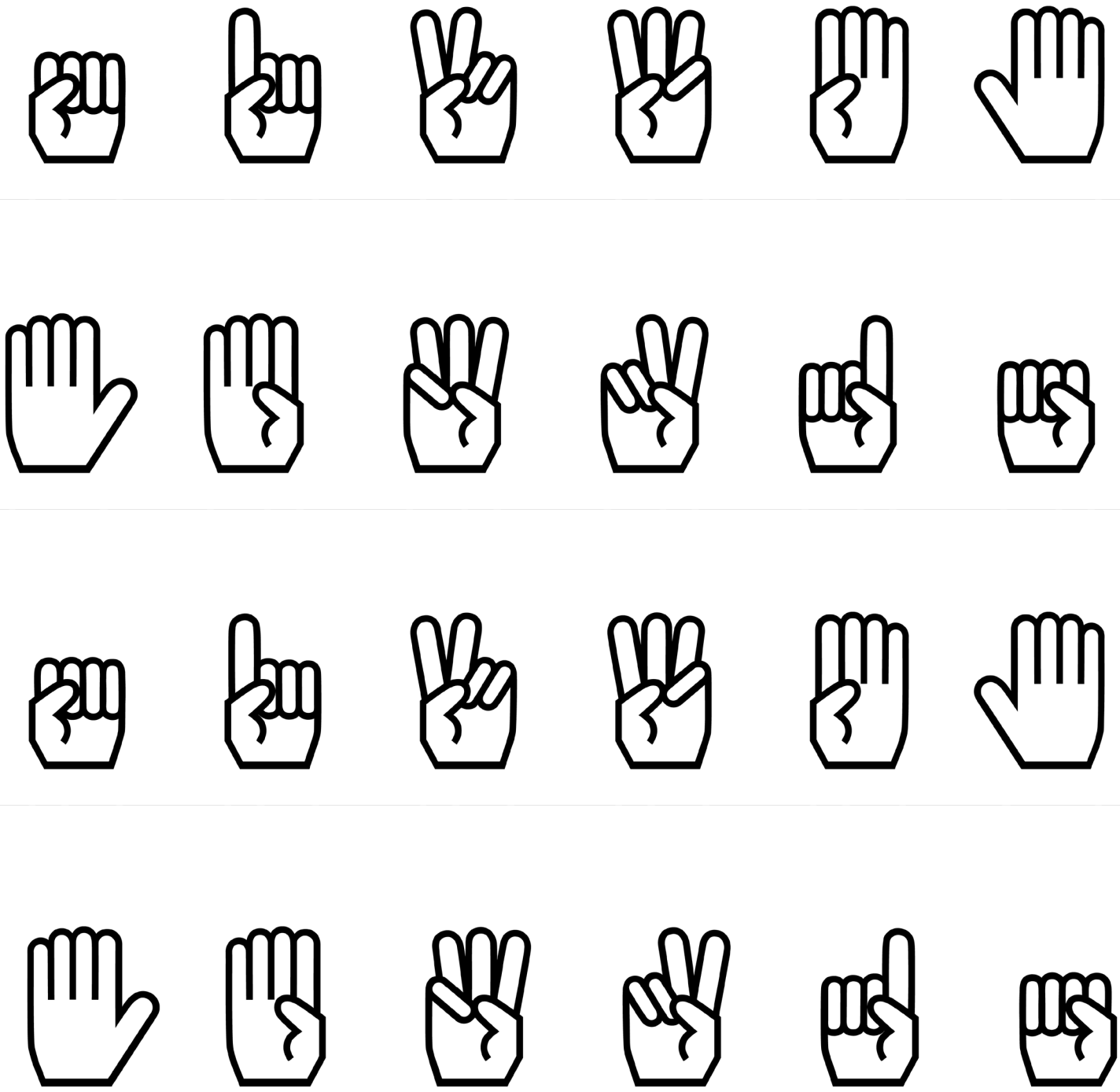
- The hand calibration icons can be cut out, drawn on, or parts can be colored or circled to represent different amounts.
- If cut out, stick them to the data table.

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4. **Test your tool.** Team members will now test out their set of hand symbols and use the data to further calibrate their hand symbols.
    a. Without the rest of the team seeing, have one team member measure out a known portion of various food items. This portion should be more or less than one serving. Do not share the exact portion size with the people testing their hand symbols.
    b. Have the other team members use their data table and hand symbols to measure these portions of food. These team members are using their hand symbols to figure out the approximate number of servings in that portion.
    c. Document this measurement on your data table.
    d. After all food items have been measured with your hand symbols, have the person running the test reveal the exact measured amounts of each item.
    e. Compare and contrast your hand serving size measurements with the actual measurements.
    f. Based on the data, adjust or further calibrate your hand symbols to be more accurate.

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Hand Calibration Icons



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Hand Calibration Data Table

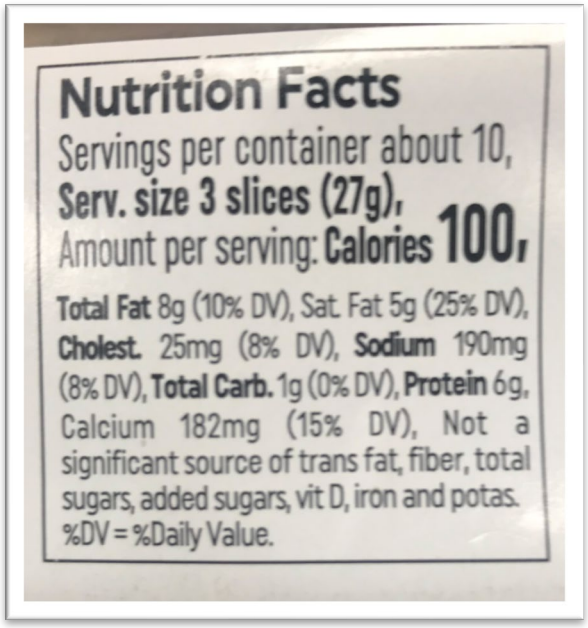
Name				
Food item	Food group	Serving size	Hand calibration symbol description	Hand calibration symbol drawing

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Analyzing Nutrition Facts Labels

Many countries require food manufacturers to put Nutrition Facts labels on food items to inform consumers. Many packaged foods have this kind of label on the container. Here are two examples:

Cheese



MILK



These labels provide serving size information for the product. Determine the following for these two products.

	Cheese	Milk
Serving size unit		
Amount of one serving		
Number of servings in the whole container		
Calories in one serving		
Calories in the whole container		

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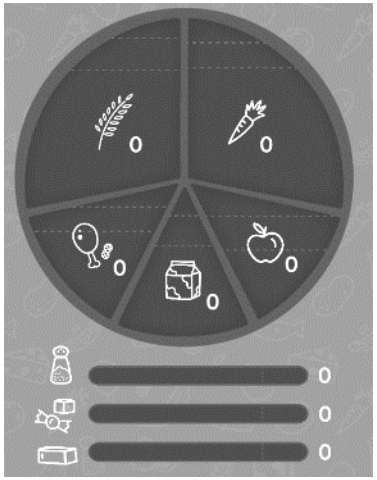
Locate a variety of products with Nutrition Facts labels in your home or community that you can analyze. Bring in the actual container to analyze.

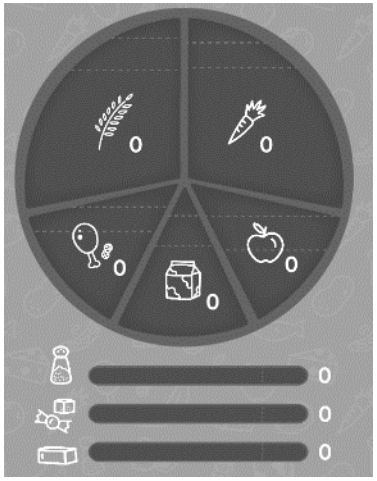
You will use the information on the labels to determine which hand symbol could be used to measure out a serving size of that product. Record your data below.

Name				
Food item	Food group	Amount of one serving size	Calories in one serving	Hand calibration icon for one serving

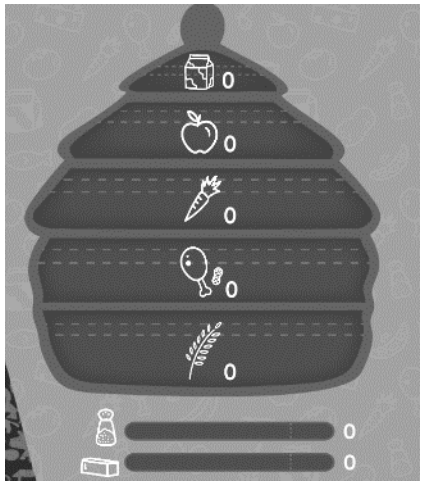
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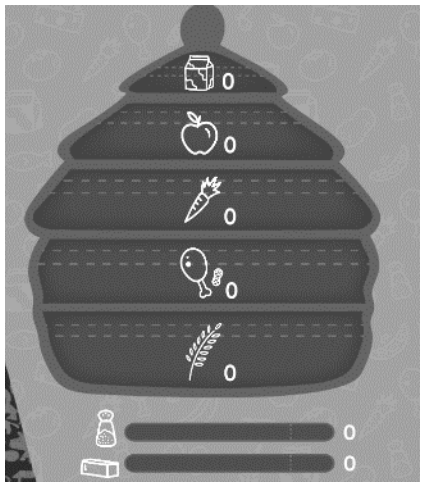
Task 3-6: Pick Your Plate! Data Table

Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
One	Australia	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

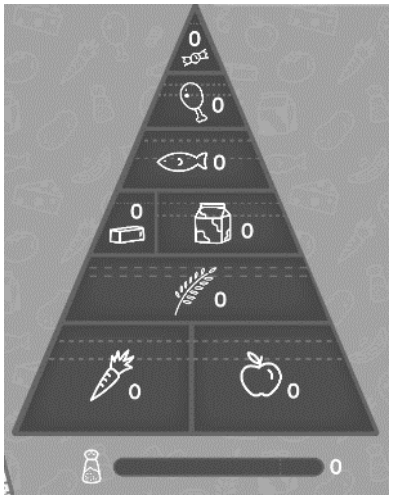
Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
Two	Australia	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

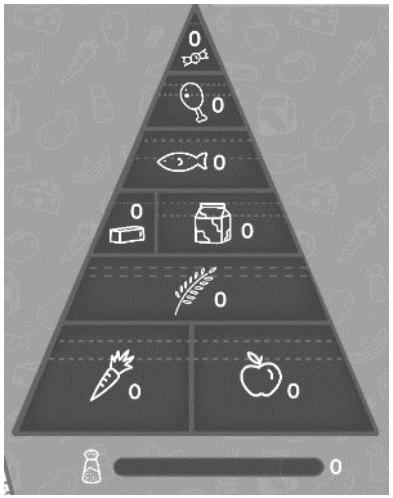
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Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
One	Benin	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

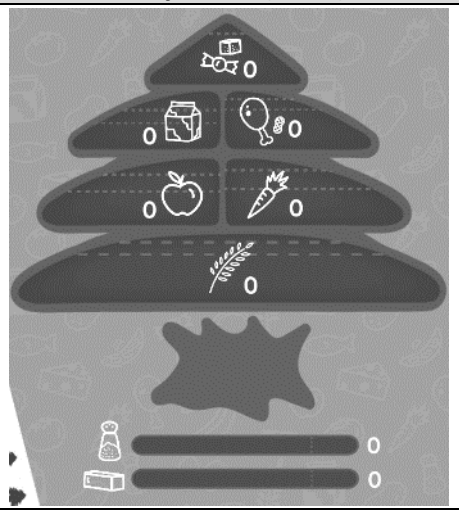
Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
Two	Benin	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

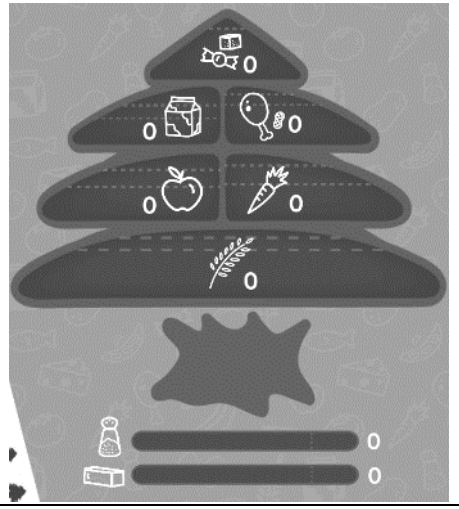
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Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
One	Finland	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

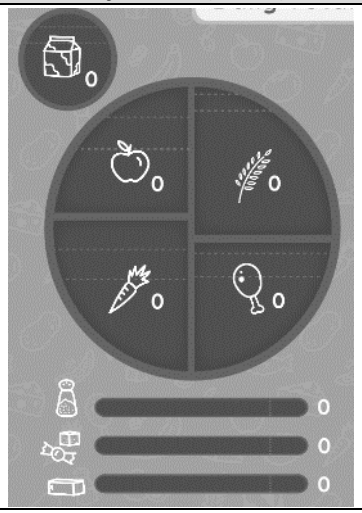
Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
Two	Finland	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

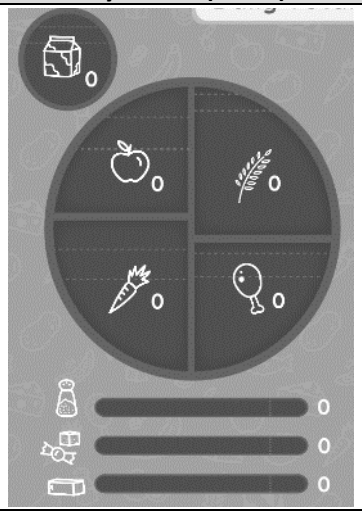
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Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
One	Lebanon	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
Two	Lebanon	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

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Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
One	United States of America	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

Trial	Country	Meals	Total Meal Price	Daily Totals (Fill in)	Medal
One	United States of America	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

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Task 3-7. Collecting Building Blocks Oral Histories

Interview Questions

1. What types of foods or meals did you eat when you were a child?
2. Do you still eat the same foods you ate as a child? What has changed in your diet or eating patterns over time? What caused those changes?
3. What are your favorite foods from each of the food groups (grains, fruits, vegetables, protein, and dairy)?
4. Do you find it easy or difficult to regularly eat fresh foods from all the food groups? Why or why not?
5. Do you find the local or global food guidelines to be helpful for your daily life? Why or why not? If not, what advice could you offer to make them easier to use?

Pre-Interview

Practice interviewing, taking notes, and using audio/video equipment (if available).

Tips to keep in mind:

- The interview should feel like a conversation. It is okay to skip between questions or ask them differently to help the person understand the question better.
- Sometimes the best question is, “Can you tell me more?”
- If your interviewee has paused, give them time to gather their thoughts instead of rushing ahead with the next question. They might be about to say something interesting.
- If you are using equipment to record the interviews, conduct test interviews to make sure the equipment is working properly. When the audio or video is played back, is it clear and easy to hear/see?
- If you are writing down the answers to the questions, practice taking notes while someone is talking. Consider conducting interviews in groups so that more than one person can help write down answers. Then after the interview, teammates can compare their notes for accuracy and consistency.

Interview

Tips to keep in mind:

- If possible, find a quiet, comfortable space that is free from external noise. This is especially important if you are recording these interviews.
- If you’re using audio/video recording equipment, test all of the equipment before the interview.
- Make sure you have a pencil and paper to take notes.
- Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain the research you are conducting and the purpose of the interview. Explain to the interviewee that your team is interested in learning more about the connections between food and local community culture, identities, and histories.
- At the end of the interview, thank the interviewee for participating.

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Post-Interview Analysis

1. Compile all notes and recordings from the team interviews.
2. Read the notes or listen to/watch the recordings of the interviews.
    - Describe what you notice.
    - What are some interesting things you first notice in their responses?
    - Identify any things they discuss that you are unfamiliar with.
    - Identify any things they discuss that you are familiar with.
    - Identify any responses that are useful when thinking about the question: *What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?*
    - Discuss how the responses from these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



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Task 3-8. Analyzing the Building Blocks Survey Data

Options for Compiling Survey Data

First your must compile the answers from the community surveys to all of the questions from part 3: Building Blocks. The team will look at the other parts of the survey in later tasks.

Here are some options for compiling the answers to the survey questions. But, as always, if you have a different method you prefer, do that!

Option 1

Hand out a blank survey to each person.

Go through each question and team members can raise their hands to vote for the answer they prefer. Some team members can count up the votes and others can write down the totals for the team.

Option 2

Write the questions on a board, paper, or computer where tallies can be compiled. Tally the responses and share the results.

Option 3

If you did the survey digitally or online, you should be able to see and export the results for each question.

Option 4

Create your own way of compiling survey data.

Graphing Survey Data

How could you graph parts of these survey results?

Which questions could you graph?

If you have the resources, pick some questions to graph that you think would be useful.

How would these graphs be useful when supporting claims with evidence?

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Community Food Survey—Compiled Data

Use this blank survey to compile data.

Part 3. Nutritional Building Blocks

How good is your knowledge about what makes up a healthy, well-balanced meal?					
1. Excellent	2. Very good	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6.Unsure

How often do you think about the nutritional value of food when deciding what to eat?			
1. Often	2. Sometimes	3. Not at all	4. Unsure

How familiar are you with your national or regional food guidelines for what to eat?					
1. Excellent	2. Very well	3. Good	4. Fair	5. Poor	6. Unsure

How well do you understand the following types of nutritional information?					
A. Nutritional information leaflets/brochures					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
B. Food label information					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
C. TV/radio/Internet programs on food and nutrition					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
D. Verbal recommendations regarding food and nutrition from professionals					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure
E. Food nutrition advice from family members or friends					
1. Not at all	2. Hardly	3. Somewhat	4. Well	5. Very well	6.Unsure

Based on how you eat regularly, what is your eating style? (check all that apply)				
Fast eater	Erratic eater	Emotional eater (stressed, bored, sad, etc.)	Late night eater	Time-constrained eater
Dislike "healthy" food	Travel frequently	Do not plan meals/menus	Rely on convenience items	Family member(s) have different tastes
Love to eat	Eat too much	Eat because I have to	Negative relationship with food	Struggle with eating issues
Confused about food/nutrition	Frequently eat fast food	Poor snack choices	Do not have easy access to regular meals	Frequently eat alone

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Task 3-9. Debriefing the Building Blocks Data

Research Site Map Analysis

1. Look at the research site map you created in Task 2-1.
2. Look through all the data and evidence you have collected so far in Part 3.
3. Is there any data the team collected throughout Part 3 that could be added to this map? Locations of possible community partners? Locations of oral history interviews? Locations of food advertisements? Add this data to the map and legend!
4. Analyze the map. Should the boundaries of the map change to accommodate any new information collected in Part 3? Adjust as needed.
5. Analyze the map. Does the map provide any new information that could be useful for future research?

Community Partners

1. As a team, look over the list of community partners you created in Task 2-6.
2. As a team, identify any community partners you could contact at this time. Which partners could help you get more information about different parts of your question map?
    a. Make a plan as a team to contact and communicate with these partners.
    b. Create a list of questions you would like to ask the partners.
    c. E-mail, phone, or write to each partner with your questions.
    d. If your team decides it is appropriate, invite the partner to meet with the team. Use your list of questions to guide your conversation and data collection.

Perspectives

1. Use the continuum setup from Task 1-8 (FOOD A or FOOD B both will work here) to discuss each perspective statement below.
2. Do this activity as individuals or in small groups. If you're working in small groups, each group sends one representative to the continuum.
3. Remember, pose each statement, take a minute, and let each team member or group think about their position on that statement.

- Remember, the continuum goes from one side or corner of the room to the other—from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." Then there is "not sure" in the middle.
- Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or strongly disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement. If you only agree or disagree slightly, then being closer to the midpoint is a physical way of stating how you think and feel about the issue.

Social: Every country should require food to be labeled with nutritional information.

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Ethical: It is okay for food companies not to provide nutritional information about their products.

Move to a whole team discussion. Remember, team members must back up their opinions with information and other team members must listen carefully to one another.

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?
- Ask team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Identity

- Look at your personal and team identity maps from Task 1-1 and Task 1-5. What aspects of your or your team's Identity might influence your opinions on the perspective continuum?
- How might your decisions be influenced by these parts of your identity?
- Have any parts of your identity map changed?

Question Map Analysis

1. Look at your team question map from Task 1-10. Which questions on your map were addressed in Part 3: Building Blocks?
2. What evidence did you collect during Part 3 that could be useful to answer any questions on the question map?
3. How could this evidence or information be useful to help develop an action plan to address the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*
4. Take time to rearrange, update, modify, remove, or add any questions to your question map at this time.

Problem Question

Is there anything you learned in Part 3 that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

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PART 4: ACCESS AND STORAGE TASK LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part 4: Access and Storage

Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- 4-1 ☐ Identifying and Mapping Food Access Points
- 4-2 ☐ Assessing Food Access Points
- 4-3 ☐ Identifying Local Edible Plants
- 4-4 ☐ Thinking About Food Storage
- 4-5 ☐ Experimenting with Food Storage
- 4-6 ☐ Collecting Access and Storage Oral Histories
- 4-7 ☐ Analyzing the Access and Storage Survey Data
- 4-8 ☐ Debriefing Access and Storage

In this part, the team will focus on researching and exploring where and how food is accessed and stored in the community. Research includes identifying and analyzing different access points for food and researching storage strategies to keep food safe for human consumption.









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4-1 Identifying and Mapping Food Access Points

Welcome to Part 4: Access and Storage. In Part 3 the team collected data about the foods people eat in the community. Now the team will begin collecting data about where people are accessing this food and how they are storing it. Having access to food and being able to store it before it spoils can be issues for some people in a community. Understanding local food access and storage may help the team when working with the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all? This may also help you understand what is influencing which food groups people choose to eat and why.

Objective



In this task, the team will identify on your research site map and score the locations of all places where food can be accessed. The team will use this map to focus research in later tasks to understand possible food access issues for different people in the community.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- **Where are all of the access points for food in the community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 4-1 folder and get the Identifying and Mapping Food Access Points instructions. You will also need the research site map you created in Task 2-1.



2. As a team, use the instructions and research site map to identify, map, and score all of the food access points in or around your research site.
3. As a team, discuss:
   - How could this map be useful when thinking about the question, **Where are all of the access points for food in the community?**
   - How could this map be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 4-1. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 4-2!*

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4-2 Assessing Food Access Points

In Task 4-1 the team identified and mapped where different food access points are within your research site and community. Now that you know where different types of food access points are located, you will do an in-depth assessment of each point. This assessment will help the team understand the characteristics and quality of each food access point in and around your research site. Understanding the characteristics and quality of these different food access points may help the team when working on the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Objective



In this task, the team will do a deeper assessment of the different food access points you identified and mapped in Task 4-1. The team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- **What are the characteristics of the food offered at different access points in the community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 4-2 folder and get the Assessing Food Access Points—FOOD A Data Form or FOOD B Data Form. You will also need the research site map you created in Task 4-1.



2. Determine which team members will be responsible for assessing each of the access points you have identified.
3. Go to each access point and complete the FOOD A Data Form or FOOD B Data Form for each.
4. As a team, discuss:
   - How could this assessment be useful when thinking about the question, **What are the characteristics of the food offered at different access points in the community?**
   - How could this assessment be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all**?

Hooray! You completed Task 4-2. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 4-3!*

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4-3 Identifying Local Edible Plants

In Task 4-2, the team conducted a deeper assessment of several food access points. You learned more about what types, quality, and prices of foods offered at these places. However, stores and markets are not the only places humans can access food. Edible plants that grow naturally in your community can be a sustainable source of food. In many communities, this can be part of a solution for urban and rural communities where food access points are not always accessible.

Objective



In this task, the team will conduct a plant survey within the area of the research site. Then, using credible resources, the team will determine whether any of these plants are edible. Using this data, the team can determine if these sources of food could be useful for the community.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map.

- **Where are all of the access points for food in the community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 4-3 folder and get the plant survey instructions, Plant Survey Identification Form, and discussion questions . You will also need your research site map.
2. Survey your research area for plants, following the directions in the task folder.
3. Use resources to identify each plant and determine if it is edible or not.
4. Discuss the questions in the task folder, based on whether you did or did not find edible plants.
5. As a team, discuss the following:
   - How could this survey be useful when thinking about the question, **Where are all of the access points for food in the community?**
   - How could this map be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

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4-4 Thinking About Food Storage

In Tasks 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 the team identified and mapped food access points. Depending on the area you mapped, you may have noticed that some food access points are far away from areas where people live and not everyone has the same ways of getting to them. In some places people have to walk or drive long distances to access food. Some of the food they may want to access needs to be kept at a certain temperature so it remains safe to eat. If these foods are left out too long at a higher or lower temperature, they may start to form bacteria. This can lead to people getting sick. For people who have to commute far, especially in hotter climates, it is important that they have a way to store this food to keep it as close to the safe temperature as possible during transport and while storing it.

Objective



In this task, the team will explore different types of insulation that may aid in keeping food at a certain temperature over a specific length of time. Many countries' food safety guidelines suggest that refrigerated foods should not be left out at room temperature for longer than two hours, and when the temperature is above 32°C (90°F) it should not be left out for longer than one hour. To avoid the "danger zone" when food can grow dangerous levels of bacteria, the safest temperature for cold food is around 5°C (41°F) or below, and for hot food it is around 60°C (140°F) or above. Keep this in mind during this task.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- **What different food storage techniques are used locally and globally?**

1. Go to the Task 4-4 folder and get the Thinking About Food Storage experiment instructions. There is only one version of this task, but the materials can easily be adjusted, so use what you have available.
2. Complete the activity according to the instructions in the task folder.
3. After completing the activity, discuss how the use of different materials for food storage can be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

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4-5 Experimenting with Food Storage

In Task 4-4 the team learned that it is important to keep some foods at certain temperatures. Ensuring food stays at the proper temperature can keep it safe to eat. The team explored different materials to see which ones may help in storing these foods at different temperatures. With an understanding of different ways to store food, the team can now think about other problems people may encounter when trying to store or transport cold and hot food from the food access point back to their homes.

Objective



In this task, the team will experiment with designs for a device to keep food cool. The team will be given real-world scenarios where you can offer your help by designing a cooler that would be most beneficial in the given situation. Note that some scenarios may need different designs than others, based on how the person in the scenario accesses the food.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- **What are challenges to accessing and storing food in the local community?**

1. Go to the Task 4-5 folder and get the Experimenting with Food Storage activity sheets. There is only one version of this task, but it contains several scenarios to choose from. Select the one that works best for you, and use any materials you can access in your community in the design process. Have the team think about creative ways to reuse materials that are easily available.
2. Complete the activity according to the instructions in the task folder.
3. After completing the activity, discuss how different methods of storing food can be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 4-5. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 4-6!*

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4-6

Collecting Access and Storage Oral Histories

In Task 2-5 and Task 3-6, the team collected oral histories about connections between food and the community's culture, identities, and histories. It is helpful to document and collect data about these types of connections in the community from a variety of perspectives. This will be particularly useful when you develop your community action and communication plan in Part 7.

Objective



In this task, the team will continue to interview people in the community to collect oral histories about food access and storage over time. Remember that oral history refers both to the method of documenting an oral testimony and the product of that process. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
- **What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?**

1. Go to the Task 4-6 folder and get the list of interview questions, interview tips, and safety tips to use when conducting interviews in the community.



Pre-Interview

1. Read through the list of interview questions.
2. Make a list of people in your community you could interview. Think about interviewing the same people from Task 2-5 and Task 3-6, or the people you collected food journals from in Task 3-2. Consider:
   - Family
   - Friends
   - Neighbors
3. Identify any equipment the team could use to record audio or video of interviews.
4. Practice interviewing other team members, taking notes, and using audio/video recording equipment (if available).
5. Read through the pre-interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.

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4-6

Research Tip

Use the field safety tips in the safety documents on Learning Lab before going out into the community to survey or interview people. Be polite, never go alone, and always be aware of your surroundings.

Interview

1. Read through the interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.
2. Set up and conduct the interviews.

Post-Interview

1. Compile all notes and any audio/video recordings from the interviews.
2. Analyze the notes and recordings.
   - Describe what you noticed in the interviews.
   - What are some interesting stories or information in the responses?
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were familiar with.
   - Which questions did most people in the community have similar responses to?
   - Which questions did people in the community have different responses to?
3. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
4. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

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4-7 Analyzing the Access and Storage Survey Data

In Tasks 1-3, 2-2, and 3-7 the team collected survey data from the team and the community about what people think about food and nutrition.

Objective



In this task, the team will focus on analyzing the survey results of Part 4 of the survey. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
- **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**

1. Go to the Task 4-7 folder and get the survey analysis instructions and questions.
2. Gather all of the surveys completed in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2.
3. In this task, the team will only look over part 4 of the survey: Access and Storage.
4. As a team, determine how to compile the answers to part 4 for all of the surveys collected in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2. You will want to analyze the compiled data for all surveys. Develop your own method for compiling the data for part 4, or use one of the methods in the instructions.
5. Create some graphs about this compiled data. Be creative!
6. Use the graphs and compiled data to answer these questions:
   - What interesting patterns do you see in the data from the survey questions in part 4?
   - Which questions did most people agree about?
   - Which questions did people have different responses for?

Research Tip

As you may have noticed, the survey is broken into the same parts as this research guide. Analyze only the results from that part of the survey while working on that Part of the guide to make the analysis more manageable.

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4-7

7. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?
8. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?
9. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the problem question, How do we ensure good nutrition for all?
10. Select two or three questions from these survey questions, write a claim, and provide the supporting evidence for the claim based on the question and the data evidence collected. For example:
    - It is hard for people in our community to access fresh food.
    - Many people in our community use a personal vehicle to access food.
11. What evidence supports your claims? As a team, share some claims you created and the evidence that supports each claim, using this data.

Hooray! You completed Task 4-7. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 4-8!*

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4-8 Debriefing Access and Storage

This is the last task of Part 4: Access and Storage.

Objective



In this task, the team will debrief Part 4: Access and Storage. This is good to do before you move on to the next part. The objective is to think about and discuss helpful information that was gathered during that part before moving on.

Remember the team norms.

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.

Remember to use your meaningful conversation starters as needed throughout this discussion.

- I agree with_____because . . .
- I disagree with_____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what_____said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .

Remember when you are making claims from evidence to use the following sentences.

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .
- I do not think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .

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4-8

1. Go to the Task 4-8 folder to get the Debriefing the Access and Storage Data instructions.
2. Follow the instructions in the task folder to complete the six sections of the debrief.
   - Research Site Map Analysis
   - Community Partners
   - Perspectives
   - Identity
   - Question Map Analysis
   - Problem Question

Hooray! You completed Task 4-8 and Part 4. Check it off the task list.

Congratulations! You have completed **Part Four** of your research. Give yourself a pat on the back.

Continue to Part 5: Cooking and Preservation

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Task 4-1. Identifying and Mapping Food Access Points

Make a List

1. Look at your research site map from Task 2-1. (If you have not yet done Task 2-1, do that task first). Depending on the current size of your research site, you may need to increase or decrease the size to include a variety of food access points on your map.
2. As a team, use the data table below to make a list of all food access points in and around your research site. A food access point is any place or business where you can get food items. Food access points may include:
    - Food markets and grocery stores
    - Restaurants
    - Street food stalls, trucks, and stands
    - Convenience stores, gas stations, and corner markets
    - Community, personal, and shared gardens
    - Community food pantries and food services
    - Locations of wild edible plants, such as fruits or vegetables
    - Food vending machines
3. For each location, make sure to document the address, cross-streets, or a general description of the approximate location or area to help the team when mapping.
4. Using your list of community partners from Task 2-6, identify people who could help add to your list of food access points. Contact the partner and ask them where they access food. This could include asking parents, friends, and family members where they access food most often. Add these places to your team list and don't forget to include some location information to help when mapping.

Add Food Access Points to Your Map

1. On your research site map from Task 2-1, add information for food access points to the map legend. Designate different colors or icons for the different types of access points you identified. This will help you later in your analysis.
2. Using the location information for each access point, plot each food access point on the research site map. Use the different symbols/icons/colors when plotting each access point.
3. If your map does not have a scale, consider adding one now. Use the instructions in Task 2-1 as needed to do so.

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4. Are there any neighborhood boundaries for different communities that could be added to your map? Consider adding these boundaries now if you have not already done so.
5. Have you marked on your map where your team meets or where the people on your team live? Consider doing so now if you would like.

Name of access point	Access point type (market, restaurant, garden, etc.	Location (address and description)	Notes

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Add Transit and Parking Information to Your Map

If you haven't already done so, add transit location information to your map. You might include:

- Train/metro/subway stations
- Bus stops
- Parking lots
- Bike/scooter/skate board lanes/trails/routes
- Walking paths/routes/trails

Analyze the Map

1. Analyze the overall spread of different types of food access points across your map.
    - Are there any areas of your map where certain types of food access points are clustered? Why might this be?
    - Are there any areas of your map where there are very few food access points? Why might this be?

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2. Do you see any trends in the availability of different types of food access points to different neighborhoods in your community, where your team meets, or near the homes of people on your team?
3. Do you see any potential food deserts? A food desert is a neighborhood or area of a community with poor or no access to healthy foods.
4. Do you see any food access points that can be easily reached using different types of transit (walk, bike, bus, train, car)?
5. Do you see any food access points that are not as easily reached using different types of transit (such as only accessible by car)?

Create Buffer Zones for Food Access Points

To calculate food accessibility scores for each food access point, the team must create buffer zones on the map using the food access point as the epicenter. Mark a circular buffer zone around each food access point at the following distances from the epicenter (that is, the food access point).

- 0.5 km (0.3 miles)
- 1.0 km (0.6 miles)
- 1.5 km (0.9 miles)
- 2.0 km (1.2 miles)

Calculate Food Accessibility Scores

1. Using the food accessibility point scale below, use the information from your team's map to begin compiling basic information about food accessibility in your research area. This should include:
    - Name of food access point
    - Food accessibility score
    - Number of residences in buffer zones
    - Number of transit options in buffer zones

2. Mark each point value on the Food Access Point List below.
3. Add up the points for each access point to determine a food accessibility score for each.

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Food Accessibility Point Scale

Points for each residence present in each buffer zone:

Each residence in the 0.5 km buffer = 4 points
Each residence in the 1.0 km buffer = 3 points
Each residence in the 1.5 km buffer = 2 points
Each residence in the 2.0 km buffer = 1 point
Each residence outside of any buffer = 0 points

Each MOH* in the 0.5 km buffer = 8 points
Each MOH in the 1.0 km buffer = 6 points
Each MOH in the 1.5 km buffer = 4 points
Each MOH in the 2.0 km buffer = 2 points

***MOH** = Multi-Occupant Housing: apartment complexes, condo buildings, duplexes, group homes; any structure that is marketed and intended to hold several households.

Points for each transit option present in each buffer zone:

For each public transit station (train, bus, other) and non-car (walking, bike, scooter, moped) infrastructure (path/trail/lane) within the 0.5 km mile buffer = 2 points
For each parking lot within the 0.5 km buffer = 1 point

Categorization of Access Points

Mark the food access points with the highest and lowest accessibility scores (total points) on the Food Access Point List below.

Discuss

As a team, discuss your findings.

- Why do these access points have such high or low accessibility scores?

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- Is food access a problem in our community? If so, what are some ideas of how we could make food more accessible?
- Are there any trends or relationships in the availability of food access points and population or income levels in the community?
- When looking at the data, are there any potential healthy food deserts (places without easy access to healthy food) in your community?
- What forms of transportation do most people currently use in your community?
- Are food access points easily accessible by walking or public transportation in your community?

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Food Access Point List

Using your research area map, complete the following list to calculate your community's food accessibility score.

Name of access point	# of ⌂ 0.5 km buffer (4 pts.)	# of ⌂ 1.0 km buffer (3 pts.)	# of ⌂ 1.5 km buffer (2 pts.)	# of ⌂ 2.0 km buffer (1 pt.)	Total ⌂ points	# of 0.5 km buffer (2 pts.)	# of 0.5 km buffer (1 pt.)	Total points	**Total points**

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Task 4-2. Assessing Food Access Points—FOOD A Data Form

Name of food access point _____

Address _____

Phone number _____ Hours of operation _____

What kinds of food are available (fresh and/or processed)?

Are there foods from every major food group available here?

What meals can you eat here?

- ☐ Breakfast
- ☐ Lunch
- ☐ Dinner
- ☐ Snacks

What is your estimate of the average cost of a meal here?

- ☐ $ ($0–$20 per meal)
- ☐ $$ ($21–$40 per meal)
- ☐ $$$ ($41–$70 per meal)
- ☐ $$$$ ($71+ per meal)

Notes

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Task 4-2. Assessing Food Access Points—FOOD B Data Form

Part 1. General Business Information	
Researcher name	
Date	
Name of access point	
Business contact person and role	
Address	
Hours of operation	
Type of business (store, market, restaurant, food stall, etc.)	
Category of business (independent, chain, cooperative, sole trader, etc.)	
Are there similar businesses near this business? (if yes, list other businesses)	
Notes	
Part 2. Business Exterior Appearance (if applicable)	
Describe any exterior signage	
What type of	

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signage is most prominent from outside the business?	
In what languages does the exterior signage appear?	
Are any specific food products being advertised? If yes, what types of products?	
Describe the exterior condition	
Is there a trash can available or nearby?	
Notes	
Part 3. Business Accessibility (if applicable)	
Does the business have parking for motorized vehicles?	
Does the business have parking for bicycles?	
Does the business have	

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sidewalks and crosswalks for people to easily walk to it?					
Can the business be easily accessed by people in wheelchairs or who have difficulty walking?					
Can the business be easily accessed using public transportation?					
Notes					
Part 4. Product Placement and Advertising					
When you first walk into or up to the business, what products are most prominently displayed?					
In what languages do product labels appear?					
What products are advertised inside the business?					
Part 5. Food Group Availability and Quality					
How many varieties of each food group are available at this access point?					
Fruits	Vegetables	Grains	Protein	Dairy	

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How would you rate the quality of each food group available at this access point? (very fresh, somewhat fresh, not very fresh, nearly spoiled, visibly spoiled)				
Fruits	Vegetables	Grains	Protein	Dairy
What percentage of the food is fresh vs. packaged/processed?				
Fresh		Packaged/processed		
Part 6. Price Comparison				
Select a variety of food items from this access point and document the price of each item. Consider items from each food group.				

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Additional notes

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Task 4-3. Identifying Local Edible Plants

Survey Your Research Area

With your team, visit the research area that is designated on your map from Task 2-1. Search for any plants you find within the research area. Sketch and, if possible, take pictures of the plants you find.

Optional: Take one or two samples, **if appropriate**, of plants you sketched or took pictures of. If you find a plant on private property, **do not take a sample without express permission from the property owner**.

If your research area is too large to reasonably survey on foot, select a section of your research area to survey. If you are surveying only a portion of your research area, be sure you and your team marks the map to show which portion of your research area was surveyed.

Identify Plants

Using the visual documentation you made and any samples taken from your team's survey of the research area, identify all the plants that you were able to find, using any field guides or other resources you have available. We suggest PlantSnap (free version) for those with access to mobile devices. Use the Plant Survey Identification Form to record your data.

Search for Edible Plants

Using your class copy of *Edible Wild Plants: A North American Field Guide to Over 200 Natural Foods* (or any other credible edible plant field guide), check to see if any of the plants your team identified are edible. Use the Plant Survey Identification Form to record your findings.

Team Discussion

If your team **found edible plants** in your survey area, discuss:

- Did it look as if people actively use those plants as food?
- Do you think people in your community know those plants are edible?
- Do you think using edible plants as landscaping and in community spaces is a good way of providing food for your community? Why or why not?

If you team **didn't find any edible plants** in your survey area, discuss:

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- Are there any edible plants that you learned should be growing in your community?
- Why do you think these plants aren't present in your community?
- Do you think using edible plants as landscaping and in community spaces is a good way of providing food for your community? Why or why not?

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Plant Survey Identification Form

Drawing (and, if applicable, picture file name)	**Common name**	**Scientific name**	**Edible? (yes or no)**

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Task 4-4. Thinking About Food Storage

In this task, the team is going to help Sasha. Sasha needs some help deciding what materials to use to keep his food cold. Sasha doesn't have a bicycle or a car and has to walk 5 kilometers, partly down a dirt road and partly on a sidewalk, to get to the nearest food access point. The temperature lately, because it is late summer, has been above 90°F. It takes Sasha about an hour and a half to walk to and from the food access point. What material would you suggest Sasha should use to keep his food cold?

What you'll need:

- Safety thermometers
- 1 plastic cup
- 1 Styrofoam cup
- 1 paper cup
- 1 glass cup
- 1 ceramic cup

Optional: cotton balls, aluminum foil, wool, coffee cup sleeves, cup lids or plastic wrap and rubber bands to make a lid, extra bigger plastic cups, ice, a blow dryer or heat lamp

1. Hand out a copy of the Testing Temperatures Record Sheet to each team.
2. Each team should get one thermometer and one of each type of cup.
3. Fill each cup up with cold water. (Preferably at 40°F or below—use ice or a refrigerator/freezer if necessary. If you use ice, you can also visually see how quickly it melts in some of the cups.)
4. Have students take an initial temperature reading and record the temperature for each cup on their Testing Temperatures Record Sheet.
5. Continue taking the temperature at regular intervals (every X number of minutes), recording the time and temperature on the Testing Temperatures Record Sheet until you have at least three readings.
    - Feel free to do more readings if you have more time.
    - Feel free to use ice or heat to speed up the process.
    - Remember to tell students to leave the thermometer in the cup long enough to get an accurate reading.
6. While teams are testing and recording their water temperatures, discuss the different types of insulators. For this activity teams used plastic, Styrofoam (polystyrene), paper, glass, and ceramics. Other insulators include wool, aluminum foil, cotton, and even air. While Sasha is trying to keep his food cold, discuss how these insulators can also keep food hot.
    - What if we placed a lid on the cups?
    - What if we put a sleeve on the cups made of a different material?
    - What if we placed the cups in a larger cup with cotton, wool, air, or aluminum foil between them?

    Discussing heat: Bill Nye discusses Heat Video (1:56)

    If you have time, you can run the same experiment using lids, cotton, wool, air, and aluminum foil.

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7. Take the temperatures and times recorded on the Testing Temperatures Record Sheet and graph them on the Testing Temperatures Graphing Sheet.
8. Compare and contrast your results and decide which material you would suggest Sasha use, and explain why.

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Testing Temperatures Record Sheet

Group name(s) _____ Date _____

Material	Time --- Temperature			
Plastic	---	---	---	---
Paper	---	---	---	---
Glass	---	---	---	---
Styrofoam	---	---	---	---
Ceramic	---	---	---	---

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Testing Temperatures Graphing Sheet

Group name(s) _____ Date _____

Place your temperature on the Y axis and your time on the X axis and graph your data below. Remember to make a color-coded key to show which material is being graphed.



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Task 4-5. Experimenting with Food Storage

1. Divide the team into groups. Each group can either choose one scenario to work on, or consider each scenario in turn.

Scenario 1: Jackie uses a bicycle to get to her favorite food access point in their city. It's the cheapest and offers the best produce. It's seven miles away from her third floor apartment. She can use a bike path for most of the route, but in some areas she has to ride on the sidewalk. She needs to be able to keep her cold food cold on her ride from the food access point back to her apartment in the summer, when the average temperature is 90°F. How would you design a cooler to help Jackie?

Scenario 2: Isla has to walk to the nearest food access point from her small village. It's a 10-mile walk from the village. The path is mostly dirt, with some pavement in places closer to the access point. It's an average of 69°F during the warmer months and 62°F in the colder months. She needs to be able to keep her cold food cold on her walk back to the village from the food access point. How would you design a cooler to help Isla?

Scenario 3: Oliver lives on a ranch in a very remote part of his country. His nearest food access point with all of the essentials to stock up on is about a two-and-a-half-hour drive away. Oliver has a small truck he takes to the food access point every two months to stock up on food and supplies. He needs to keep his cold food cold on his long drive back to his ranch from the food access point. How would you design a cooler to help Oliver?

Bonus Scenario: In the remote parts of some countries, water can take hours, sometimes even full days to retrieve and bring back to people's homes or communities. How could you design a container to make transporting water easier?

2. Each team will draw the design for a container, device, or method to address the scenario. Label all materials, dimensions, and features (wheels, a specific type of lid, shoulder straps, etc.), and explain why each material and feature was chosen.

Optional: Have each group pick a single scenario and actually build a prototype of a container or device based on their drawn design and test it. You can use the Grading Rubric for Prototypes sheet to rate the team's designs.

3. Before the teams start designing, either:

- Discuss factors to consider that may be different for each scenario as a entire class.
- Discuss factors to consider among each team, and then discuss again with the entire class after the designs are presented.

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Things to consider in the design (depending on each scenario):

- Durability: Is it going to fall apart on rough terrain or melt in the heat? Is the lid going to fall off? Will it need to be handled a specific way?
- Mobility: If someone is walking and holding it, pulling it, pushing it or carrying it on their back or shoulders, would they be able to carry it? Is it too heavy? Does it need wheels or a strap?
- Ease of use: How long does it take to secure the lid? Does it require multiple people to use it?

4. Compare and contrast each team's design, depending on the scenario they selected.

5. Now it's time to think about your own community. Is there any scenario you notice in your own community that you could design something new for? Older people? Moms with multiple kids?

Bonus: Is there a better system you could design to help people in your community store and access food?

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Design Sheet

Draw your design below. Don't forget to label the materials used in your design.

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Grading Rubric for Prototypes

Groups	Temperature	Weight	Durability	Mobility	Ease of use	Total points
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

General Rubric

Temperature—Cold
At 40°F = +5 points
1° to 5° below 40°F = +2 points
5° above 40°F = 0 points
10° above 40°F = -2 points
15° or more above 40°F = -5 points

Temperature—Hot
At 140°F = +5 points
1° to 5° above 140°F = +2 points
5° below 140°F = 0 points
10° below 140°F = -2 points
15° or more below 140°F = -5 points

Weight
At 10 pounds = +2 points
Above 10 pounds = 0 points
Below 10 pounds = +5 points

Durability
Did anything fall apart when transporting goods?
Yes = -5 points
No = +5 points

Mobility
How easy and comfortable is it to move the prototype a long distance?
Very easy = +5
Easy = +2

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Somewhat easy = 0
Somewhat hard = -2
Very Hard = -5

Ease of Use
How long does it take to pack everything into the cooler and secure it?
Less than 5 minutes = +5 points
More than 5 minutes = 0 points

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Task 4-6. Collecting Access and Storage Oral Histories

Interview Questions

1. When you were growing up, did your family grow their own food? Do you currently grow your own food? Have a garden or farm?
2. When you were growing up, where did you buy food from in your community (open markets/farmers' markets, local supermarket)? Where do you currently buy your food?
3. Has the number of access points for food increased or decreased in this community over time? Has buying food at a market or supermarket become more convenient or less convenient over time?
4. Have the characteristics of the places you buy food changed over time in your community? If so, how and why do you think they have changed?
5. How far and how long do you travel to markets to buy food? Has this changed over time? If so, how and why?
6. What were the ways your family stored food at your home when you were younger? Have food storage techniques changed over time in your home or the community?
7. Do you face any challenges to access and store healthy food in your home? If so, what are the reasons for these challenges?

Pre-Interview

Practice interviewing, taking notes, and using audio/video equipment (if available).

Tips to keep in mind:

- The interview should feel like a conversation. It is okay to skip between questions or ask them differently to help the person understand the question better.
- Sometimes the best question is, "Can you tell me more?"
- If your interviewee has paused, give them time to gather their thoughts instead of rushing ahead with the next question. They might be about to say something interesting.
- If you are using equipment to record the interviews, conduct test interviews to make sure the equipment is working properly. When the audio or video is played back, is it clear and easy to hear/see?
- If you are writing down the answers to the questions, practice taking notes while someone is talking. Consider conducting interviews in groups so that more than one person can help write down answers. Then after the interview, teammates can compare their notes for accuracy and consistency.

Interview

Tips to keep in mind:

- If possible, find a quiet, comfortable space that is free from external noise. This is especially important if you are recording these interviews.
- If you're using audio/video recording equipment, test all of the equipment before the interview.
- Make sure you have a pencil and paper to take notes.
- Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain the research you are conducting and the purpose of the interview. Explain to the interviewee that your team is interested in learning

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more about the connections between food and local community culture, identities, and histories.
- At the end of the interview, thank the interviewee for participating.

Post-Interview Analysis

1. Compile all notes and recordings from the team interviews.
2. Read the notes or listen to/watch the recordings of the interviews.
   - Describe what you notice.
   - What are some interesting things you first notice in their responses?
   - Identify any things they discuss that you are unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any things they discuss that you are familiar with.
   - Identify any responses that are useful when thinking about the question: *What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?*
   - Discuss how the responses from these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



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Task 4-7. Analyzing the Access and Storage Survey Data

Options for Compiling Survey Data

First your must compile the answers from the community surveys to all of the questions from part 3: Access and Storage. The team will look at the other parts of the survey in later tasks.

Here are some options for compiling the answers to the survey questions. But, as always, if you have a different method you prefer, do that!

Option 1

Hand out a blank survey to each person.

Go through each question and team members can raise their hands to vote for the answer they prefer. Some team members can count up the votes and others can write down the totals for the team.

Option 2

Write the questions on a board, paper, or computer where tallies can be compiled. Tally the responses and share the results.

Option 3

If you did the survey digitally or online, you should be able to see and export the results for each question.

Option 4

Create your own way of compiling survey data.

Graphing Survey Data

How could you graph parts of these survey results?

Which questions could you graph?

If you have the resources, pick some questions to graph that you think would be useful.

How would these graphs be useful when supporting claims with evidence?

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Community Food Survey—Compiled Data

Use this blank survey to compile data.

Part 4. Access and Storage

Think about a usual day. How easy or hard is it for you to access fresh, healthy food?					
1. Very hard	2. Hard	3. Somewhat easy	4. Easy	5. Very easy	6. Unsure

Where do you buy food in your community? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor market	2. Farmers' market	3. Directly from farmers	4. Supermarket
5. Convenience store	6. Formal restaurant	7. Casual restaurant	6. Other (please specify)_____
From the places you indicated above, where do you go most frequently go to buy food?			

How close to where you live is the location where you most often buy food?				
1. Very close	2. Somewhat close	3. Far	4. Very far	Unsure

How do you travel to the places where you buy food in your community?				
1. Personal vehicle	2. Motorcycle/motorbike	3. Public transportation	4. Taxi	5. Bicycle
6. Walk	7. Unsure	Other (please specify)		

Where do you store food for your household? (check all that apply)			
1. Outdoor structure	2. Refrigerator	3. Freezer	4. Community structure
5. Pantry/cabinet	6. Unsure	Other (please specify)	

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Task 4-8. Debriefing the Access and Storage Data

Research Site Map Analysis

1. Look at the research site map you created in Task 2-1.
2. Look through all the data and evidence you have collected so far in Part 4.
3. Is there any data the team collected throughout Part 4 that could be added to this map? Locations of access points? Locations of oral history interviews? Add this data to the map and legend!
4. Analyze the map. Should the boundaries of the map change to accommodate any new information collected in Part 4? Adjust as needed.
5. Analyze the map. Does the map provide any new information that could be useful for future research?

Community Partners

1. As a team, look over the list of community partners you created in Task 2-6.
2. As a team, identify any community partners you could contact at this time. Which partners could help you get more information about different parts of your question map?
    - Make a plan as a team to contact and communicate with these partners.
    - Create a list of questions you would like to ask the partners.
    - E-mail, phone, or write to each partner with your questions.
    - If your team decides it is appropriate, invite the partner to meet with the team. Use your list of questions to guide your conversation and data collection.

Perspectives

1. Use the continuum setup from Task 1-8 (FOOD A or FOOD B both will work here) to discuss each perspective statement below.
2. Do this activity as individuals or in small groups. If you're working in small groups, each group sends one representative to the continuum.
3. Remember, pose each statement, take a minute, and let each team member or group think about their position on that statement.

- Remember, the continuum goes from one side or corner of the room to the other; from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." Then there is "not sure" in the middle.
- Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or strongly disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement. If you only agree or disagree slightly, then being closer to the midpoint is a physical way of stating how you think and feel about the issue.

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Social: The government should provide more assistance to people who are unable to easily access healthy food in their community.

Economic: It is okay for a country to export and sell their food to other countries to make money, even when citizens of the country need the food.

Move to a whole team discussion. Remember, team members must back up opinions with information and other team members must listen carefully to one another.

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?
- Ask team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Identity

- Look at your personal and team identity maps from Task 1-1 and Task 1-5. What aspects of your or your team's Identity might influence your opinions on the perspective continuum?
- How might your decisions be influenced by these parts of your identity?
- Have any parts of your identity map changed?

Question Map Analysis

1. Look at your team question map from Task 1-10. Which questions on your map were addressed in Part 4: Access and Storage?
2. What evidence did you collect during Part Three that could be useful to answer any questions on the question map?
3. How could this evidence or information be useful to help develop an action plan to the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*
4. Take time to rearrange, update, modify, remove, or add any questions to your question map at this time.

Problem Question

Is there anything you learned in Part 4 that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

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PART 5: COOKING AND PRESERVATION TASK LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part Five. Cooking + Preservation

Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- 5-1 ☐ Exploring Ingredients + Dishes
- 5-2 ☐ Picking Your Plate!
- 5-3 ☐ Analyzing Cooking Tools + Techniques
- 5-4 ☐ Exploring Preservation Techniques
- 5-5 ☐ Collecting Cooking + Preservation Oral Histories
- 5-6 ☐ Analyzing Cooking + Preservation Survey Data
- 5-7 ☐ Debriefing Cooking + Preservation

In this part, your team will focus on researching and experimenting with processing, cooking, and preserving various foods to meet local and global needs. You will also research diverse local and global cooking and preservation techniques, tools, and recipes.









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5-1

Exploring Ingredients and Recipes

Welcome to Part 5: Cooking and Preservation, and Task 5-1. In Part 4 you learned more about how food is accessed and stored in your community. In Part 5, the team will look closer at what different people do with food after they have accessed it. The team will begin by learning more about how various ingredients are used and eaten in many different ways across the world.

Objective



In this task, the team will examine, compare, and contrast dishes that include five ingredients from different food groups that are found around the globe: cheese, coconut, egg, tomato, and rice. Then the team will collect recipes in your community that use some or all of these ingredients.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What are different local and global cooking tools and techniques?
- How do local and global ingredients and recipes compare to meet dietary needs?

1. Go to the Task 5-1 folder and get the Matching/Sorting Recipe Book, Matching/Sorting Activity instructions, and Recipe Organizer.



2. Play the Matching/Sorting Activity according to the instructions in the task folder. If students would like a larger view of the food images display the Exploring Ingredients and Recipes Matching Game Pictures file.
3. Use the Recipe Organizer to collect information on local dishes in your community that use one or more of the five ingredients: tomato, coconut, rice, cheese, and egg.
4. Compare and contrast the different recipes and dishes in your community to the dishes in the Matching/Sorting Activity.
5. Discuss how information about your local dishes could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 5-1. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 5-2!*

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5-2

Picking Your Plate!

In Task 5-1, you learned about a variety of dishes from around the world and in your community. Every day, people in different places are making decisions about what they put on their plate. In Part 3 the team also learned about the different recommendations and food groups you can put on your plate to meet daily nutritional requirements. It is helpful to start thinking about all of these things as you access, cook, and build your meals throughout the day in your home or community.

Objective



In this task, the team will play the game Pick Your Plate!. In this game, you will virtually travel to different countries to create three meals that require you to think about how to put together daily meals in different countries and on various budgets.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- How do local and global ingredients and recipes compare to meet dietary needs?
- What are different food and diets people eat to meet their daily needs?
- What are the different nutritional guidelines and how are they used locally and globally?

1. Go to the Task 5-2 folder and get the Pick Your Plate! Data Table.
2. Access the Pick Your Plate! game at https://ssec.si.edu/pick-your-plate.
3. The data table has two trials for each country in the game. Use the data table during game play to collect the results of trial one for each country in the game.
4. After all teams have completed trial one for each country, stop for discussion and analysis.
   - Based on the data you collected during trial one, what changes would you make during trial two to get a higher medal in the game?
5. Play trial two of each country. Compare and contrast your results among teams.
6. Discuss how the Pick Your Plate! game could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

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5-3 Analyzing the Cooking Tools and Methods Data

In Task 5-1 and Task 5-2, the team learned about different recipes and dishes people eat around the world and in your community to meet their dietary needs. To cook many of these dishes, a variety of tools and techniques are needed. Understanding different cooking tools and techniques from around the world could help the team when thinking about how to prepare dishes in your community in new or different ways.

Objective



In this task, the team will analyze different cooking tools and methods. The team will do this for different types of energy used in cooking, different tools to deliver that energy, different cooking utensils, and different eating utensils. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following question from the question map:

- **What are different local and global cooking tools and techniques?**

1. Go to the Task 5-3 folder and get the Analyzing Cooking Tools and Methods data table and the recipe organizer. The recipe organizer from this task should be added to the recipe organizer you completed in Task 5-1.



2. As a team, look at each of the photos in the Analyzing Cooking Tools and Methods data table. Complete the Explain It column for each item.
3. As a team, share different features or aspects of each item, what it could be, how it could be used in cooking or eating, and what other things it could be used for.
4. Complete the recipe organizer for the dishes you selected in Task 5-1. Include information about the type of energy used, cooking tools, instructions to use the tools, and utensils commonly used to eat the dish.
5. Discuss how information about the tools and methods used to cook local dishes could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 5-3. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 5-4!*

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5-4

Exploring Preservation Techniques

Throughout your research, the team has learned about many different recipes and dishes people eat around the world and in your community to meet their dietary needs. Many of these dishes require fresh foods that can only be stored and eaten for a short period of time before they spoil. Throughout history, humans have developed many different techniques around the world to keep food for longer periods of time. You may have heard of pickling, canning, drying, or making jams or jellies. These are all cooking techniques that can preserve food for longer periods of time. Cooking techniques that preserve food for extended times can help support a healthy diet when fresh foods may not be accessible in your community. Food preservation can also reduce the chance the fresh food will spoil before you can eat it, reducing food waste. Learning about and using a variety of different preservation techniques could help the team when thinking about actions to address local food issues in your community.

Objective



In this task, the team will learn about and try a variety of food preservation techniques. Then the team will collect recipes and techniques used within your community to preserve food. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following question from the question map:

- What are different local and global food preservation techniques?

1. Access the Put It Up! methods at https://nchfp.uga.edu/putitup.html
2. Select one or more of the food preservation methods from step 4 and try it.
3. Go to the Task 5-4 folder and get the Preservation recipe organizer.
4. Using resources or people and partners in your community, identify a local recipe that people use to preserve food for longer periods of time.
5. Complete the Preservation recipe organizer about the technique.
6. Include information about any special tools, instructions to use the tools, ingredients, and instructions to preserve the food.
7. Discuss how information about food preservation techniques could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

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5-5 Collecting Cooking and Preservation Oral Histories

In Tasks 2-5, 3-6, and 4-6, the team collected oral histories about connections between food and your community's culture, identities, and histories. It is helpful to document and collect data from a variety of perspectives so you can become aware of these types of connections in the community. This will be particularly useful when you develop your community action and communication plan in Part 7.

Objective



In this task, the team will continue to interview people in the community to collect oral histories about cooking and food preservation. Remember that oral history refers both to the method of documenting an oral testimony and to the product of that process. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?
- What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?

1. Go to the Task 5-5 folder and get the list of interview questions, interview tips, and safety tips to use when conducting interviews in the community.



Pre-Interview

1. Read through the list of interview questions.
2. Make a list of people in your community you could interview. Think about interviewing the same people from Tasks 2-5, 3-6, and 4-6, or the people you collected food journals from in Task 3-2. Consider:
   - Family
   - Friends
   - Neighbors
3. Identify any equipment the team could use to record audio or video of interviews.
4. Practice interviewing other team members, taking notes, and using

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5-5

audio/video recording equipment (if available).

5. Read through the pre-interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.

Interview

1. Read through the interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.
2. Set up and conduct the interviews.

Post-Interview

1. Compile all notes and any audio/video recordings from the interviews.
2. Analyze the notes and recordings.
   - Describe what you noticed in the interviews.
   - What are some interesting stories or information in the responses?
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were familiar with.
   - Which questions did most people in the community have similar responses to?
   - Which questions did people in the community have different responses to?
3. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
4. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**



Research Tip

Use the field safety tips in the safety documents on Learning Lab before going out into the community to survey or interview people. Be polite, never go alone, and always be aware of your surroundings.

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5-6 Analyzing the Cooking and Preservation Survey Data

In Tasks 1-3, 2-2, 3-7, and 4-7 the team collected survey data from the team and the community about what people think about food and nutrition.

Objective



In this task, the team will focus on analyzing the survey results of Part 5 of the survey. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map:

- What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?
- What are effective ways to share and communicate our action plan with the local community?

1. Go to the Task 5-6 folder and get the survey analysis instructions and questions.
2. Gather all of the surveys completed in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2.
3. In this task, the team will only look over part 5 of the survey: Cooking and Preservation.
4. As a team, determine how to compile the answers to part 5 for all of the surveys collected in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2. You will want to analyze the compiled data for all surveys. Develop your own method for compiling the data for part 5, or use one of the methods in the instructions.
5. Create some graphs about this compiled data. Be creative!
6. Use the graphs and compiled data to answer these questions:
   - What interesting patterns do you see in the data from the survey questions in part 5?
   - Which questions did most people agree about?
   - Which questions did people have different responses for?

Research Tip

As you may have noticed, the survey is broken into the same parts as this research guide. Analyze only the results from that part of the survey while working on that Part of the guide to make the analysis more manageable.

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5-6

7. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
8. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are effective ways to share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**
9. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**
10. Select two or three questions from these survey questions, write a claim, and provide the supporting evidence for the claim based on the question and the data evidence collected.
    For example:
    - Pickling is a common preservation technique in our community.
    - Many people in our community are not comfortable with the tools and techniques to cook food.
11. What evidence supports your claims? As a team, share some claims you created and the evidence that supports each claim, using this data.

Hooray! You completed Task 5-6. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 5-7!*

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5-7

Debriefing Cooking and Preservation

This is the last task of Part 5: Cooking and Preservation.

Objective



In this task, the team will debrief Part 5: Cooking and Preservation. This is good to do before you move on to the next part. The objective is to think about and discuss helpful information that was gathered during that part before moving on.

Remember the team norms.

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.

Remember to use your meaningful conversation starters as needed throughout this discussion.

- I agree with_____because . . .
- I disagree with_____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what_____said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .

Remember when you are making claims from evidence to use the following sentences.

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .
- I do not think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .

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5-7

1. Go to the Task 5-7 folder to get the Debriefing the Cooking and Preservation Data instructions.
2. Follow the instructions in the task folder to complete the six sections of the debrief.
    - Research Site Map Analysis
    - Community Partners
    - Perspectives
    - Identity
    - Question Map Analysis
    - Problem Question

Hooray! You completed Task 5-7 and Part 5. Check it off the task list.

Congratulations! You have completed **Part 5** of your research. Give yourself a pat on the back.

Continue to Part 6: Food Security.

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Notes:

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Task 5-1. Exploring Ingredients and Recipes: Recipe Matching/Sorting Activity

Using the recipe book, try one or both of the following activities.

Matching Activity

1. Print out enough copies of the Task 5-1 Matching/Sorting Recipe Book to distribute them to teams or individuals.
2. The book is broken into five sections, with five color-coded recipes in each. Each color represents a different main ingredient for a dish: **yellow** is cheese, **blue** is coconut, **green** is egg, **red** is tomato, and **purple** is rice.
3. Make sure each section has five different color-coded recipes. The recipes for this task are jumbled up for the matching activity.
4. The goal of the activity is to figure out which food photos, descriptions, and cultural notes go together within each of the five sections.
5. Use the blank data sheet to record your results.
6. **Reference the Matching/Sorting Recipe Book Key as needed.**

Sorting Activity

1. Print out enough copies of the 25 dishes in the Task 5-1 Matching/Sorting Recipe Book for each group.
2. Cut out each photo, description, and cultural note. There should be 75 squares in each set.
3. Mix up the squares and hand an entire set to each group.
4. Have students match each correct food photo, description, and cultural note from the set.
5. Use the blank data sheet to record your results.
6. **Reference the Matching/Sorting Recipe Book Key as needed.**

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Matching/Sorting Recipe Book

FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 Malaysia	**Dolmas** are typically small items made of fillings such as rice, onions, meat, and spices either wrapped in leaves or stuffed in vegetables, such as tomatoes or onions. Meat dolmas are usually served warm. Rice-based dolmas are typically served cold with a garlic-yogurt sauce.	**B1** A traditional Malaysian dish commonly eaten for breakfast. It is often considered Malaysia's national dish, and its name comes from the Malay for "richly flavored rice."
 Senegal	**Shahi paneer** consists of cubes of paneer—a fresh, semi-firm Indian cheese—in a spiced creamy tomato sauce. It is commonly eaten with rice or a flatbread such as naan or roti.	**G1** A typical breakfast dish in Japan. This dish is a typical side found in bento boxes. Although it is a traditional dish, the common form of this dish today wasn't popular until the late 19th century because of the price of sugar and mirin, which are needed to keep the egg soft.
 India	**Tamagoyaki** is a type of omelet created using multiple layers of egg that are cooked in a rectangular pan to form a thick cake-like roll.	**R1** A common dish in the Mediterranean, including, the Balkans, South Caucasus, Central Asia, India, and the Middle East. Making this dish is a central culinary practice in the Republic of Azerbaijan. While the origin of this dish is unclear, its existence has been traced as far back as the 17th century.

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 Japan	**Nasi lemak** consists of rice steamed in coconut milk with fragrant pandan leaves. It is served with many additions, such as hard-boiled eggs, fried anchovies, and sambal chili sauce. It is traditionally served wrapped in a banana leaf.	**Y1** A dish from the northern part of India. It was first eaten by leaders of the Mughal Empire, a Muslim empire that came to India from the region of Persia in the Middle East. The word *shahi* means "royal" in Urdu, the language commonly used by Mughal rulers. Commonly served at *langars*, which are large vegetarian community kitchens in Sikh temples where people of all religions and backgrounds are invited to eat for free.
 Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, Kosovo, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey	**Thieboudienne** typically includes fish, rice, and tomato sauce. It is also usually made with onions, carrots, cabbage—all common ingredients in the country. In Senegal, the rice is traditionally broken rice.	**P1** A traditional dish from Senegal. The fish, often referred to as *guedj,* is salted and dried. Legend has it that a woman in the 19th century, Penda Mbaye, created the dish as it is served today. The idea to mash up cherry tomatoes earned her fame from the palaces of Saint Louis.

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 France	**Lamington** is made by dipping a square piece of sponge cake in melted chocolate and coating it with dried coconut.	**Y2** A traditional Eastern European dish commonly eaten in Russia, Ukraine, and Poland. This dish is traditionally eaten during the Jewish holiday of Shavuot. In Judaism, Shavuot commemorates the day that God gave the Torah—a Jewish religious text—to the Jewish people on Mount Sinai. During Shavuot, it is customary for Jewish families to eat dairy foods such as cheese.
 Australia	**Soufflé** uses egg yolks and beaten egg whites to create a fluffy, puffed-up, pastry-like dish that can be either sweet or savory.	**R2** A staple dish in Catalan cuisine, which originates from the region of Catalonia in eastern Spain. This dish can be traced back to the 16th century in Spain, but didn't become popular until the 18th century. It was created as a way to soften bread that was getting too dry.
 Spain	**Num banh chok** is made with rice noodles and often includes a fish sauce, vegetables, and herbs such as mint and basil.	**G2** A traditional French baked dish. The name of this dish is derived from a form of the French verb *souffler,* which means "to puff or inflate, breath, blow." The earliest account of this dish was in the mid 1700s. It is associated with the French chef Vincent La Chapelle, who cooked for earls and princes.

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 Russia, Ukraine, Poland	**Pa amb tomàquet** is made of toasted bread that is rubbed with tomato and drizzled with olive oil.	**B2** A traditional Australian dessert. Though there is debate, it was said to be made by accident by the French chef of Lord Lamington to feed some unexpected guests at the Old Government House. Chef Gallard is said to have had a French Tahitian wife, which is what apparently inspired adding coconut to the leftover sponge cake.
 Cambodia	**Cheese blintzes** consist of a thin crepe or pancake wrapped around a filling of sweetened cheese. It is then gently pan-fried in butter.	**P2** A Cambodian breakfast meal or afternoon snack. It is named for the rice noodles that are in the dish. A legend tells of Thun Chey, who was exiled to China and had to make this famous dish to survive. He was thrown into prison and sent back to Cambodia after being rude to the emperor. It was apparently Thun Chey who gave the Chinese the idea to make noodles, suggesting that noodles were invented in Cambodia.

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 Italy	**Run down** is a fish stew with a thick coconut milk base, often made with mackerel, tomato, and onion.	**R3** A traditional Guatemalan dish that developed from the cuisine of the ancient Maya civilization. The dish was declared a cultural heritage in 2007 by the Guatemala Ministry of Culture and Sports. The turkey found in this dish is still killed in a traditional Mayan way, keeping the culture alive. The dish is often served at celebrations.
 United States	**Kak'ik** is a spicy turkey soup that is made using tomato, cilantro, chilies, and a bright red spice called achiote.	**G3** An American breakfast dish first popularized in New York City in the United States. Because it a dish with simple ingredients, its origin is not entirely clear. However, it is said to have been created in the 1800s by Charles Ranhofer, chef at New York City's Delmonico's restaurant, for a regular customer who wanted something different for lunch one day.
 Guatemala	**Eggs benedict** traditionally consists of an English muffin is topped with ham, a poached egg, and Hollandaise (egg yolk and butter) sauce.	**Y3** A dish from the French-speaking Canadian province of Quebec. It was invented in the late 1950s in Quebec, but its exact origin remains disputed. One TV poll put this dish on a list of Canada's Greatest Inventions, and it is considered by many to be Canada's national dish.

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 Jamaica, Tobago	**Poutine** is made of French fries—deep-fried sliced potatoes—topped with fresh cheese curds and brown gravy.	**P3** A southern Italian dish. *Arancia* means "orange" in Italian, which is what this dish resembles (arancini are the plural). The first versions of this dish were sweet, with ricotta cheese, sugar, and milk. The introduction of tomatoes to the area changed the recipe into the savory dish it is today.
 Canada	**Arancini** are large rice balls the size of oranges. One traditional version is perfectly round and filled with a mix of red sauce, meat, mozzarella cheese, and peas. Another traditional version is *al burro,* meaning "with butter," which is pear-shaped and filled with mozzarella, prosciutto (a kind of ham), and grated cheese.	**B3** A traditional dish eaten on the Caribbean islands of Jamaica and Tobago. Limited goods were available on the island of Jamaica, and the dish was created using what was available at the time.

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 Peru	**Horchata de arroz** is a rice milk beverage, with the common variation in Mexico and Guatemala made with rice, cinnamon, and often vanilla.	**B4** A popular baked Brazilian dessert. The name of this dish comes from the sub-Saharan Bantu language. The word means “gestures, posture, or the humorous characteristics of teenagers.”
 Mexico, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Ecuador Spain, Nigeria, Mali	**Quindim** is made from sugar, egg yolks, and ground dried coconut, baked into a round, intensely yellow, shiny custard.	**G4** A classic Hawaiian dish eaten for breakfast, lunch, or dinner. The dish was created after World War II in the town of Hilo, Hawaii. The dish was created to cater to teenagers who hung out at a local diner and who wanted something filling yet affordable. One of the teens, whom the dish was named after, was nicknamed Loco, meaning “crazy.”

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 Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Spain, Portugal	**Dulce de membrillo** is a thick jelly made of quince—a tart, yellow, pear-like fruit. It is commonly eaten in sandwiches or as a snack with soft cheese.	**P4** There are many variations of this rice drink. This rice drink has its origins in Africa. In Spain and Africa, the drink is sometimes made with tiger nuts instead of almonds and is often referred to as **horchata de chufa** or **kunnu aya**.
 United States	**Lomo saltado** usually includes strips of sirloin (or other beef steak), onions, tomatoes, French fries, and a side of rice.	**Y4** Commonly eaten in Spanish-speaking countries, including Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Spain, and Mexico. A recipe for this dish appears in a Roman cookbook, *Apicius*, leaving many to believe it has been around since the late 4th or early 5th century.
 Brazil	**Loco moco** consists of white sticky rice, a hamburger patty, and a fried egg, which are all topped with in brown gravy.	**R4** A traditional Peruvian dish. This dish originated as part of a chifa tradition, which is a mix of Chinese and Peruvian culture.

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan	**Hertzoggies** are small cup-shaped tarts or cookies filled with apricot jam and topped with a baked coconut meringue.	**R5** A popular Middle Eastern and North African breakfast dish, this is commonly eaten in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Israel, Yemen, and many other countries. The name of this dish roughly means “all mixed up,” which is exactly what it is. The recipe has become so popular because it requires only one pan to make.
 Tanzania	**Shakshuka** consists of eggs poached right in a tomato and vegetable sauce, and is commonly eaten with bread such as pita.	**B5** A popular South African dessert named for Prime Minister J.B.M. Hertzog, who was a big fan of the treat. They were originally created by the Cape Malay ethnic group in South Africa to show support for Hertzog, after he promised to give equal rights to the “colored” community. However, when he failed to keep his promise, the Cape Malay people made the desserts with unflattering beige icing to shame him.
 Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Faroe Islands	**Qatayef** is a form of deep-fried crescent-shaped dumpling commonly filled with akkawi cheese—a soft brined cheese with a very mild salty flavor. It is sometimes made using sweetened ricotta cheese and nuts, and served with a warm sugar syrup.	**G5** A popular street food eaten in Tanzania. This dish is typically served with a type of salad. Because it takes all morning to prepare the potatoes for the recipe, it is usually not eaten until later in the day.

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 South Africa	**Chipsi mayai** involves cutting and deep-frying potato wedges, which are then cooked with eggs to form a French fry omelet.	**P5** This is a dish traditionally served during Scandinavian holidays such as Christmas and winter solstice. Before rice was introduced to the region, it was made with barley or grits.
 Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Israel, Yemen	**Riisipuuro** is a creamy dish made with rice, whole milk, nutmeg, cinnamon, sugar, and salt. It can be served cold or warm, with fruit, butter, or salt.	**Y5** An Arab dessert commonly eaten in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and other parts of the Middle East. It is traditionally eaten during the month-long festival of Ramadan, which is celebrated by Muslims around the world. During Ramadan, followers of Islam do not eat or drink during daylight hours—a type of fasting.

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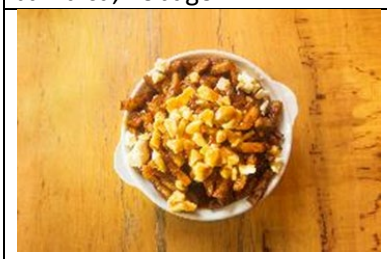
Exploring Ingredients and Recipes: Recipe Matching/Sorting Data Sheet

FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 Malaysia		
 Senegal		
 India		
 Japan		
 Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, Kosovo, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey		

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL FACT
 France		
 Australia		
 Spain		
 Russia, Ukraine, Poland		
 Cambodia		

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL FACT
 Italy		
 United States		
 Guatemala		
 Jamaica, Tobago		
 Canada		

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL FACT
 Peru		
 Mexico, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Spain, Nigeria, Mali		
 Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Spain, Portugal		
 United States		
 Brazil		

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FOOD PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL FACT
 Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan		
 Tanzania		
 Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Faroe Islands		
 South Africa		
 Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Israel, Yemen		

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Matching/Sorting Recipe Book Key

Dairy: Cheese, **Fruit: Coconut**, **Protein: Egg**, **Vegetable: Tomato**, **Grain: Rice**

PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL NOTE
 Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan	**Qatayef** is a form of deep-fried crescent-shaped dumpling commonly filled with akkawi cheese—a soft brined cheese with a very mild salty flavor. It is sometimes made using sweetened ricotta cheese and nuts, and served with a warm sugar syrup.	An Arab dessert commonly eaten in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and other parts of the Middle East. It is traditionally eaten during the month-long festival of Ramadan, which is celebrated by Muslims around the world. During Ramadan, followers of Islam do not eat or drink during daylight hours—a type of fasting.
 India	**Shahi paneer** consists of cubes of paneer—a fresh, semi-firm Indian cheese—in a spiced creamy tomato sauce. It is commonly eaten with rice or a flatbread such as naan or roti.	A dish from the northern part of India. It was first eaten by leaders of the Mughal Empire, a Muslim empire that came to India from the region of Persia in the Middle East. The word *shahi* means "royal" in Urdu, the language commonly used by Mughal rulers. Commonly served at *langar*s, which are large vegetarian community kitchens in Sikh temples where people of all religions and backgrounds are invited to eat for free.
 Russia, Ukraine, Poland	**Cheese blintzes** consist of a thin crepe or pancake wrapped around a filling of sweetened cheese. It is then gently pan-fried in butter.	A traditional Eastern European dish commonly eaten in Russia, Ukraine, and Poland. This dish is traditionally eaten during the Jewish holiday of Shavuot. In Judaism, Shavuot commemorates the day that God gave the Torah—a Jewish religious text—to the Jewish people on Mount Sinai. During Shavuot, it is customary for Jewish families to eat dairy foods such as cheese.

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 Canada	**Poutine** is made of French fries—deep-fried sliced potatoes—topped with fresh cheese curds and brown gravy.	A dish from the French-speaking Canadian province of Quebec. It was invented in the late 1950s in Quebec, but its exact origin remains disputed. One TV poll put this dish on a list of Canada's Greatest Inventions, and it is considered by many to be Canada's national dish.
 Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Spain, Portugal	**Dulce de membrillo** is a thick jelly made of quince—a tart, yellow, pear-like fruit. It is commonly eaten in sandwiches or as a snack with soft cheese.	Commonly eaten in Spanish-speaking countries, including Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Spain, and Mexico. A recipe for this dish appears in a Roman cookbook, *Apicius*, leaving many to believe it has been around since the late 4th or early 5th century.
 South Africa	**Hertzoggies** are small cup-shaped tarts or cookies filled with apricot jam and topped with a baked coconut meringue.	A popular South African dessert named for Prime Minister J.B.M. Hertzog, who was a big fan of the treat. They were originally created by the Cape Malay ethnic group in South Africa to show support for Hertzog, after he promised to give equal rights to the "colored" community. However, when he failed to keep his promise, the Cape Malay people made the desserts with unflattering beige icing to shame him.
 Malaysia	**Nasi lemak** consists of rice steamed in coconut milk with fragrant pandan leaves. It is served with many additions, such as hard-boiled eggs, fried anchovies, and sambal chili sauce. It is traditionally served wrapped in a banana leaf.	A traditional Malaysian dish commonly eaten for breakfast. It is often considered Malaysia's national dish, and its name comes from the Malay for "richly flavored rice."

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 Australia	**Lamington** is made by dipping a square piece of sponge cake in melted chocolate and coating it with dried coconut.	A traditional Australian dessert. Though there is debate, it was said to be made by accident by the French chef of Lord Lamington to feed some unexpected guests at the Old Government House. Chef Gallard is said to have had a French Tahitian wife, which is what apparently inspired adding coconut to the leftover sponge cake.
 Jamaica, Tobago	**Run down** is a fish stew with a thick coconut milk base, often made with mackerel, tomato, and onion	A traditional dish eaten on the Caribbean islands of Jamaica and Tobago. Limited goods were available on the island of Jamaica, and the dish was created using what was available at the time.
 Brazil	**Quindim** is made from sugar, egg yolks, and ground dried coconut, baked into a round, intensely yellow, shiny custard.	A popular baked Brazilian dessert. The name of this dish comes from the sub-Saharan Bantu language. The word means “gestures, posture, or the humorous characteristics of teenagers.”
 Tanzania	**Chipsi mayai** involves cutting and deep-frying potato wedges, which are then cooked with eggs to form a French fry omelet.	A popular street food eaten in Tanzania. This dish is typically served with a type of salad. Because it takes all morning to prepare the potatoes for the recipe, it is usually not eaten until later in the day.

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 Japan	**Tamagoyaki** is a type of omelet created using multiple layers of egg that are cooked in a rectangular pan to form a thick cake-like roll.	A typical breakfast dish in Japan. This dish is a typical side found in bento boxes. Although it is a traditional dish, the common form of this dish today wasn't popular until the late 19th century because of the price of sugar and mirin, which are needed to keep the egg soft.
 France	**Soufflé** uses egg yolks and beaten egg whites to create a fluffy, puffed-up, pastry-like dish that can be either sweet or savory.	A traditional French baked dish. The name of this dish is derived from a form of the French verb *souffler,* which means "to puff or inflate, breath, blow." The earliest account of this dish was in the mid 1700s. It is associated with the French chef Vincent La Chapelle, who cooked for earls and princes.
 United States	**Eggs benedict** traditionally consists of an English muffin is topped with ham, a poached egg, and Hollandaise (egg yolk and butter) sauce.	An American breakfast dish first popularized in New York City in the United States. Because it a dish with simple ingredients, its origin is not entirely clear. However, it is said to have been created in the 1800s by Charles Ranhofer, chef at New York City's Delmonico's restaurant, for a regular customer who wanted something different for lunch one day.
 United States	**Loco moco** consists of white sticky rice, a hamburger patty, and a fried egg, which are all topped with in brown gravy.	A classic Hawaiian dish eaten for breakfast, lunch, or dinner. The dish was created after World War II in the town of Hilo, Hawaii. The dish was created to cater to teenagers who hung out at a local diner and who wanted something filling yet affordable. One of the teens, whom the dish was named after, was nicknamed Loco, meaning "crazy."

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 Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Israel, Yemen	**Shakshuka** consists of eggs poached right in a tomato and vegetable sauce, and is commonly eaten with bread such as pita.	A popular Middle Eastern and North African breakfast dish, this is commonly eaten in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Israel, Yemen, and many other countries. The name of this dish roughly means “all mixed up,” which is exactly what it is. The recipe has become so popular because it requires only one pan to make.
 Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, Kosovo, Albania, Macedonia, Blugaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey	**Dolmas** are typically small items made of fillings such as rice, onions, meat, and spices either wrapped in leaves or stuffed in vegetables, such as tomatoes or onions. Meat dolmas are usually served warm. Rice-based dolmas are typically served cold with a garlic-yogurt sauce.	A common dish in the Mediterranean, including, the Balkans, South Caucasus, Central Asia, India, and the Middle East. Making this dish is a central culinary practice in the Republic of Azerbaijan. While the origin of this dish is unclear, its existence has been traced as far back as the 17th century.
 Spain	**Pa amb tomàquet** is made of toasted bread that is rubbed with tomato and drizzled with olive oil.	A staple dish in Catalan cuisine, which originates from the region of Catalonia in eastern Spain. This dish can be traced back to the 16th century in Spain, but didn’t become popular until the 18th century. It was created as a way to soften bread that was getting too dry.
 Guatemala	**Kak’ik** is a spicy turkey soup that is made using tomato, cilantro, chilies, and a bright red spice called achiote.	A traditional Guatemalan dish that developed from the cuisine of the ancient Maya civilization. The dish was declared a cultural heritage in 2007 by the Guatemala Ministry of Culture and Sports. The turkey found in this dish is still killed in a traditional Mayan way, keeping the culture alive. The dish is often served at celebrations.

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 Peru	**Lomo saltado** usually includes strips of sirloin (or other beef steak), onions, tomatoes, French fries, and a side of rice.	A traditional Peruvian dish. This dish originated as part of a chifa tradition, which is a mix of Chinese and Peruvian culture.
 Senegal	**Thieboudienne** typically includes fish, rice, and tomato sauce. It is also usually made with onions, carrots, cabbage—all common ingredients in the country. In Senegal, the rice is traditionally broken rice.	A traditional dish from Senegal. The fish, often referred to as *guedj,* is salted and dried. Legend has it that a woman in the 19th century, Penda Mbaye, created the dish as it is served today. The idea to mash up cherry tomatoes earned her fame from the palaces of Saint Louis.
 Cambodia	**Num banh chok** is made with rice noodles and often includes a fish sauce, vegetables, and herbs such as mint and basil.	A Cambodian breakfast meal or afternoon snack. It is named for the rice noodles that are in the dish. A legend tells of Thun Chey, who was exiled to China and had to make this famous dish to survive. He was thrown into prison and sent back to Cambodia after being rude to the emperor. It was apparently Thun Chey who gave the Chinese the idea to make noodles, suggesting that noodles were invented in Cambodia.
 Italy	**Arancini** are large rice balls the size of oranges. One traditional version is perfectly round and filled with a mix of red sauce, meat, mozzarella cheese, and peas. Another traditional version is *al burro,* meaning "with butter," which is pear-shaped and filled with mozzarella, prosciutto (a kind of ham), and grated cheese.	A southern Italian dish. *Arancia* means "orange" in Italian, which is what this dish resembles (arancini are the plural). The first versions of this dish were sweet, with ricotta cheese, sugar, and milk. The introduction of tomatoes to the area changed the recipe into the savory dish it is today.

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 Mexico, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Spain, Nigeria, Mali	**Horchata de arroz** is a rice milk beverage, with the common variation in Mexico and Guatemala made with rice, cinnamon, and often vanilla.	There are many variations of this rice drink. This rice drink has its origins in Africa. In Spain and Africa, the drink is sometimes made with tiger nuts instead of almonds and is often referred to as **horchata de chufa** or **kunnu aya**.
 Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Faroe Islands	**Riisipuuro** is a creamy dish made with rice, whole milk, nutmeg, cinnamon, sugar, and salt. It can be served cold or warm, with fruit, butter, or salt.	This is a dish traditionally served during Scandinavian holidays such as Christmas and winter solstice. Before rice was introduced to the region, it was made with barley or grits.

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Task 5-1. Exploring Ingredients and Dishes: Recipe Organizer

Dish category (circle one): Cheese, Coconut, Egg, Tomato, Rice

Dish name:

Dish description

Cultural note

List the Ingredients needed to make your dish.

Task 5-1 Exploring Ingredients + Recipes



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Use the following pictures as needed to do the Recipe Matching/Sorting Activity

FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Malaysia



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Senegal



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

India



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Japan



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, Kosovo, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

France



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Australia



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Spain



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Russia
Ukraine
Poland



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Cambodia



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Italy



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

United States (New York)



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Guatemala



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Jamaica Tobago



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Canada



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Peru



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Central America
Latin America
Mexico
Spain
Western Africa



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Argentina
Chile
Uruguay
Mexico
Spain
Portugal



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

United States (Hawaii)



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Brazil



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Egypt
Lebanon
Jordan



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Tanzania



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Finland
Sweden
Norway
Denmark
Iceland
Faroe Islands



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

South Africa



FOOD! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

Tunisia
Algeria
Morocco
Libya
Israel
Yemen

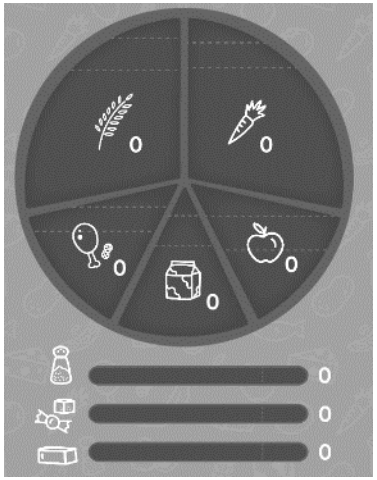


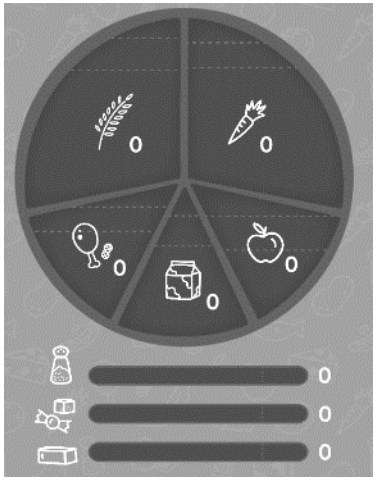
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All images sourced from Gettyimages

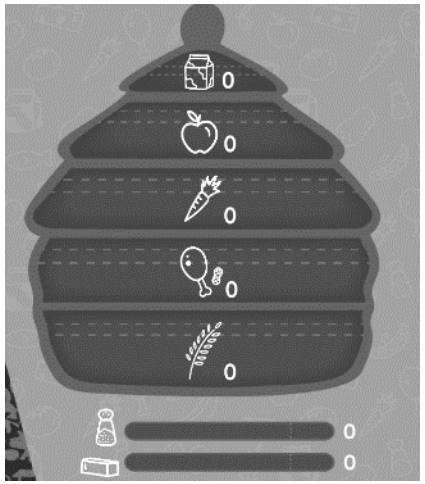
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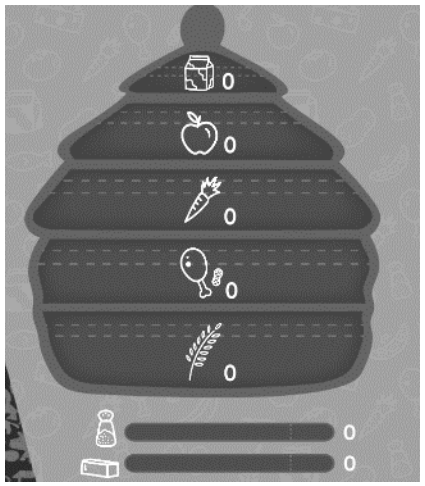
Task 5-2. Pick Your Plate! Data Table

TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
One	Australia	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

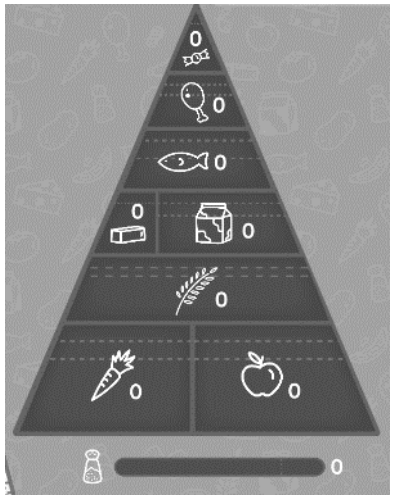
TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
Two	Australia	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

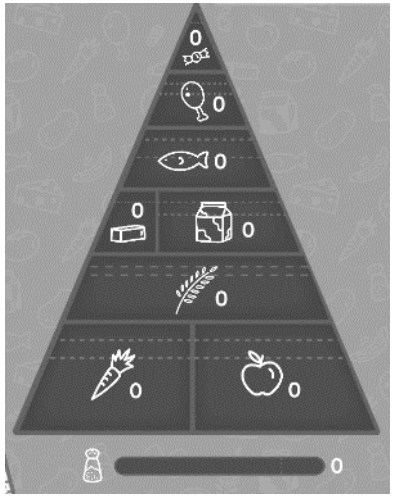
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TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
One	Benin	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

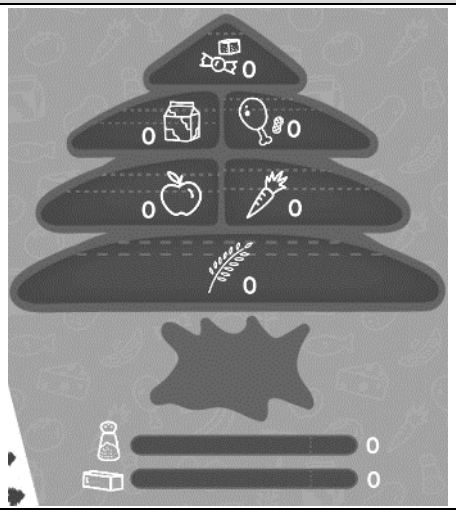
TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
Two	Benin	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

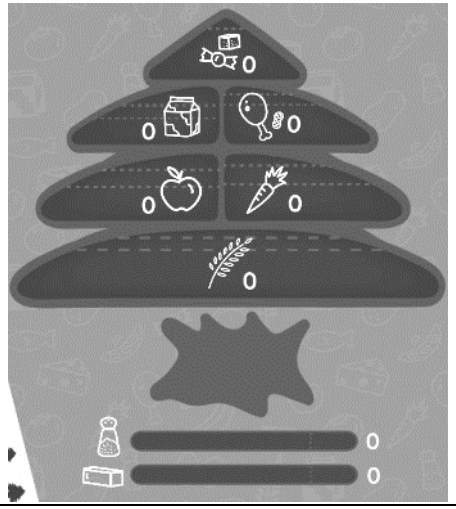
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TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
One	Finland	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

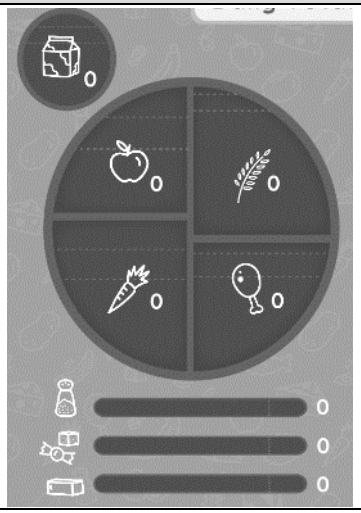
TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
Two	Finland	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

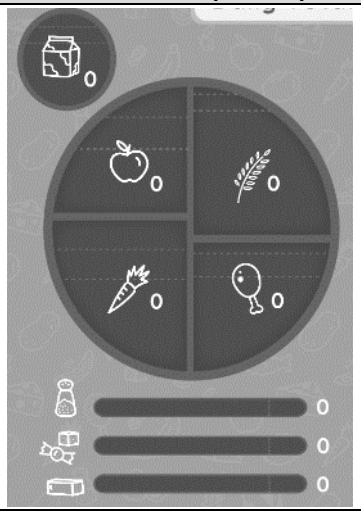
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TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
One	Lebanon	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
Two	Lebanon	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

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TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
One	United States of America	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

TRIAL	COUNTRY	MEALS	TOTAL MEAL PRICE	DAILY TOTALS (FILL IN)	MEDAL
One	United States of America	Morning			
		Midday			
		Evening			

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Task 5-3: Analyzing Cooking Tools and Methods Data Table

Type of Energy Used in Cooking	Explain It
	**Name It.** Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice: **Explain It.** What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there? **Give reasons.** What makes you say that? What are the clues? **Generate alternatives**. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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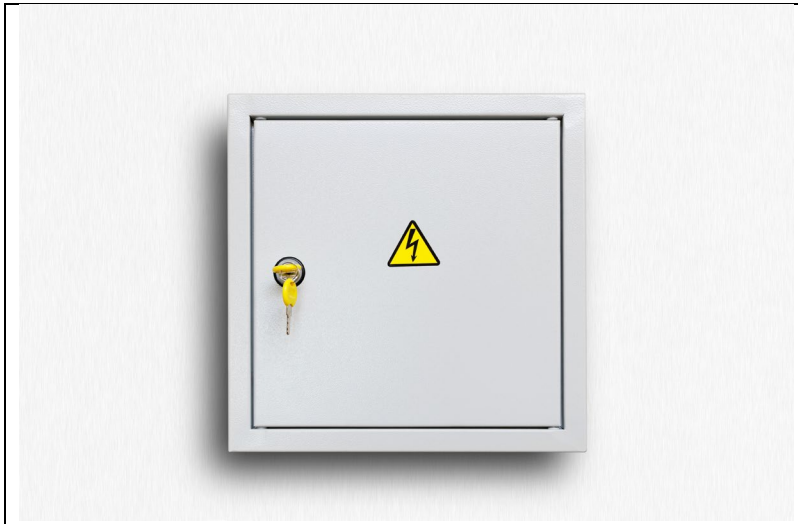
Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Tools to Use Energy	Explain It
	**Name It.** Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice: **Explain It.** What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there? **Give reasons.** What makes you say that? What are the clues? **Generate alternatives**. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Cooking Utensil	Explain It
	**Name It.** Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice: **Explain It.** What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there? **Give reasons.** What makes you say that? What are the clues? **Generate alternatives**. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Eating Utensil	Explain It
	**Name It.** Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice: **Explain It.** What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there? **Give reasons.** What makes you say that? What are the clues? **Generate alternatives**. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

Explain It. What could it be? What role or function might it serve? Why might it be there?

Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Name It. Name a feature or aspect of the object that you notice:

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Give reasons. What makes you say that? What are the clues?

Generate alternatives. What else could it be? What makes you say that? What are the clues?

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Task 5-3. Analyzing Cooking Tools and Methods: Recipe Organizer

Complete this recipe organizer for the same dishes the team collected on the Task 5-1 recipe organizer.

Dish name:

What type of energy source would you need to cook your dish? Will it require heat or cold?

List what cooking equipment you will need to make your dish. Any special tools, pots, pans?

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Write out the cooking instructions for your dish. Do you need a special oven or to prepare it in a specific way?

What eating utensils do people in your community typically use to eat this dish?

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Task 5-4: Exploring Preservation Techniques: Recipe Organizer

Complete this recipe organizer about a preserved food eaten in your community, or a recipe from somewhere else that you would like to try and make yourself.

Dish Name:

Ingredients list

List what cooking tools you will need in order to make your dish. Any special tools, pots, pans, etc?

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Write out the cooking instructions for your dish.

Are there other foods that you would recommend eating this dish with when it is ready to eat?

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Task 5-5. Collecting Cooking and Preservation Oral Histories

Interview Questions

1. What types of foods or meals did you cook when you were a child?
2. Do you still cook the same foods you ate as a child? What has changed over time about the foods you cook? What caused those changes?
3. Who most commonly cooks food in your home? Why does that person most commonly do the cooking?
4. Where and how did you learn how to cook?
5. Do you use any food preservation methods, such as pickling or drying, in your home? Have you always used these methods or have they changed over time?

Pre-Interview

Practice interviewing, taking notes, and using audio/video equipment (if available).

Tips to keep in mind:

- The interview should feel like a conversation. It is okay to skip between questions or ask them differently to help the person understand the question better.
- Sometimes the best question is, “Can you tell me more?”
- If your interviewee has paused, give them time to gather their thoughts instead of rushing ahead with the next question. They might be about to say something interesting.
- If you are using equipment to record the interviews, conduct test interviews to make sure the equipment is working properly. When the audio or video is played back, is it clear and easy to hear/see?
- If you are writing down the answers to the questions, practice taking notes while someone is talking. Consider conducting interviews in groups so that more than one person can help write down answers. Then after the interview, teammates can compare their notes for accuracy and consistency.

Interview

Tips to keep in mind:

- If possible, find a quiet, comfortable space that is free from external noise. This is especially important if you are recording these interviews.
- If you’re using audio/video recording equipment, test all of the equipment before the interview.
- Make sure you have a pencil and paper to take notes.
- Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain the research you are conducting and the purpose of the interview. Explain to the interviewee that your team is interested in learning more about the connections between food and local community culture, identities, and histories.
- At the end of the interview, thank the interviewee for participating.

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Post-Interview Analysis

1. Compile all notes and recordings from the team interviews.
2. Read the notes or listen to/watch the recordings of the interviews.
    - Describe what you notice.
    - What are some interesting things you first notice in their responses?
    - Identify any things they discuss that you are unfamiliar with.
    - Identify any things they discuss that you are familiar with.
    - Identify any responses that are useful when thinking about the question: *What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?*
    - Discuss how the responses from these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



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Task 5-6. Analyzing the Cooking and Preservation Survey Data

Options for Compiling Survey Data

First your must compile the answers from the community surveys to all of the questions from part 5: Cooking and Preservation. The team will look at the other parts of the survey in later tasks.

Here are some options for compiling the answers to the survey questions. But, as always, if you have a different method you prefer, do that!

Option 1

Hand out a blank survey to each person.

Go through each question and team members can raise their hands to vote for the answer they prefer. Some team members can count up the votes and others can write down the totals for the team.

Option 2

Write the questions on a board, paper, or computer where tallies can be compiled. Tally the responses and share the results.

Option 3

If you did the survey digitally or online, you should be able to see and export the results for each question.

Option 4

Create your own way of compiling survey data.

Graphing Survey Data

How could you graph parts of these survey results?

Which questions could you graph?

If you have the resources, pick some questions to graph that you think would be useful.

How would these graphs be useful when supporting claims with evidence?

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Community Food Survey—Compiled Data

Use this blank survey to compile data.

Part 5. Cooking and Preservation

How often do you cook your own meals at home alone or with your family?			
1. 0 to 2 times a week	2. 3 to 5 times a week	3. 6 to 8 times a week	4. More than 8 times a week

How comfortable are you with the tools (knives, pans) and techniques (cooking over fire) to cook food?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Slightly comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Extremely uncomfortable

How comfortable are you following recipes?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

How comfortable are you with accessing information about cooking ingredients you have not used or eaten before?					
1. Extremely comfortable	2. Very comfortable	3. Comfortable	4. Slightly uncomfortable	5. Very uncomfortable	6. Unsure

What food preservation techniques do you know about or have you done? (check all that apply)			
1. Jellying	2. Drying	3. Bottling	4. Jugging
5. Fermenting	6. Pickling	Other (please specify)	7. Not sure



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Task 5-7. Debriefing the Cooking and Preservation Data

Research Site Map Analysis

1. Look at the research site map you created in Task 2-1.
2. Look through all the data and evidence you have collected so far in Part 5.
3. Is there any data the team collected throughout Part 5 that could be added to this map? Locations of possible community partners? Locations of oral history interviews? Add this data to the map and legend!
4. Analyze the map. Should the boundaries of the map change to accommodate any new information collected in Part 5? Adjust as needed.
5. Analyze the map. Does the map provide any new information that could be useful for future research?

Community Partners

1. As a team, look over the list of community partners you created in Task 2-6.
2. As a team, identify any community partners you could contact at this time. Which partners could help you get more information about different parts of your question map?
    - Make a plan as a team to contact and communicate with these partners.
    - Create a list of questions you would like to ask the partners.
    - E-mail, phone, or write to each partner with your questions.
    - If your team decides it is appropriate, invite the partner to meet with the team. Use your list of questions to guide your conversation and data collection.

Perspectives

1. Use the continuum setup from Task 1-8 (FOOD A or FOOD B both will work here) to discuss each perspective statement below.
2. Do this activity as individuals or in small groups. If you're working in small groups, each group sends one representative to the continuum.
3. Remember, pose each statement, take a minute, and let each team member or group think about their position on that statement.

- Remember, the continuum goes from one side or corner of the room to the other—from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." Then there is "not sure" in the middle.
- Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or strongly disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement. If you only agree or disagree slightly, then being closer to the midpoint is a physical way of stating how you think and feel about the issue.

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Social: Schools should teach all people in a community how to cook and preserve food.

Environmental: Cooking techniques that have high impact on the environment should be regulated by the government.

Move to a whole team discussion. Remember, team members must back up their opinions with information and other team members must listen carefully to one another.

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?
- Ask team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Identity

- Look at your personal and team identity maps from Task 1-1 and Task 1-5. What aspects of your or your team's identity might influence your opinions on the perspective continuum?
- How might your decisions be influenced by these parts of your identity?
- Have any parts of your identity map changed?

Question Map Analysis

1. Look at your team question map from Task 1-10. Which questions on your map were addressed in Part 5: Cooking and Preservation?
2. What evidence did you collect during Part 5 that could be useful to answer any questions on the question map?
3. How could this evidence or information be useful to help develop an action plan to address the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*
4. Take time to rearrange, update, modify, remove, or add any questions to your question map at this time.

Problem Question

Is there anything you learned in Part 5 that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

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PART 6: FOOD SECURITY TASK LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part 6: Food Security

Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- 6-1 ☐ Analyzing Food Security Data
- 6-2 ☐ Mapping Food Connections
- 6-3 ☐ Exploring Food Security Stories
- 6-4 ☐ Examining Advertising and Food Security
- 6-5 ☐ Collecting Food Security Oral Histories
- 6-6 ☐ Analyzing Food Security Survey Data
- 6-7 ☐ Debriefing Food Security

In this part, your team will focus on exploring a diversity of food- and nutrition-related security issues in your community. Research will focus on imbalances related to nutrition, health, and medical issues, environmental effects on food access, population and urbanization imbalances, and local and global food connections that may be important for how the food security problem is defined locally.









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6-1 Analyzing Food Security Data

Welcome to Part 6: Food Security, and Task 6-1. In Part 5 the team learned more about how food is cooked and preserved to meet dietary needs. Having regular access to healthy foods to cook and preserve is one thing to consider when thinking about food security. At a very basic level, food security means regularly having enough food to eat; not just today or tomorrow, but also next month and next year. Understanding the dimensions of food security in your community and communities around the world is an important step as the team begins developing your action plan in Part 7.

Objective



In this task, the team will be analyzing some global data about different dimensions of food security. The team can use this data, plus data collected in other parts, to begin analyzing food security in your community.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- **What effects do changes in population and urbanization have on food and nutritional security?**
- **What effects do changes in economic and social dynamics have on food and nutritional security?**

1. Go to the Task 6-1 folder and get the Analyzing Food Security Data Analysis Guide questions.
2. Use the information and questions in the task folder to guide your analysis of the data.
3. Discuss how this data and analysis could be useful when thinking about the question: What effects do changes in population and urbanization have on food and nutritional security?
4. Discuss how this data and analysis could be useful when thinking about the question: What effects do changes in economic and social dynamics have on food and nutritional security?
5. Discuss how this data and analysis could be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

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6-2 Mapping Food Connections

In Task 6-1 you learned more about the overall state of food security across the world. There are many things that can affect the food security of a place. Food security means regularly having enough food to eat; not just today or tomorrow, but also next month and next year. In Part 4, the team explored where people are accessing food in the community. Food access is a major component of the food security of a place. The team may have also learned that many of the foods you eat come both from within and outside your region of the world. Understanding globally where the food you access comes from will help the team better understand the connections between different regions of world and how they might affect current and future food security.

Objective



In this task, the team will be analyzing and mapping some global data about which regions of the world provide food for other regions. Using this data and map, the team can better understand where the foods you are consuming are primarily coming from.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following question from the question map:

- What are the local and global food connections that may affect food and nutritional security?

1. Go to the Task 6-2 folder and get the Mapping Food Connections Data (Countries-Regions Table and Regional Composition Table) and World Map.
2. Using the Countries-Regions Table, find your country on the list.
3. Determine which region and subregion your country belongs to.
4. Look at the Regional Composition Table.
5. Find your Region_Subregion in the first column: Region Consuming Food. The second column provides a list of the regions contributing food to your region. The third column provides a percentage of how much food that region provides to your region.
6. Determine the top five regions that contribute food to your region.
7. Obtain the world map.

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6-2

8. Locate your country/region on the map.
9. Locate the top five regions on the map that you identified in step 6. Use the Countries-Regions Table to identify specific countries in each region
10. Draw an arrow on the map from each of the top five regions that you identified in step 6 to your own region.
11. Determine how the food from each region would need to be transported to get from that region to your region.
    - What shipping route do you think would be best to get the food to your region from each region?
    - What types of shipping methods (boats/trains/trucks/planes) would be needed to get the food from each region to your region?
12. What does this data tell the team about the food connections between your region and other regions of the world?
13. Why do you think your region gets a percentage of its food from these particular regions?
14. What do you think would happen if one or more these regions decided to reduce or no longer provide your region with food? How do you think your region should respond if this were to happen?
15. Select any other region from the Regional Composition Table and conduct the same analysis for that region. How does that region's data compare with your region? Compare and contrast.
16. Discuss how this data and analysis could be useful when thinking about the question, What are the local and global food connections that may affect food and nutritional security?
17. Discuss how this data and analysis could be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 6-2. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 6-3!*

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6-3 Exploring Food Security Stories

In Task 6-1 and Task 6-2 the team learned more about the overall state of food security and food connections between regions of the world. Food security means regularly having enough food to eat; not just today or tomorrow, but also next month and next year. When thinking about food security, a community must think about the past, present, and future. There are many things locally and globally that can affect the food security of a place in the past, present, and future. Impacts to food security can come in many forms, such as environmental, economic, and social. The team must begin understanding the diversity of impacts that might affect your community's food security now and in the future. One helpful way to reflect on your own community is to look at how food security has been affected in other places in the past. Using historical and present knowledge, the team can reflect on things that could affect food security in your community.

Objective



In this task, the team will be learning about the historical and current impacts on food security of the native peoples of the Pacific Northwest. The team will then use this example to reflect on any similar effects on food security present in your community. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What effects do changes in the environment have on food and nutritional security?
- What effects do changes in economic and social dynamics have on food and nutritional security?
- What effects do changes in population and urbanization have on food and nutritional security?

1. Access the activities at **https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/pnw-history-culture/** or go to the Task 6-3 folder and get the materials and instructions to complete the Native Knowledge 360° activity: **Why Do the Foods We Eat Matter: How Do Threats to Salmon Impact Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?**

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2. Discuss how the salmon example could be useful when thinking about the questions:
   - What effects do changes in the environment have on food and nutritional security?
   - What effects do changes in economic and social dynamics have on food and nutritional security?
   - What effects do changes in population and urbanization have on food and nutritional security?
3. Based on previous or current research the team is conducting, identify any possible present or future environmental, economic, or social impacts to food security in your community.
4. Using the list of community partners the team developed in Task 2-6, identify any people you could talk to about potential impacts to food security in your community.
5. Talk with these people to help the team identify any past, present, or future impacts to food security in your community in the following categories:
   - Environmental impacts
   - Economic impacts
   - Social impacts
   - Population impacts
   - Urbanization impacts
6. Discuss how this analysis could be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 6-3. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 6-4!*

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6-4

Assessing and Mapping Food Advertisements

In the previous tasks in Part 6, the team learned more about food security. There are many things that influence what people choose to eat. Food choice is one main issue to consider when thinking about food security in the community. Understanding what influences people's decisions about what foods they eat will help the team when considering the problem question: How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Food advertising is one thing that is known to influence decisions about what foods people choose to eat. Marketing teams for companies use TV and online commercials, billboards and signs, magazines and other strategies to try to get you to buy their food products. Assessing these advertisements and knowing where they are located in your community is the first step in understanding what is influencing food choices, and how that could be affecting the past, current, and future food security in your community.he past, current, and future food security of the community.

Objective



In this task, the team will assess a variety of food advertisements and the marketing strategies used to make them. Then the team will identify and map the locations of food advertisements within your research site. The team will use this analysis to think about how this advertising may affect food choices and food security in your community.

In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What effects do food advertising and news have on food and nutritional security?
- What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?

1. Go to the Task 6-4 folder and get Examining Food Advertisements and the example advertisements.
2. As a team, use this resource to learn about different advertising and marketing techniques companies use to get people to buy their products.

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6-4

3. Conduct an assessment of each of the example advertisements using the guiding questions in the task folder.
4. Go to the Task 6-4 folder and get the Assessing Food Advertisements—Food Journal Product/Brand Advertisement Analysis instructions.



5. Follow the instructions and use the food journals you have collected in Part 3 to gather and analyze the advertising of food products people are eating in your community.
6. Go to the Task 6-4 folder and get the Assessing Food Advertisements—Mapping Community Food Advertising instructions.



7. Follow the instructions to identify, map, and assess the locations of physical food advertising in your research site.
8. Discuss as a team:
   - Which foods seem to have the most advertising in your community?
   - Which foods seem to have the least advertising in your community?
   - Why do you think some foods have more advertising than others?
   - What are some of the negative sides of the food products that you don't see in the ads?
   - Based on your community research, how might advertising be affecting the food security of your community?
   - What suggestions would you make to the community when thinking about food advertising in the future?
   - How might understanding food advertising and where it is located be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 6-4. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 6-5!*

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6-5

Collecting Food Security Oral Histories

In Tasks 2-5, 3-6, 4-6, and 5-5 the team collected oral histories about connections between food and your community's culture, identities, and histories. It is helpful to document and collect data from a variety of perspectives so you can become aware of these types of connections in the community. This will be particularly useful when you develop your community action and communication plan in Part 7.

Objective



In this task, the team will continue to interview people in the community to collect oral histories about different elements of food security over time. Remember that oral history refers both to the method of documenting an oral testimony and to the product of that process. In this task, the team will be focusing on the following questions from the question map:

- What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?
- What evidence could we collect to help define food- and nutrition-related problems in our community?

1. Go to the Task 6-5 folder and get the list of interview questions, interview tips, and safety tips to use when conducting interviews in the community.



Pre-Interview

1. Read through the list of interview questions.
2. Make a list of people in your community you could interview. Think about interviewing the same people from Tasks 2-5, 3-6, and 4-6, or the people you collected food journals from in Task 3-2. Consider:
   - Family
   - Friends
   - Neighbors
3. Identify any equipment the team could use to record audio or video of interviews.

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6-5

4. Practice interviewing other team members, taking notes, and using audio/video recording equipment (if available).
5. Read through the pre-interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.

Interview

1. Read through the interview tips to keep in mind in the task folder.
2. Set up and conduct the interviews.

Post-Interview

1. Compile all notes and any audio/video recordings from the interviews.
2. Analyze the notes and recordings.
   - Describe what you noticed in the interviews.
   - What are some interesting stories or information in the responses?
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were unfamiliar with.
   - Identify any foods or stories that you were familiar with.
   - Which questions did most people in the community have similar responses to?
   - Which questions did people in the community have different responses to?
3. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?**
4. Discuss how these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**



Research Tip

Use the field safety tips in the safety documents on Learning Lab before going out into the community to survey or interview people. Be polite, never go alone, and always be aware of your surroundings.

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6-6

Analyzing the Food Security Survey Data

In Tasks 1-3, 2-2, 3-7, 4-7, and 5-6 the team collected survey data from the team and the community about what people think about food and nutrition.

Objective



In this task, the team will focus on analyzing the survey results of Parts 6 of the surveys. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map:

- **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
- **What are effective ways to share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**

1. Go to the Task 6-6 folder and get the survey analysis instructions and questions.
2. Gather all of the surveys completed in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2.
3. In this task, the team will only look over part 6 of the survey: Food Security.
4. As a team, determine how to compile the answers to part 6 for all of the surveys collected in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2. You will want to analyze the compiled data for all surveys. Develop your own method for compiling the data for part 6, or use one of the methods in the instructions.
5. Create some graphs about this compiled data. Be creative!
6. Use the graphs and compiled data to answer these questions:
   - What interesting patterns do you see in the data from the survey questions in part 5?
   - Which questions did most people agree about?
   - Which questions did people have different responses for?

Research Tip

As you may have noticed, the survey is broken into the same parts as this research guide. Analyze only the results from that part of the survey while working on that Part of the guide to make the analysis more manageable.

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6-6

7. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
8. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**
9. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**
10. Select two or three questions from these survey questions, write a claim, and provide the supporting evidence for the claim based on the question and the data evidence collected. For example:
    - Malnutrition and obesity are both issues in our community.
    - Many individuals in our community find it difficult to afford food.
11. What evidence supports your claims? As a team, share some claims you created and the evidence that supports each claim, using this data.

Hooray! You completed Task 6-6. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 6-7!*

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6-7

Debriefing Food Security

This is the last task of Part 6: Food Security.

Objective



In this task, the team will debrief Part 6: Food Security. This is good to do before you move on to the next part. Each debrief will be very similar and is broken down into the same parts. The objective is to think about and discuss helpful information that was gathered during that part before moving on.

Remember the team norms.

- Recognize the benefits of listening to a range of different perspectives and viewpoints.
- Be open to new ideas and perspectives that challenge your own.
- Be willing to cooperate with others to change things for the better.

Remember to use your meaningful conversation starters as needed throughout this discussion.

- I agree with_____because . . .
- I disagree with_____because . . .
- I'd like to go back to what_____said about . . .
- I'd like to add . . .
- I noticed that . . .
- Another example is . . .

Remember when you are making claims from evidence to use the following sentences.

- I think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I do not think this claim is best supported because . . .
- I think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .
- I do not think this piece of evidence supports this claim because . . .

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6-7

1. Go to the Task 6-7 folder to get the Debriefing Food Security Data instructions.
2. Follow the instructions in the task folder to complete the six sections of the debrief.
   - Research Site Map Analysis
   - Community Partners
   - Perspectives
   - Identity
   - Question Map Analysis
   - Problem Question

Hooray! You completed Task 6-7 and Part 6. Check it off the task list.

Congratulations! You have completed **Part 6** of your research. Give yourself a pat on the back.

Continue to Part 7: Community Action Plan

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Task 6-1 Analyzing Food Security Data Analysis Guide

#1: Population Size and Annual Growth Rate for the World 1950–2020

The solid black line on this graph shows global population from 1950 to 2020. The dashed black line also shows the projected population to the year 2100. The yellow line shows the population growth rate. This is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population changes in a given time period.

1. What was the approximate global population in 1950?
2. What is the approximate global population in 2020?
3. What is the difference in global population between 1950 and 2020?
4. How has the global population changed between 1950 and 2020?
5. What is the projected population in 2050? 2100?
6. Describe the general trend in the projected population between 2020 and 2100.
7. How and why would population data like this be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

#2: Population by Region 1950–2020; Projections 2020–2100

This graph shows the population of different regions of the world between 1950 and 2020. The dotted lines then show projections of population changes to the year 2100.

1. Find the region on the graph where you live. How has the population of that region changed between 1950 and 2020?
2. How does the population change in your region between 1950 and 2020 compare to the change in other regions around the world?
3. Describe the projected population change in your region between 2020 and2100?
4. What do you think could be affecting this projection?
5. How does the projected population change in your region between 2020 and 2100 compare to the change in other regions?
6. How and why would regional population data like this be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

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#3: Prevalence of Overweight People in by Age Group and Region, 2000–2018

The term "overweight" refers to body weight that is greater than what is considered normal or healthy for people of a certain height. Being overweight is generally due to extra body fat.

1. Describe any changes in the number of overweight people between 2000 and 2018 globally for each of the following age groups:
    a. < 5 years
    b. ≥ 5–19 years
    c. Adults (18+ years)
2. Globally, what do you think could be causing these changes in the number of overweight people between 2000 and 2018?
3. Compare and contrast the six regions shown on this graph. What similarities and differences do you see between the six regions for different age groups?
4. What do you think could be causing the differences between the six regions and age groups?
5. How and why could data like this about the prevalence of overweight people be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

#4: Undernourished People in the World, 2005–2018

Undernourishment is defined as not having the amount of food needed to meet minimum energy requirements for a population. Many factors, such as food access and economics, can impact affect many people are considered undernourished. Look at this graph of number of undernourished people in the world between the years 2005 and 2018. It also includes a percentage of the world population that is considered undernourished.

1. Describe any changes in the number of people who are undernourished between 2005 and 2018. What do you think could be causing these changes in the number of undernourished people?

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2. Describe any changes in the prevalence (percentage) of undernourishment between 2005 and 2018.
3. Describe any relationships you see between the number of undernourished people and the prevalence of undernourishment between 2005 and 2018. What do you think could be causing these changes?
4. How and why could data like this about undernourished people be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

#5: Composition of Geographic Regions

Use this list to determine which geographic region each country belongs to.

1. Identify which geographic region your country belongs to.
    a. Africa
    b. Asia
    c. Latin America and the Caribbean
    d. Oceania
    e. Northern America and Europe
2. Identify which geographic subregion your country belongs to.
    a. Examples: Northern Africa, Central Asia, South America, Melanesia, or Eastern Europe

#6: Number of Undernourished People in the World, 2005–2018

This table includes data on the numbers of undernourished people in each region between 2005 and 2018.

1. Create a line graph of the regional data between the years 2005 and 2018 in each of the following regions.
    a. Africa
    b. Asia
    c. Latin America and the Caribbean
2. Find your geographic subregion in this data table. Choose another region if your region is not represented. (Northern America and Europe)
3. Add your subregion data to the line graph.
4. How do the trends between the different regions compare?
5. How does the trend of your subregion compare to your region as a whole?

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6. How does the trend of your subregion compare to other regions of the world?
7. How and why could data like this about undernourished people be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

#7: Explanation of Food-Insecurity Severity Levels

This graphic describes the three levels of food insecurity. These levels will be used in #8 and #9. Go over the three levels of food security as a team. Refer to this graphic when looking at #8 and #9.

#8: Concentration and Distribution of Food Insecurity Across the Regions, 2018

This graphic provides information on food security levels of people in the world and across regions.

1. Compare and contrast the number of people with moderate food insecurity across the different regions.
2. Compare and contrast the number of people with severe food insecurity across the different regions.
3. Compare and contrast the number of people with moderate food insecurity within a region to the total population of that region. How does this differ across the regions?
4. Compare and contrast the number of people with severe food insecurity within a region to the total population of that region. How does this differ across the regions?
5. How and why could data like this about food security levels be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

#9: Food Security and Country Income Level, 2018

This graphic shows the food security level of people in countries of different income levels.

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1. Compare and contrast the number of people with moderate food insecurity across countries with different income levels. What do you think could be causing these differences?
2. Compare and contrast the number of people with severe food insecurity across countries with different income levels. What do you think could be causing these differences?
3. Compare and contrast the number of people with moderate food insecurity within an income level to the total population of that income level. How does this differ across income levels?
4. Compare and contrast the number of people with severe food insecurity within an income level to the total population of that income level. How does this differ across income levels?
5. How and why could data like this about food security levels and income be useful and of interest to the team when thinking about food?

#10: Food Insecurity Levels Across Regions, 2014–2018

1. Describe the trends of the total percentage of food insecure people across each region between 2014 and 2018.
2. What do you think could be causing these differences between the different regions of the world?
3. Describe the trend of the total percentage of food insecure people within your region between 2014 and 2018.
4. What do you think could be causing these differences over time within your region?

#11: Food Insecurity and Gender, 2016–2018 Three-Year Averages

This graph shows food insecurity levels for men and women across the different regions of the world.

1. Compare and contrast the percentage of men and of women experiencing moderate food insecurity across the regions.
2. What do you think could be causing these differences between men and women in different regions of the world?
3. Compare and contrast the total percentage of men and of women experiencing severe food insecurity within your region. What do you think

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could be causing these differences between men and women in your region?

4. Compare and contrast the total percentage of men and of women experiencing food insecurity in the world as a whole.
5. What do you think could be causing these differences between men and women in the world?

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Task 6-1. Analyzing Food Security Data

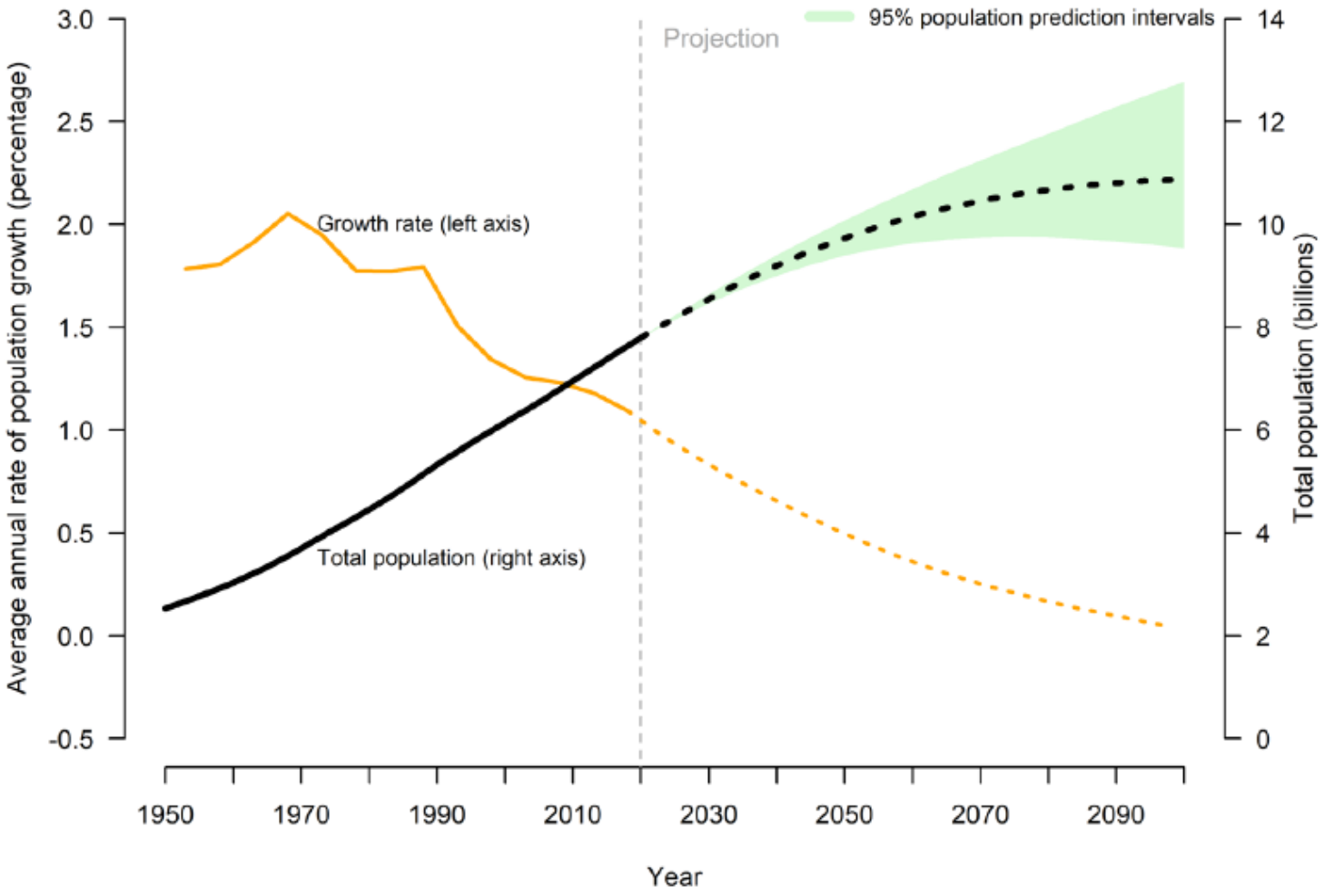
Sources:

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. (2019). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns.* Rome, Italy: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019.*

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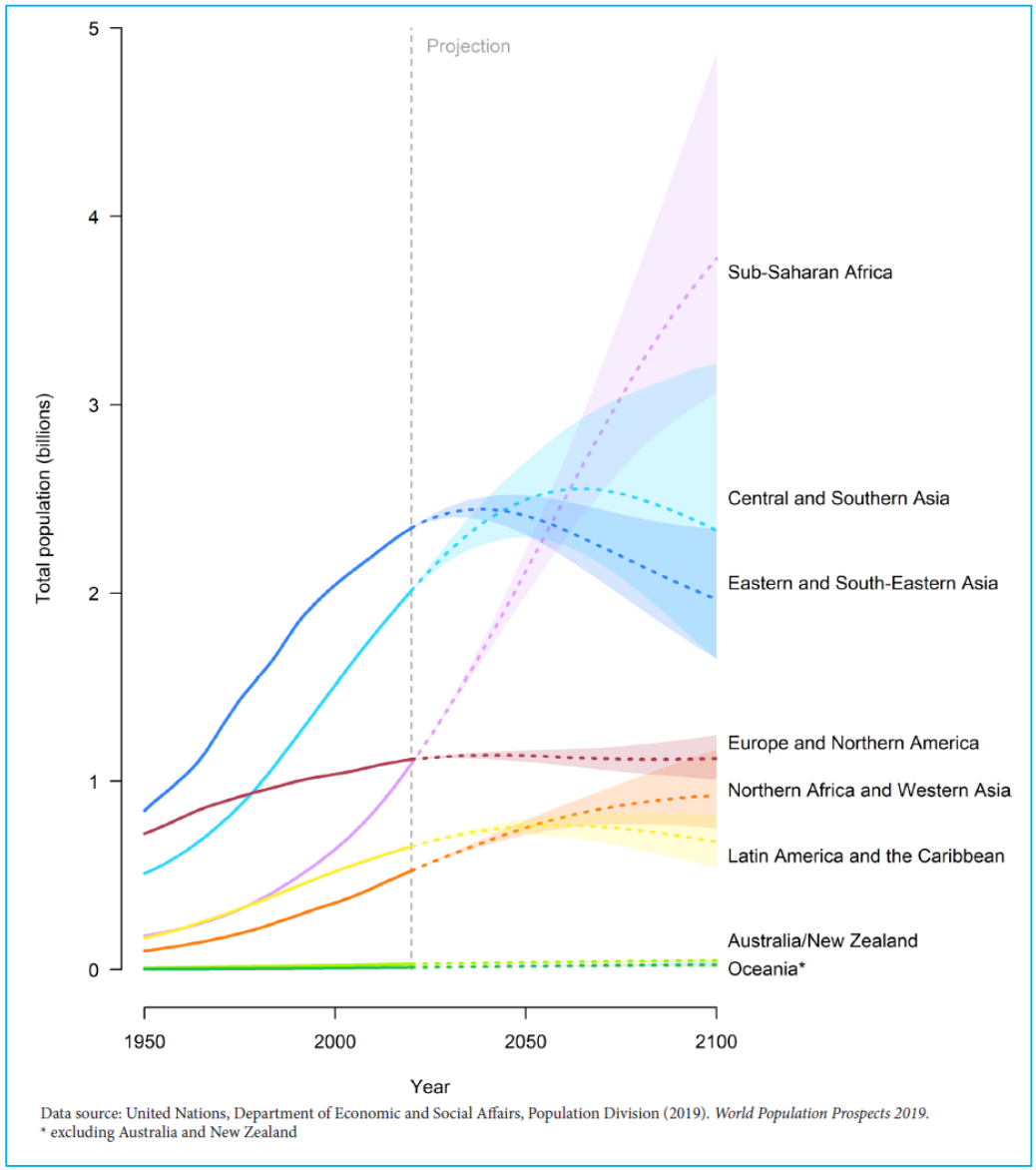
#1: Population Size and Annual Growth Rate for the World 1950–2020



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019.*

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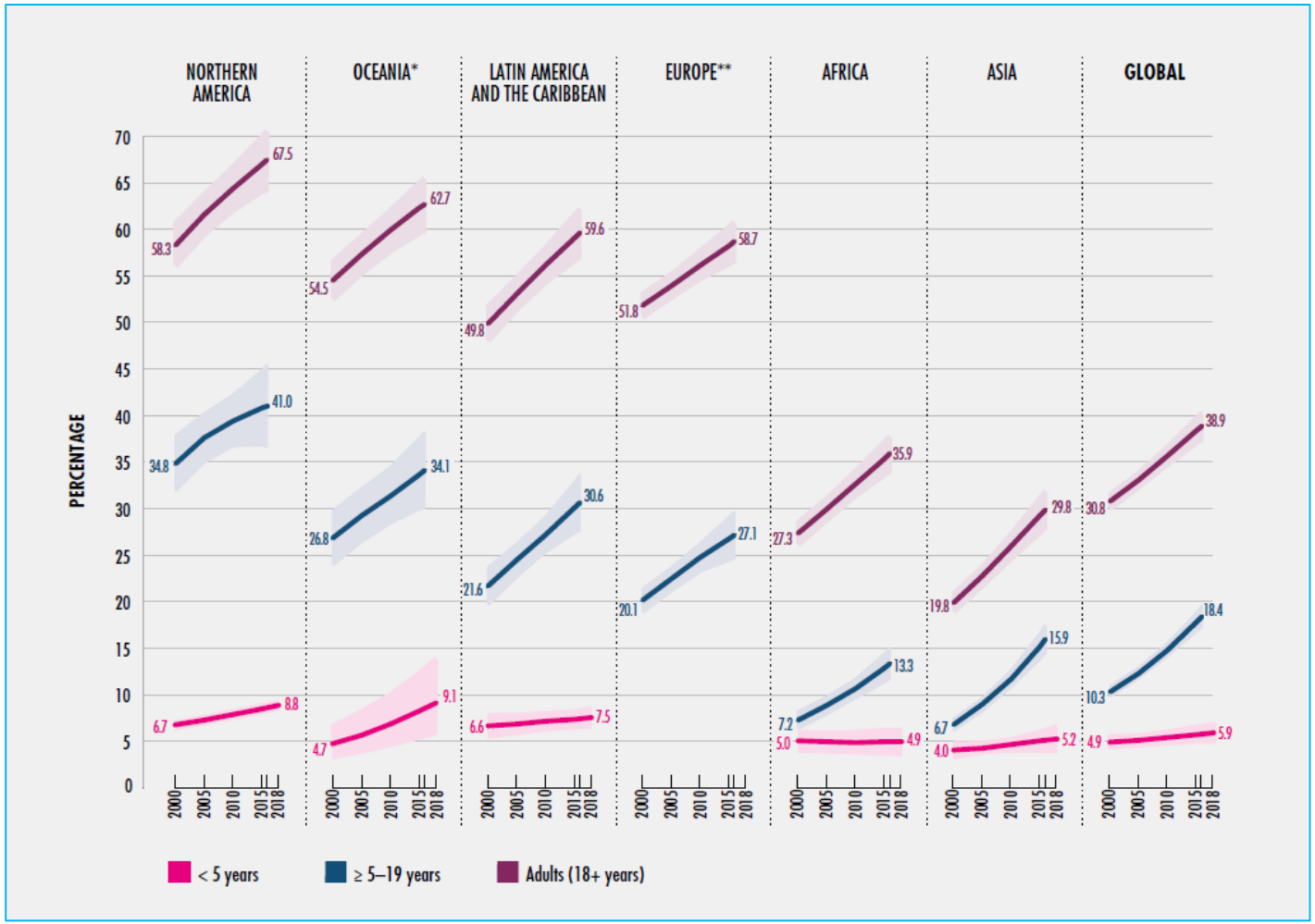
#2: Population by Region 1950–2019; Projections 2020–2100



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019.*
* excluding Australia and New Zealand

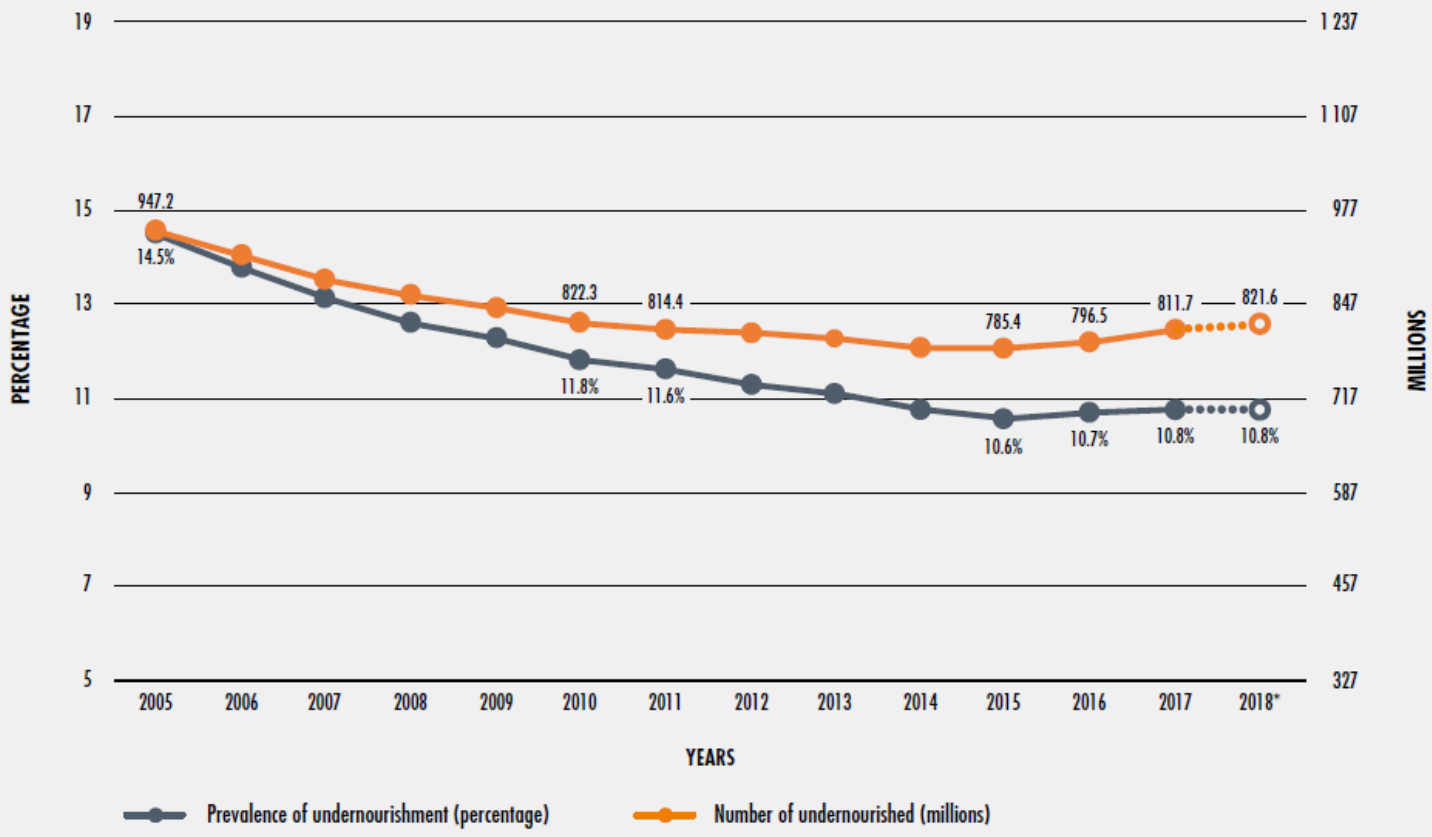
Food! © 2019 Smithsonian Institution

#3: Prevalence of Overweight People by Age Group and Region, 2000–2018



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#4: Undernourished People in the World, 2005–2018



NOTES: * Values for 2018 are projections as illustrated by dotted lines and empty circles. The entire series was carefully revised to reflect new information made available since the publication of the last edition of the report; it replaces all series published previously. See Box 2.
SOURCE: FAO.

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#5

Composition of geographic regions

AFRICA

Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eastern Africa: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Middle Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Southern Africa: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa.

Western Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

ASIA

Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Eastern Asia: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia and Republic of Korea.

South-eastern Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

Southern Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Western Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Latin America

Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

South America: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

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#5

OCEANIA

Australia and New Zealand: Australia and New Zealand.

Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand

Melanesia: Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Micronesia: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru and Palau.

Polynesia: American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga and Tuvalu.

NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Northern America: Bermuda, Canada, Greenland and United States of America.

Europe

Eastern Europe: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Northern Europe: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Southern Europe: Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Spain.

Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland.

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#6

NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, 2005–2018

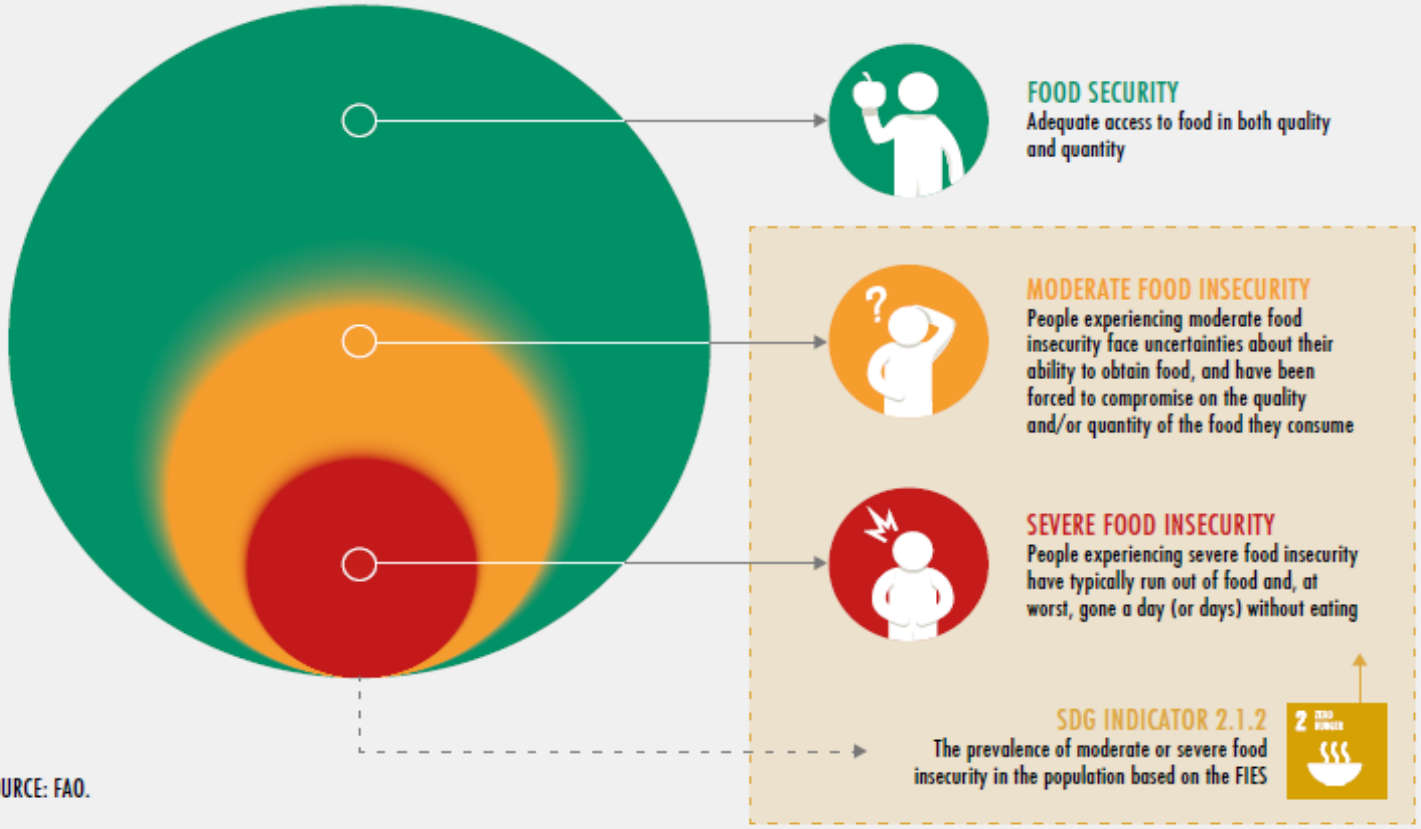
	Number of undernourished (millions)					
	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018*
WORLD	**947.2**	**822.3**	**785.4**	**796.5**	**811.7**	**821.6**
AFRICA	**196.0**	**199.8**	**217.9**	**234.6**	**248.6**	**256.1**
Northern Africa	9.7	8.5	15.5	16.1	16.5	17.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	176.7	180.6	202.4	218.5	232.1	239.1
Eastern Africa	113.5	118.6	119.3	126.9	129.8	133.1
Middle Africa	36.2	36.5	37.9	41.1	43.2	44.6
Southern Africa	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.3
Western Africa	33.0	31.9	40.3	45.0	53.7	56.1
ASIA	**688.6**	**572.1**	**518.7**	**512.3**	**512.4**	**513.9**
Central Asia	6.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1
Eastern Asia	219.1	178.4	138.1	137.8	138.1	137.0
South-eastern Asia	103.8	75.9	61.9	61.9	61.1	60.6
Southern Asia	339.8	293.1	286.1	278.3	276.4	278.5
Western Asia	19.4	20.1	28.8	30.5	32.7	33.7
Western Asia and Northern Africa	*29.1*	*28.6*	*44.3*	*46.6*	*49.2*	*50.6*
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**51.1**	**40.7**	**39.1**	**40.4**	**41.7**	**42.5**
Caribbean	9.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8
Latin America	42.1	32.6	31.5	32.9	34.0	34.7
Central America	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.7	11.0
South America	29.6	21.1	20.6	22.2	23.2	23.7
OCEANIA	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE	**n.r.**	**n.r.**	**n.r.**	**n.r.**	**n.r.**	**n.r.**

NOTES: * Projected values. See Box 2 and Annex 1B for a description of how the projections are made.
n.r. = not reported, as the prevalence is less than 2.5 percent. Regional totals may differ from the sum of subregions, due to rounding. For country compositions of each regional/subregional aggregate, see Notes on geographic regions in statistical tables inside the back cover.
SOURCE: FAO.

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#7

EXPLANATION OF FOOD-INSECURITY SEVERITY LEVELS MEASURED BY THE FIES IN SDG INDICATOR 2.1.2



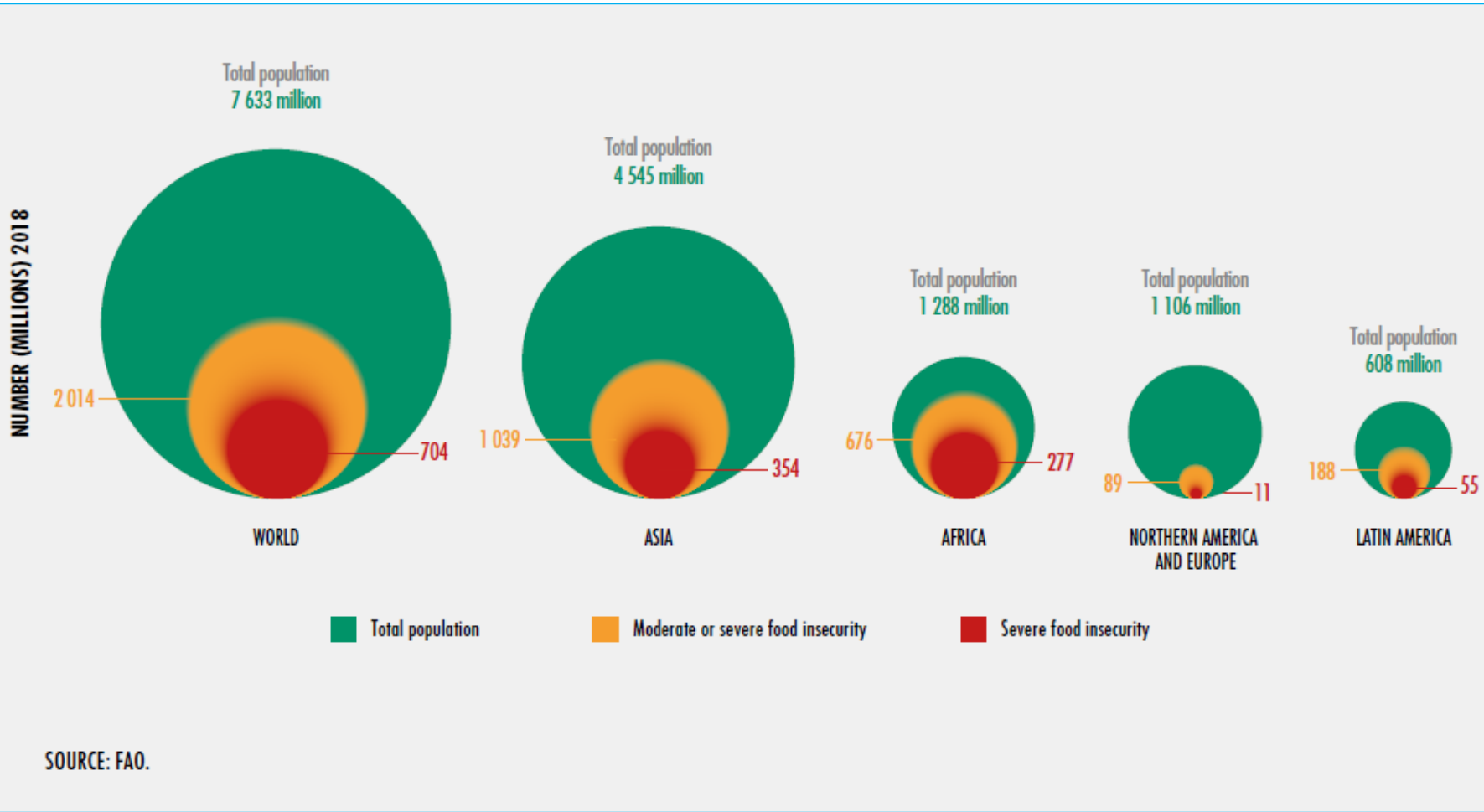
SOURCE: FAO.

[1] UN. 2017. United Nations Statistical Commission – 48th Session (2017). In: *UNSD – United Nations Statistical Commission* [online]. New York, USA. [Cited 4 April 2019]. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session; and UN. 2017. *Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).* [Cited 4 April 2019]. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.pdf

[2] The other three dimensions of food security are food availability, utilization and stability.

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#8: Concentration and Distribution of Food Insecurity Across the Regions, 2018



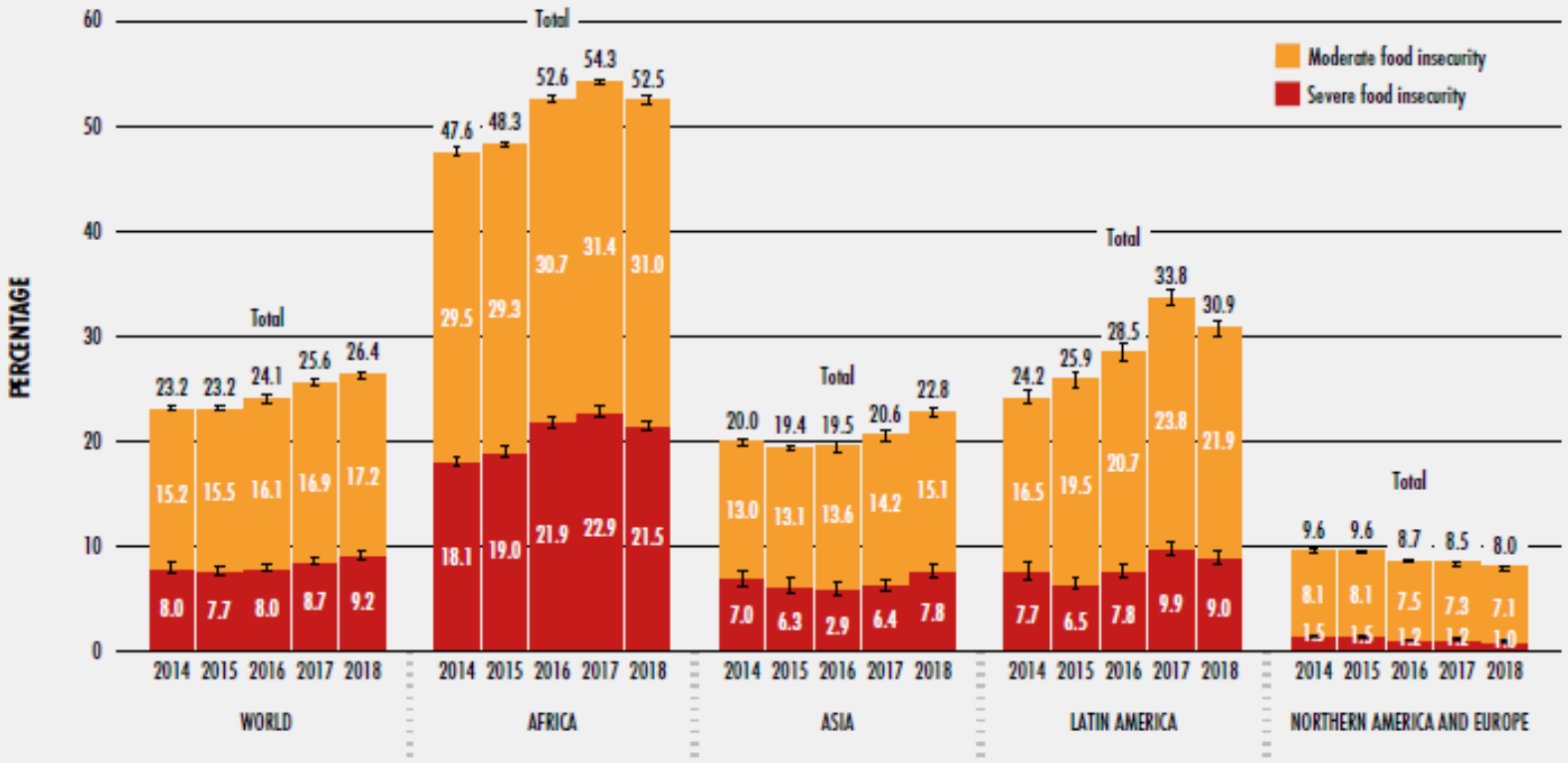
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#9: Food Security and Country Income Level, 2018



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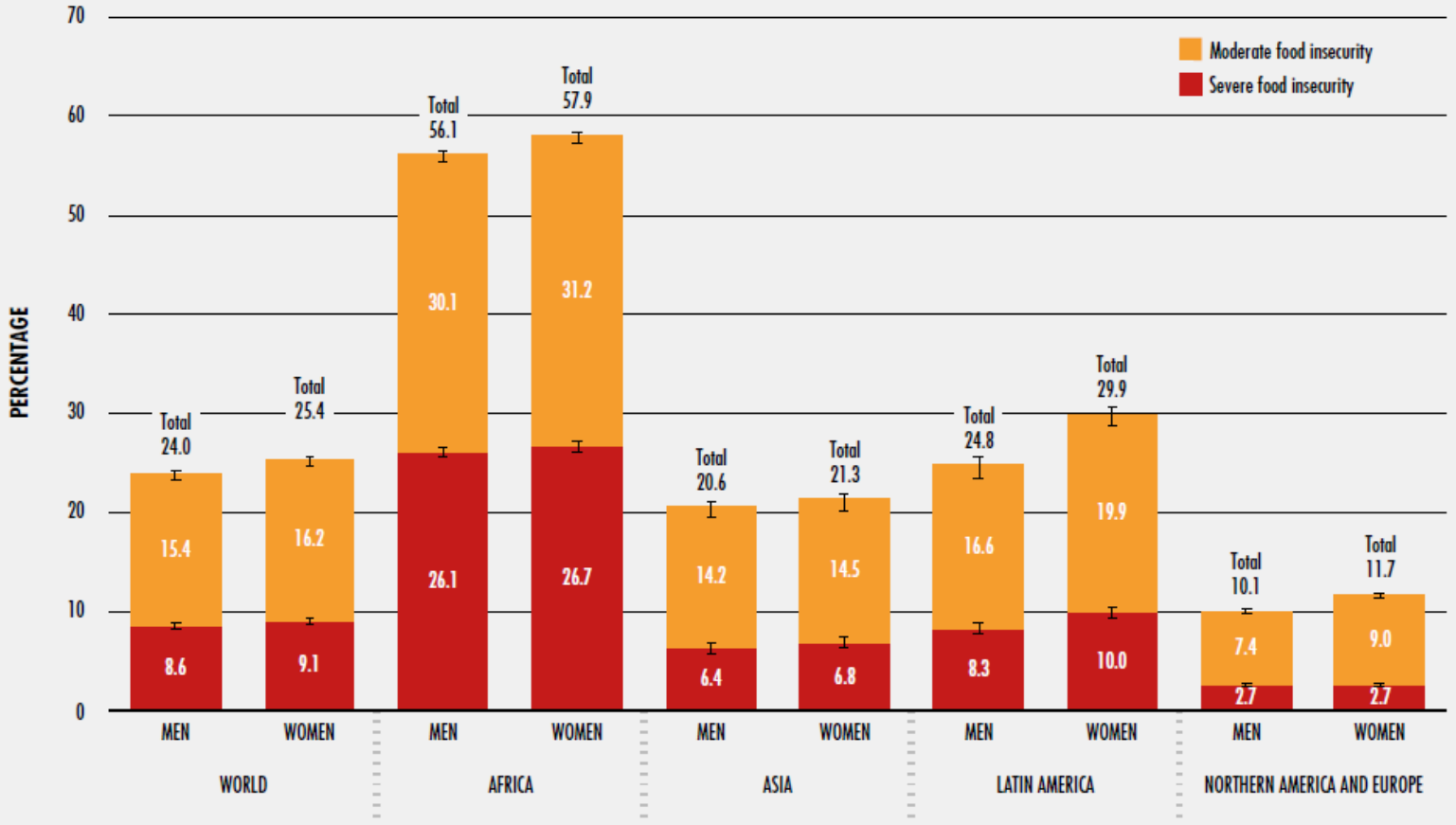
#10: Food Insecurity Levels Across Regions, 2014–2018



NOTES: Differences in total are due to rounding of figures to the nearest decimal point.
SOURCE: FAO.

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#11: Food Insecurity and Gender, 2016–2018 Three-Year Averages



NOTES: Differences in total are due to rounding of figures to the nearest decimal point.
SOURCE: FAO.

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	Africa					Americas						Asia						Europe				Pacific Region	
Country	Central	East	IOI	South	West	Caribbean	Central and Mexico	North	South Andean	South Temperate	South Tropical	Central	East	South	Southeast	West	Mediterranean—South and East	Eastern North	Eastern South	Western North	Western South	ANZAC	Tropical
Afghanistan																x							
Albania																			x				
Algeria																	x						
American Samoa																							x
Angola	x			x																			
Antigua and Barbuda						x																	
Argentina										x													
Armenia												x							x				
Australia																						x	
Austria																				x			
Azerbaijan												x											
Bahamas						x																	
Bahrain																x							
Bangladesh														x									
Barbados						x																	
Belarus																		x					
Belgium																				x			
Belgium-Luxembourg																				x			
Belize							x																
Benin					x																		
Bermuda						x																	
Bhutan														x									
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)									x		x												
Bosnia and Herzegovina																			x				
Botswana				x																			
Brazil											x												
Brunei Darussalam															x								
Bulgaria																			x				
Burkina Faso					x																		
Burundi		x																					
Cabo Verde					x																		
Cambodia															x								
Cameroon	x																						
Canada								x															
Cape Verde					x																		
Central African Republic	x																						
Chad					x																		
Chile									x	x													
China													x										
China, Hong Kong SAR													x										
China, Macao SAR													x										
China, mainland													x										
China, Taiwan Province of													x										
Colombia									x		x												
Comoros			x																				
Congo	x																						
Cook Islands																							x
Costa Rica							x																
Côte d'Ivoire					x																		
Croatia																			x				
Cuba						x																	
Cyprus																	x						
Czech Republic																		x					
Czechoslovakia																		x					
Democratic People's Republic of Korea													x										
Democratic Republic of the Congo	x																						
Denmark																				x			
Djibouti		x																					
Dominica						x																	
Dominican Republic						x																	
Ecuador									x		x												
Egypt																	x						
El Salvador							x																
Equatorial Guinea	x																						
Estonia																		x					
Ethiopia		x																					
Ethiopia PDR		x																					
Faroe Islands																				x			
Fiji																							x
Finland																				x			
France																				x	x		
French Guiana											x												
French Polynesia																							x
Gabon	x																						
Gambia					x																		
Georgia												x							x				
Germany																				x			
Ghana					x																		

Greece																		x					
Grenada						x																	
Guadeloupe						x																	
Guam																							x
Guatemala							x																
Guinea					x																		
Guinea-Bissau					x																		
Guyana												x											
Haiti						x																	
Honduras							x																
Hungary																	x						
Iceland																			x				
India														x									
Indonesia															x								
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																x							
Iraq																x							
Ireland																			x				
Israel																x	x						
Italy																				x			
Jamaica						x																	
Japan													x										
Jordan																x	x						
Kazakhstan												x											
Kenya		x																					
Kiribati																							x
Kuwait																x							
Kyrgyzstan												x											
Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic)															x								
Latvia																	x						
Lebanon																x	x						
Lesotho				x																			
Liberia					x																		
Libya																	x						
Lithuania																	x						
Luxembourg																			x				
Macedonia (The Former Yugoslav Republic of)													x					x					
Madagascar			x																				
Malawi				x																			
Malaysia															x								
Maldives														x									
Mali					x																		
Malta																	x						
Martinique						x																	
Mauritania					x																		
Mauritius			x																				
Mexico							x																
Mongolia													x										
Montenegro																		x					
Montserrat						x																	
Morocco																	x						
Mozambique				x																			
Myanmar															x								
Namibia				x																			
Nauru																							x
Nepal														x									
Netherlands																			x				
New Caledonia																							x
New Zealand																						x	
Nicaragua							x																
Niger					x																		
Nigeria					x																		
Niue																							x
Norway																			x				
Occupied Palestinian Territory																x	x						
Oman																x							
Pakistan																x							
Panama							x																
Papua New Guinea																							x
Paraguay												x											
Peru										x		x											
Philippines															x								
Poland																	x						
Portugal																				x			
Puerto Rico						x																	
Qatar																x							
Republic of Korea													x										
Republic of Moldova																	x						
Reunion			x																				
Romania																	x						
Russian Federation																	x						
Rwanda		x																					
Saint Kitts and Nevis						x																	
Saint Lucia						x																	

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						x																	
Samoa																							x
Sao Tome and Principe	x																						
Saudi Arabia																x							
Senegal					x																		
Serbia																			x				
Seychelles			x																				
Sierra Leone					x																		
Singapore															x								
Slovakia																		x					
Slovenia																			x				
Solomon Islands																							x
Somalia		x																					
South Africa				x																			
Spain																					x		
Sri Lanka														x									
Sudan (former)		x																					
Suriname												x											
Swaziland				x																			
Sweden																				x			
Switzerland																				x			
Syrian Arab Republic																x	x						
Tajikistan													x										
Tanzania (United Republic of)				x																			
Thailand															x								
Timor-Leste															x								
Togo					x																		
Tokelau																							x
Tonga																							x
Trinidad and Tobago						x																	
Tunisia																	x						
Turkey																x	x		x				
Turkmenistan													x										
Tuvalu																							x
Uganda		x																					
Ukraine																		x					
United Arab Emirates																x							
United Kingdom																				x			
United States of America								x															
Uruguay										x													
USSR													x					x					
Uzbekistan													x										
Vanuatu																							x
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)												x											
Viet Nam															x								
Wallis and Futuna Islands																							x
Yemen																x							
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Repubic of)																			x				
Zambia				x																			
Zimbabwe				x																			

Region Consuming Food	Region Contributing Food	% Contributed to Consuming Region
Africa_Central	Africa_Central	6.4%
Africa_Central	Africa_East	3.2%
Africa_Central	Africa_Southern	2.9%
Africa_Central	Africa_West	7.5%
Africa_Central	America_Caribbean	0.8%
Africa_Central	America_Central_and_Mexico	17.4%
Africa_Central	America_North	0.1%
Africa_Central	America_South_andean	1.9%
Africa_Central	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Africa_Central	America_South_tropical	13.4%
Africa_Central	Asia_Central	4.2%
Africa_Central	Asia_East	2.9%
Africa_Central	Asia_South	8.8%
Africa_Central	Asia_Southeast	8.0%
Africa_Central	Asia_West	5.2%
Africa_Central	Europe_Eastern_north	1.9%
Africa_Central	Europe_Eastern_south	1.9%
Africa_Central	Europe_Western_north	1.9%
Africa_Central	Europe_Western_south	1.9%
Africa_Central	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	6.9%
Africa_Central	Not_Specified	2.0%
Africa_Central	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.6%
Africa_East	Africa_Central	6.9%
Africa_East	Africa_East	6.7%
Africa_East	Africa_Southern	6.1%
Africa_East	Africa_West	7.9%
Africa_East	America_Caribbean	1.5%
Africa_East	America_Central_and_Mexico	11.3%
Africa_East	America_North	0.3%
Africa_East	America_South_andean	1.6%
Africa_East	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Africa_East	America_South_tropical	5.2%
Africa_East	Asia_Central	5.2%
Africa_East	Asia_East	1.8%
Africa_East	Asia_South	8.5%
Africa_East	Asia_Southeast	6.7%
Africa_East	Asia_West	7.3%
Africa_East	Europe_Eastern_north	2.2%
Africa_East	Europe_Eastern_south	2.5%
Africa_East	Europe_Western_north	2.2%
Africa_East	Europe_Western_south	2.5%
Africa_East	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	9.0%

Africa_East	Not_Specified	3.2%
Africa_East	Pacific_Region_tropical	1.4%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Africa_Central	14.1%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Africa_East	0.3%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Africa_Southern	0.1%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Africa_West	14.1%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	America_Caribbean	0.2%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	America_Central_and_Mexico	7.0%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	America_North	0.1%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	America_South_andean	0.5%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	America_South_tropical	5.0%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Asia_Central	1.5%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Asia_East	14.4%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Asia_South	15.9%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Asia_Southeast	15.7%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Asia_West	1.7%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Europe_Eastern_north	1.2%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Europe_Eastern_south	1.3%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Europe_Western_north	1.2%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Europe_Western_south	1.3%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	2.9%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Not_Specified	0.8%
Africa_Indian_Ocean_Islands	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.4%
Africa_Southern	Africa_Central	5.1%
Africa_Southern	Africa_East	2.0%
Africa_Southern	Africa_Southern	1.8%
Africa_Southern	Africa_West	5.4%
Africa_Southern	America_Caribbean	0.3%
Africa_Southern	America_Central_and_Mexico	20.2%
Africa_Southern	America_North	1.2%
Africa_Southern	America_South_andean	2.5%
Africa_Southern	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Africa_Southern	America_South_tropical	7.1%
Africa_Southern	Asia_Central	5.2%
Africa_Southern	Asia_East	4.5%
Africa_Southern	Asia_South	8.0%
Africa_Southern	Asia_Southeast	7.3%
Africa_Southern	Asia_West	6.0%
Africa_Southern	Europe_Eastern_north	3.1%
Africa_Southern	Europe_Eastern_south	3.1%
Africa_Southern	Europe_Western_north	3.1%
Africa_Southern	Europe_Western_south	3.1%
Africa_Southern	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	8.9%
Africa_Southern	Not_Specified	1.8%
Africa_Southern	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.3%
Africa_West	Africa_Central	9.4%

Africa_West	Africa_East	6.2%
Africa_West	Africa_Southern	6.1%
Africa_West	Africa_West	14.4%
Africa_West	America_Caribbean	0.4%
Africa_West	America_Central_and_Mexico	7.9%
Africa_West	America_North	0.0%
Africa_West	America_South_andean	0.2%
Africa_West	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Africa_West	America_South_tropical	9.3%
Africa_West	Asia_Central	1.9%
Africa_West	Asia_East	6.9%
Africa_West	Asia_South	12.3%
Africa_West	Asia_Southeast	11.3%
Africa_West	Asia_West	3.0%
Africa_West	Europe_Eastern_north	1.1%
Africa_West	Europe_Eastern_south	1.1%
Africa_West	Europe_Western_north	1.1%
Africa_West	Europe_Western_south	1.1%
Africa_West	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	3.9%
Africa_West	Not_Specified	2.0%
Africa_West	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.3%
America_Caribbean	Africa_Central	7.2%
America_Caribbean	Africa_East	0.7%
America_Caribbean	Africa_Southern	0.6%
America_Caribbean	Africa_West	7.7%
America_Caribbean	America_Caribbean	0.2%
America_Caribbean	America_Central_and_Mexico	5.2%
America_Caribbean	America_North	0.1%
America_Caribbean	America_South_andean	1.4%
America_Caribbean	America_South_temperate	0.0%
America_Caribbean	America_South_tropical	3.1%
America_Caribbean	Asia_Central	4.2%
America_Caribbean	Asia_East	8.1%
America_Caribbean	Asia_South	13.3%
America_Caribbean	Asia_Southeast	12.9%
America_Caribbean	Asia_West	4.7%
America_Caribbean	Europe_Eastern_north	4.7%
America_Caribbean	Europe_Eastern_south	4.7%
America_Caribbean	Europe_Western_north	4.7%
America_Caribbean	Europe_Western_south	4.7%
America_Caribbean	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	9.2%
America_Caribbean	Not_Specified	2.0%
America_Caribbean	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.6%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Africa_Central	3.1%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Africa_East	0.6%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Africa_Southern	0.4%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Africa_West	3.1%

America_Central_and_Mexico	America_Caribbean	0.2%
America_Central_and_Mexico	America_Central_and_Mexico	16.8%
America_Central_and_Mexico	America_North	0.1%
America_Central_and_Mexico	America_South_andean	1.9%
America_Central_and_Mexico	America_South_temperate	0.0%
America_Central_and_Mexico	America_South_tropical	1.8%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Asia_Central	4.7%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Asia_East	3.9%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Asia_South	9.0%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Asia_Southeast	8.6%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Asia_West	5.0%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Europe_Eastern_north	6.4%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Europe_Eastern_south	6.9%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Europe_Western_north	6.4%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Europe_Western_south	6.9%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	11.5%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Not_Specified	2.5%
America_Central_and_Mexico	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.3%
America_North	Africa_Central	1.5%
America_North	Africa_East	1.0%
America_North	Africa_Southern	0.5%
America_North	Africa_West	1.5%
America_North	America_Caribbean	0.3%
America_North	America_Central_and_Mexico	3.2%
America_North	America_North	0.6%
America_North	America_South_andean	2.0%
America_North	America_South_temperate	0.0%
America_North	America_South_tropical	1.6%
America_North	Asia_Central	10.5%
America_North	Asia_East	9.1%
America_North	Asia_South	6.1%
America_North	Asia_Southeast	5.9%
America_North	Asia_West	11.3%
America_North	Europe_Eastern_north	4.9%
America_North	Europe_Eastern_south	6.2%
America_North	Europe_Western_north	4.9%
America_North	Europe_Western_south	6.2%
America_North	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	16.5%
America_North	Not_Specified	5.9%
America_North	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.1%
America_South_andean	Africa_Central	5.7%
America_South_andean	Africa_East	0.4%
America_South_andean	Africa_Southern	0.2%
America_South_andean	Africa_West	5.7%
America_South_andean	America_Caribbean	0.1%
America_South_andean	America_Central_and_Mexico	6.7%
America_South_andean	America_North	0.4%

America_South_andean	America_South_andean	1.2%
America_South_andean	America_South_temperate	0.0%
America_South_andean	America_South_tropical	2.8%
America_South_andean	Asia_Central	5.4%
America_South_andean	Asia_East	5.9%
America_South_andean	Asia_South	11.2%
America_South_andean	Asia_Southeast	10.9%
America_South_andean	Asia_West	5.8%
America_South_andean	Europe_Eastern_north	5.9%
America_South_andean	Europe_Eastern_south	6.2%
America_South_andean	Europe_Western_north	5.9%
America_South_andean	Europe_Western_south	6.2%
America_South_andean	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	11.6%
America_South_andean	Not_Specified	1.4%
America_South_andean	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.1%
America_South_temperate	Africa_Central	1.4%
America_South_temperate	Africa_East	0.2%
America_South_temperate	Africa_Southern	0.1%
America_South_temperate	Africa_West	1.4%
America_South_temperate	America_Caribbean	0.0%
America_South_temperate	America_Central_and_Mexico	2.4%
America_South_temperate	America_North	3.4%
America_South_temperate	America_South_andean	1.3%
America_South_temperate	America_South_temperate	0.1%
America_South_temperate	America_South_tropical	0.6%
America_South_temperate	Asia_Central	12.0%
America_South_temperate	Asia_East	3.6%
America_South_temperate	Asia_South	7.8%
America_South_temperate	Asia_Southeast	7.7%
America_South_temperate	Asia_West	12.5%
America_South_temperate	Europe_Eastern_north	6.3%
America_South_temperate	Europe_Eastern_south	6.4%
America_South_temperate	Europe_Western_north	6.3%
America_South_temperate	Europe_Western_south	6.4%
America_South_temperate	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	18.4%
America_South_temperate	Not_Specified	1.7%
America_South_temperate	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.1%
America_South_tropical	Africa_Central	6.8%
America_South_tropical	Africa_East	0.7%
America_South_tropical	Africa_Southern	0.4%
America_South_tropical	Africa_West	6.8%
America_South_tropical	America_Caribbean	0.3%
America_South_tropical	America_Central_and_Mexico	7.1%
America_South_tropical	America_North	0.2%
America_South_tropical	America_South_andean	2.3%
America_South_tropical	America_South_temperate	0.0%
America_South_tropical	America_South_tropical	3.5%

America_South_tropical	Asia_Central	5.9%
America_South_tropical	Asia_East	8.1%
America_South_tropical	Asia_South	11.0%
America_South_tropical	Asia_Southeast	10.7%
America_South_tropical	Asia_West	6.4%
America_South_tropical	Europe_Eastern_north	4.3%
America_South_tropical	Europe_Eastern_south	4.5%
America_South_tropical	Europe_Western_north	4.3%
America_South_tropical	Europe_Western_south	4.5%
America_South_tropical	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	10.5%
America_South_tropical	Not_Specified	1.3%
America_South_tropical	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.4%
Asia_Central	Africa_Central	0.9%
Asia_Central	Africa_East	1.6%
Asia_Central	Africa_Southern	1.5%
Asia_Central	Africa_West	0.9%
Asia_Central	America_Caribbean	1.5%
Asia_Central	America_Central_and_Mexico	2.7%
Asia_Central	America_North	2.1%
Asia_Central	America_South_andean	2.3%
Asia_Central	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Asia_Central	America_South_tropical	1.8%
Asia_Central	Asia_Central	19.3%
Asia_Central	Asia_East	1.7%
Asia_Central	Asia_South	3.7%
Asia_Central	Asia_Southeast	3.7%
Asia_Central	Asia_West	19.7%
Asia_Central	Europe_Eastern_north	2.9%
Asia_Central	Europe_Eastern_south	3.0%
Asia_Central	Europe_Western_north	2.9%
Asia_Central	Europe_Western_south	3.0%
Asia_Central	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	22.1%
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Asia_Central	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.0%
Asia_East	Africa_Central	11.0%
Asia_East	Africa_East	0.5%
Asia_East	Africa_Southern	0.3%
Asia_East	Africa_West	11.1%
Asia_East	America_Caribbean	0.2%
Asia_East	America_Central_and_Mexico	2.6%
Asia_East	America_North	0.1%
Asia_East	America_South_andean	1.2%
Asia_East	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Asia_East	America_South_tropical	2.4%
Asia_East	Asia_Central	7.7%
Asia_East	Asia_East	12.1%
Asia_East	Asia_South	11.8%

Asia_East	Asia_Southeast	11.6%
Asia_East	Asia_West	7.8%
Asia_East	Europe_Eastern_north	1.2%
Asia_East	Europe_Eastern_south	2.0%
Asia_East	Europe_Western_north	1.2%
Asia_East	Europe_Western_south	2.0%
Asia_East	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	9.2%
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Asia_South	Africa_East	2.3%
Asia_South	Africa_Southern	2.1%
Asia_South	Africa_West	11.5%
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Asia_South	America_Central_and_Mexico	1.7%
Asia_South	America_North	0.2%
Asia_South	America_South_andean	0.8%
Asia_South	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Asia_South	America_South_tropical	1.3%
Asia_South	Asia_Central	5.2%
Asia_South	Asia_East	10.3%
Asia_South	Asia_South	13.6%
Asia_South	Asia_Southeast	12.8%
Asia_South	Asia_West	6.3%
Asia_South	Europe_Eastern_north	2.3%
Asia_South	Europe_Eastern_south	2.9%
Asia_South	Europe_Western_north	2.3%
Asia_South	Europe_Western_south	2.9%
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Asia_Southeast	Africa_Southern	0.2%
Asia_Southeast	Africa_West	14.4%
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Asia_Southeast	America_Central_and_Mexico	3.9%
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Asia_Southeast	America_South_andean	0.3%
Asia_Southeast	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Asia_Southeast	America_South_tropical	2.6%
Asia_Southeast	Asia_Central	1.6%
Asia_Southeast	Asia_East	13.8%
Asia_Southeast	Asia_South	16.6%
Asia_Southeast	Asia_Southeast	16.4%
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Asia_Southeast	Europe_Eastern_south	2.0%
Asia_Southeast	Europe_Western_north	2.0%
Asia_Southeast	Europe_Western_south	2.0%
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Asia_Southeast	Not_Specified	1.4%
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Asia_West	Africa_East	1.5%
Asia_West	Africa_Southern	1.0%
Asia_West	Africa_West	3.7%
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Asia_West	America_South_andean	1.3%
Asia_West	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Asia_West	America_South_tropical	1.8%
Asia_West	Asia_Central	16.2%
Asia_West	Asia_East	3.2%
Asia_West	Asia_South	5.7%
Asia_West	Asia_Southeast	4.8%
Asia_West	Asia_West	17.8%
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Asia_West	Europe_Eastern_south	3.4%
Asia_West	Europe_Western_north	2.9%
Asia_West	Europe_Western_south	3.4%
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Asia_West	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.1%
Europe_Eastern_north	Africa_Central	0.7%
Europe_Eastern_north	Africa_East	0.4%
Europe_Eastern_north	Africa_Southern	0.1%
Europe_Eastern_north	Africa_West	0.8%
Europe_Eastern_north	America_Caribbean	0.0%
Europe_Eastern_north	America_Central_and_Mexico	1.1%
Europe_Eastern_north	America_North	3.4%
Europe_Eastern_north	America_South_andean	2.9%
Europe_Eastern_north	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Europe_Eastern_north	America_South_tropical	0.6%
Europe_Eastern_north	Asia_Central	14.3%
Europe_Eastern_north	Asia_East	1.6%
Europe_Eastern_north	Asia_South	5.9%
Europe_Eastern_north	Asia_Southeast	5.8%
Europe_Eastern_north	Asia_West	15.8%
Europe_Eastern_north	Europe_Eastern_north	5.5%
Europe_Eastern_north	Europe_Eastern_south	6.2%
Europe_Eastern_north	Europe_Western_north	5.5%
Europe_Eastern_north	Europe_Western_south	6.2%

Europe_Eastern_north	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	20.1%
Europe_Eastern_north	Not_Specified	2.7%
Europe_Eastern_north	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.0%
Europe_Eastern_south	Africa_Central	2.1%
Europe_Eastern_south	Africa_East	2.0%
Europe_Eastern_south	Africa_Southern	0.5%
Europe_Eastern_south	Africa_West	2.1%
Europe_Eastern_south	America_Caribbean	0.3%
Europe_Eastern_south	America_Central_and_Mexico	3.7%
Europe_Eastern_south	America_North	4.3%
Europe_Eastern_south	America_South_andean	2.2%
Europe_Eastern_south	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Europe_Eastern_south	America_South_tropical	1.2%
Europe_Eastern_south	Asia_Central	12.5%
Europe_Eastern_south	Asia_East	3.6%
Europe_Eastern_south	Asia_South	5.6%
Europe_Eastern_south	Asia_Southeast	5.1%
Europe_Eastern_south	Asia_West	14.5%
Europe_Eastern_south	Europe_Eastern_north	4.0%
Europe_Eastern_south	Europe_Eastern_south	5.3%
Europe_Eastern_south	Europe_Western_north	4.0%
Europe_Eastern_south	Europe_Western_south	5.3%
Europe_Eastern_south	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	17.5%
Europe_Eastern_south	Not_Specified	3.8%
Europe_Eastern_south	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.1%
Europe_Western_north	Africa_Central	1.5%
Europe_Western_north	Africa_East	0.7%
Europe_Western_north	Africa_Southern	0.1%
Europe_Western_north	Africa_West	1.5%
Europe_Western_north	America_Caribbean	0.0%
Europe_Western_north	America_Central_and_Mexico	1.8%
Europe_Western_north	America_North	1.9%
Europe_Western_north	America_South_andean	2.0%
Europe_Western_north	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Europe_Western_north	America_South_tropical	1.4%
Europe_Western_north	Asia_Central	10.7%
Europe_Western_north	Asia_East	3.6%
Europe_Western_north	Asia_South	6.6%
Europe_Western_north	Asia_Southeast	6.5%
Europe_Western_north	Asia_West	12.5%
Europe_Western_north	Europe_Eastern_north	5.7%
Europe_Western_north	Europe_Eastern_south	7.7%
Europe_Western_north	Europe_Western_north	5.7%
Europe_Western_north	Europe_Western_south	7.7%
Europe_Western_north	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	18.7%
Europe_Western_north	Not_Specified	3.1%
Europe_Western_north	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.3%

Europe_Western_south	Africa_Central	1.6%
Europe_Western_south	Africa_East	3.5%
Europe_Western_south	Africa_Southern	0.3%
Europe_Western_south	Africa_West	1.6%
Europe_Western_south	America_Caribbean	0.0%
Europe_Western_south	America_Central_and_Mexico	1.6%
Europe_Western_south	America_North	3.1%
Europe_Western_south	America_South_andean	1.5%
Europe_Western_south	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Europe_Western_south	America_South_tropical	0.9%
Europe_Western_south	Asia_Central	12.2%
Europe_Western_south	Asia_East	4.3%
Europe_Western_south	Asia_South	4.9%
Europe_Western_south	Asia_Southeast	4.6%
Europe_Western_south	Asia_West	16.4%
Europe_Western_south	Europe_Eastern_north	3.5%
Europe_Western_south	Europe_Eastern_south	7.0%
Europe_Western_south	Europe_Western_north	3.5%
Europe_Western_south	Europe_Western_south	7.0%
Europe_Western_south	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	19.8%
Europe_Western_south	Not_Specified	2.6%
Europe_Western_south	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.2%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Africa_Central	3.5%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Africa_East	1.9%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Africa_Southern	1.2%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Africa_West	3.5%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	America_Caribbean	0.2%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	America_Central_and_Mexico	4.6%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	America_North	0.9%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	America_South_andean	1.3%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	America_South_tropical	1.3%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Asia_Central	12.9%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Asia_East	3.2%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Asia_South	7.2%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Asia_Southeast	5.7%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Asia_West	15.0%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Europe_Eastern_north	4.1%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Europe_Eastern_south	4.6%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Europe_Western_north	4.1%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Europe_Western_south	4.6%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	18.5%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Not_Specified	1.7%
Mediterranean_SouthandEast	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.0%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Africa_Central	2.9%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Africa_East	1.6%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Africa_Southern	0.8%

Pacific_Region_ausnz	Africa_West	2.9%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	America_Caribbean	0.7%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	America_Central_and_Mexico	2.9%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	America_North	1.1%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	America_South_andean	1.3%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	America_South_tropical	2.7%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Asia_Central	8.8%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Asia_East	2.9%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Asia_South	7.1%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Asia_Southeast	6.8%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Asia_West	10.1%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Europe_Eastern_north	5.4%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Europe_Eastern_south	8.3%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Europe_Western_north	5.4%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Europe_Western_south	8.3%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	17.3%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Not_Specified	2.5%
Pacific_Region_ausnz	Pacific_Region_tropical	0.2%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Africa_Central	5.8%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Africa_East	0.7%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Africa_Southern	0.3%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Africa_West	6.3%
Pacific_Region_tropical	America_Caribbean	1.8%
Pacific_Region_tropical	America_Central_and_Mexico	3.9%
Pacific_Region_tropical	America_North	0.6%
Pacific_Region_tropical	America_South_andean	0.5%
Pacific_Region_tropical	America_South_temperate	0.0%
Pacific_Region_tropical	America_South_tropical	4.8%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Asia_Central	6.0%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Asia_East	6.1%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Asia_South	14.4%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Asia_Southeast	14.1%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Asia_West	6.7%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Europe_Eastern_north	2.8%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Europe_Eastern_south	3.1%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Europe_Western_north	2.8%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Europe_Western_south	3.1%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Mediterranean_SouthandEast	9.3%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Not_Specified	1.6%
Pacific_Region_tropical	Pacific_Region_tropical	5.3%



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Teacher Materials

Supporting Question Two: How Do Threats to Salmon Impact Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?

Featured Sources



- **Interactive Game**: ***Salmon Challenges: The Return Upstream***—Learn what it is like to be a salmon. Navigate the many kinds of challenges that salmon face in their long journey upstream.
- **Source Set A:** The Impact of Dams: Celilo Falls Case Study—Discover why threats to salmon also carry consequences for people. Examine this case study and see how Native communities of Celilo Falls were forever changed by the construction of dams.
- **Source Set B:** The Impact of Pollution: Puget Sound Case Study—Discover why threats to salmon also carry consequences for people. Examine this case study and see how polluted waters threaten Native food practices.

Student Tasks

- ***Threats to Salmon***

Student Outcomes

KNOW

Native Nations signed treaties with the U.S. government that reserved for Native Nations the right to fish and hunt in their "usual and accustomed places," including outside their reservation borders. Non-Indian settlement, industrialization, and agriculture negatively impacted ecosystems of the Northwest and, in turn, threatened salmon and Native identities, cultures, and communities.

UNDERSTAND

Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest hold close connections to salmon; threats to salmon pose threats to Native identities, cultures, and communities. When faced with losing access to ancestral lands and the salmon that thrived there and in an effort to preserve these cultural connections for future generations, Native Nations, through treaty negotiations, ceded lands but reserved rights to their "usual and accustomed places." As a result of these treaties, Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest continue to assert their rights.

DO

Construct claims and counterclaims using evidence to determine how threats to salmon impact Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest

Standards

[C3 Dimension Standards]
D4.1.9-12. Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses.

[CCSS: 9-12 Grade Specific Standards]
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.9-10.1.A: Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.1.A: Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

[CCSS: Corresponding Anchor Standards]
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.1: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.W.1: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

Supporting Question Two Lesson Procedures

Anticipatory Set

Salmon Challenges: The Return Upstream

- Ask students what they already know about a salmon's habitat and life cycle. Students' prior knowledge and personal experiences will vary considerably. The purpose of the exercise is to help students experience the challenges salmon face in their journey to spawn, while previewing the content and concepts explored in supporting question two: *How do threats to salmon impact Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?*
- For students with limited knowledge of the salmon lifecycle, you might lead a brainstorming session in which students consider the necessary conditions for a healthy salmon habitat and/or construct a KWL chart as a class.
- Students can play the Salmon Challenge game independently or with a partner. The game is a way for students to learn about several manmade environmental challenges faced by salmon throughout the salmon life cycle. Students guide their salmon upstream to spawn and help them make important decisions and avoid dangerous obstacles along the way. They will encounter challenges as they make their way upstream; students can click on floating objects to learn about salmon and collect more fish (lives) to support their journey.

Review

- Ask students to share out claims constructed in supporting question one, Part C on the ***Why Is Salmon Important?*** worksheet illustrating why salmon is important to Native People and Nations. Remind students of the two essential understandings from supporting question one: *Why is salmon important for Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest*: (1) Salmon reflects the histories and cultures of Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest; (2) Native Nations continue to practice sustainable and traditional food practice to ensure cultural survival.

Teacher TIP: The essential understanding in the text has been adapted into kid friendly language. See the academic language here: Salmon is not just a critical food source for Native Peoples of the Pacific Northwest, but also reflects their histories and cultures. Organized actions on the part of Native Nations of the Pacific Northwest show agency and ensure cultural survival.

Part A—Case-Study Analysis

Teacher TIP: Case studies can be completed individually, with partners, or in groups. So that students appreciate how both dams and pollution threaten native communities, students might work with a partner to complete both graphic organizers or they can jigsaw the case studies in pairs or groups.

- In Part A of the ***Threats to Salmon*** worksheet, students analyze two case studies (dams and pollution) that show how threats to salmon also carry consequences for people. Students will use evidence from the two case studies to determine how the construction of the Dalles Dam on the Columbia River and pollution in the Puget Sound area of Washington State impact Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest.

- To complete the graphic organizer in Part A of the ***Threats to Salmon*** worksheet, students will first decide if the case study provides evidence that dams and/or pollution pose threats to identity, culture, and/or community by circling YES or NO. Second, they craft evidence-based claims that support their decisions. In the evidence column students cite the name of the source that backs up their claim. Finally, they make inferences to construct counterclaims that further support their argument.

Type of Threat	Claim	Evidence	Counterclaim
Threat to Identity Yes / No			
Threat to Culture Yes / No			
Threat to Community Yes / No			

Teacher TIP: Counterclaims: Preemptively proving the opposite argument wrong. Kids use counterclaims all the time, they just do not always know that they are doing it. To explain it use an example from real life such as negotiating a later curfew or a second revision on an essay.

Check for Understanding

- As students finish their case study analysis, check for understanding of key content and concepts:
  - **Dams:** In order to meet a growing demand for energy from non-Indian settlers, the U.S. government approved the construction of dams on the Columbia River and its many tributaries. It did so with the knowledge that these dams would negatively impact Native Nations, Indian fisheries, salmon populations, and ecosystems that thrived for millennia. The Columbia River serves as a sacred place for many Native Nations, and the loss of these places impacts the cultural, political, and economic livelihoods and sovereignty of Native Peoples. The construction of dams continues to threaten the environment and impact treaty guarantees.
  - **Pollution:** Native Nations have managed and protected the complex ecosystems of the Puget Sound since time immemorial. Although Native Nations ceded lands in treaties with the United States government in 1854 and 1855, they reserved the right to hunt, fish, and gather foods in their "usual and accustomed places." Despite these treaty obligations, industrialization and agriculture continue to damage Native homelands and deplete Native food sources. Pollution from industry and agriculture threatens the ecosystems that sustain salmon and, therefore, the health, vitality, and identity of Pacific Northwest Native Nations.

Preview

- Next, students will examine actions Native Nations take to restore salmon and how those actions strengthen cultures. Preview supporting question three: *What actions are Native Nations taking to restore salmon and strengthen cultures?* by asking students to pose possible solutions to mediate the threats to salmon from dams and pollution.

Name _____

Student Materials

Supporting Question Two: How Do Threats to Salmon Impact Native People and Nations of the Pacific Northwest?

Part A—Case Study Analysis

Directions: Analyze the case studies to determine if threats to salmon also threatens the identities, cultures, and communities of Native Nations. After you have indicated your choice by circling YES or NO, make a claim that supports your decision, and cite the source(s) that best support your claim. Finally, construct a counterclaim by inferring what someone who disagrees with your claim might say.

Dams Case Study

Type of Threat	Claim	Evidence	Counterclaim
Threat to **Identity** **Yes / No**			
Threat to **Culture** **Yes / No**			
Threat to **Community** **Yes / No**			

Name _____

Part A—Case Study Analysis

Directions: Analyze the case studies to determine if threats to salmon also threatens the identities, cultures, and communities of Native Nations. After you have indicated your choice by circling YES or NO, make a claim that supports your decision, and cite the source(s) that best support your claim. Finally, construct a counterclaim by inferring what someone who disagrees with your claim might say.

Pollution Case Study

Type of Threat	Claim	Evidence	Counterclaim
Threat to **Identity** **Yes / No**			
Threat to **Culture** **Yes / No**			
Threat to **Community** **Yes / No**			

Task 6-4. Examining Food Advertisements

Food companies use a variety of techniques to encourage people to buy and eat more of their products.

Here are a few of the techniques they use.

Looking good: The food in the ads looks better than real life. Extreme close-ups trigger our senses of taste and smell, making us crave that food.

Celebrities: Ads with celebrities or famous people put a familiar face on the product. For kids, the celebrity may be a cartoon, movie, or TV character.

Health claims: Many ads claim or imply that the product is good for you. While they may convince you to buy, these claims are often unclear or inaccurate.

Claims about taste or popularity: Many ads describe the food's deliciousness or popularity. These claims are often exaggerated or unsupported.

Overdoing it: Ads may show big portion sizes or people who can't stop eating the product, which encourage you to eat a lot.

Ads everywhere: Ads are put in many places—magazines, websites, buses, billboards, movies, displays, packaging, and clothing—to constantly remind you about the product.

Contests, games, or gear giveaways: Contests, games, and giveaways encourage people to buy food products for reasons other than the food.

Coupons: With money-saving coupons, companies entice people to buy their brand over another.

Movies and TV: Companies pay money to have their products prominently placed in movies and TV shows, which helps create an emotional connection.

Donations: Companies donate money or equipment to schools and charities for each box top or label you collect, which encourages you to buy more and creates brand loyalty.

1. **Analyze the following food advertisements. For each ad, identify:**

- What product is the ad selling?
- Which food groups does the product contain?
- What is pictured in the ad?
- What does the ad highlight: quality, taste, price, health, environment, something else?
- Which marketing techniques from the list above were used in the ad?
- How does the ad make the food more appealing?
- What else might the ad be selling besides food?
- Who is the target audience for the ad? Is the ad aimed at kids or teens?
- How is the message or visual design directed to the intended audience?
- How effective is the ad? Do you think you have been influenced by the ad? Why or why not?

Advertisement #1: McDonald's Big Mac Hamburger	
	Ad Analysis

Advertisement #2: Nesquik Chocolate Milk



Ad Analysis

Advertisement #3: KFC Fried Chicken



Ad Analysis

Food Journal Product/Brand Advertisement Analysis

1. Using the food journals you collected in Task 3-1 and Task 3-2, create a list of food products and brands eaten by people in your community.
2. Research and collect advertisements for the products/brands on the list, if they advertise. Places to look for advertisements include:
   - On line
   - Social media
   - Magazines
   - TV commercials
   - Billboards and signs
   - Food packaging
   - Talk with the community partners you identified in Task 2-6
3. Analyze these food product advertisements.
   - What product is the ad selling?
   - Which food groups does the product contain?
   - What is pictured in the ad?
   - What does the ad highlight: quality, taste, price, health, environment, something else?
   - Which marketing techniques from the list above were used in the ad?
   - How does the ad make the food more appealing?
   - What else might the ad be selling besides food?
   - Who is the target audience for the ad? Is the ad aimed at kids or teens?
   - How is the message or visual design directed to the intended audience?
   - How effective is the ad? Do you think you have been influenced by the ad? Why or why not?

Discuss as a Team

1. Which food groups have more advertising?
2. Why do you think some food groups have more advertising than others?
3. What are some of the negative aspects of food products that you don't see in the ads?
4. How might understanding food advertising be useful when thinking about the problem question, *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Task 6-4. Assessing Food Advertisements

Food Journal Product/Brand Advertisement Analysis

1. Using the food journals you collected in Task 3-1 and Task 3-2, create a list of food products and brands eaten by people in your community.
2. Research and collect advertisements for the products/brands on the list, if they advertise. Places to look for advertisements include:
   - On line
   - Social media
   - Magazines
   - TV commercials
   - Billboards and signs
   - Food packaging
   - Talk with the community partners you identified in Task 2-6
3. Analyze these food product advertisements.
   - What product is the ad selling?
   - Which food groups does the product contain?
   - What is pictured in the ad?
   - What does the ad highlight: quality, taste, price, health, environment, something else?
   - Which marketing techniques from the list above were used in the ad?
   - How does the ad make the food more appealing?
   - What else might the ad be selling besides food?
   - Who is the target audience for the ad? Is the ad aimed at kids or teens?
   - How is the message or visual design directed to the intended audience?
   - How effective is the ad? Do you think you have been influenced by the ad? Why or why not?

Task 6-4. Assessing Food Advertisements

Mapping Community Food Advertising

Locating and mapping where food advertising is found in public places can be helpful, for a variety of reasons. It can make you aware of the general types of advertising found in different places. It may also help you understand the company's marketing strategies. Finally, it will help you determine which type of foods and food groups are most and least advertised in your community. This could be helpful in Part 7 when you are developing your action and communication plan for your community.

1. On your research site map from Task 2-1, create a symbol in the legend for food advertising.
2. Identify locations where food advertisements are found or sold. Examples include:
    a. Billboards or signs posted around the community
    b. Places where magazines and newspapers with food advertisements in them are sold
    c. Buildings or sports stadiums with food company sponsors clearly marked on them
    d. Clothing stores that sell clothes with food brands on them, such as Coca-Cola.
3. Mark the locations on your research map where these advertisements are located. If you find the majority of food advertisements are outside of your research site, consider expanding the boundaries of your research site map to include them. Or you can create a separate map specifically for this advertising data. You decide.
4. Make a list detailing the contents of each advertisement.
    - What product is the ad selling?
    - Which food groups does the product contain?
    - What is pictured in the ad?
    - What does the ad highlight: quality, taste, price, health, environment, something else?
    - Which marketing techniques were used in the ad?
    - How does the ad make the food more appealing?

- What else might the ad be selling besides food?
- Who is the target audience for the ad? Is the ad aimed at kids or teens?
- How is the message or visual design directed to the intended audience?
- How effective is the ad? Do you think you have been influenced by the ad? Why or why not?

5. Identify any patterns for where different food ads are located in your community. Are they clustered around certain locations? Are they close to similar businesses or schools?
6. How do you think advertisement location may affect food decisions in your community?
7. How could this information be helpful when thinking about the problem question, *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

Task 6-5. Collecting Food Security Oral Histories

Interview Questions

1. Have you or anyone you know either ran out or worried about running out of food during the past year? If yes, how often did this happen, and why? Did it happen at specific times of the month, or at certain times of the year?
2. What do you think are the biggest problems related to having enough food in the community? Why do you think these problems exist?
3. Historically, have people in the community had food security problems in the past? If yes, what was the extent and reasons for these problems? Do these same problems still exist? If yes, what is the extent of the current problem compared to the past?
4. What would you say is most important in helping people in the community cope with times when food security is a major problem?
5. What do you think the community (government, businesses, people) could do to make it easier for people to get enough food? How could they work to make healthy food accessible, available, and affordable?
6. Are you aware of people in your community who have diet- or nutrition-related health problems such as hypertension, diabetes, obesity, etc.?
7. Have you noticed whether there is more, less, or not much change in the number of people in your community who have diet- or nutrition-related health problems now, compared to when you were younger?
8. Thinking to the future, how concerned are you about having secure access to food in the coming years? What are the contributing factors to any future concerns about food? Is there anything you think the community could be doing now to plan for future food problems?

Pre-Interview

Practice interviewing, taking notes, and using audio/video equipment (if available).

Tips to keep in mind:

- The interview should feel like a conversation. It is okay to skip between questions or ask them differently to help the person understand the question better.
- Sometimes the best question is, “Can you tell me more?”
- If your interviewee has paused, give them time to gather their thoughts instead of rushing ahead with the next question. They might be about to say something interesting.
- If you are using equipment to record the interviews, conduct test interviews to make sure the equipment is working properly. When the audio or video is played back, is it clear and easy to hear/see?
- If you are writing down the answers to the questions, practice taking notes while someone is talking. Consider conducting interviews in groups so that more than one person can help write down answers. Then after the interview, teammates can compare their notes for accuracy and consistency.

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Interview

Tips to keep in mind:

- If possible, find a quiet, comfortable space that is free from external noise. This is especially important if you are recording these interviews.
- If you're using audio/video recording equipment, test all of the equipment before the interview.
- Make sure you have a pencil and paper to take notes.
- Introduce yourself to the interviewee and explain the research you are conducting and the purpose of the interview. Explain to the interviewee that your team is interested in learning more about the connections between food and local community culture, identities, and histories.
- At the end of the interview, thank the interviewee for participating.

Post-Interview Analysis

1. Compile all notes and recordings from the team interviews.
2. Read the notes or listen to/watch the recordings of the interviews.
    - Describe what you notice.
    - What are some interesting things you first notice in their responses?
    - Identify any things they discuss that you are unfamiliar with.
    - Identify any things they discuss that you are familiar with.
    - Identify any responses that are useful when thinking about the question: *What are the connections between culture, identities, histories, and food in a community?*
    - Discuss how the responses from these oral history interviews could be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*



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Task 6-6. Analyzing the Food Security Survey Data

Options for Compiling Survey Data

First your team must compile the answers from the community surveys to all of the questions from part 6: Food Security. The team will look at the other parts of the survey in later tasks.

Here are some options for compiling the answers to the survey questions. But, as always, if you have a different method you prefer, do that!

Option 1

Hand out a blank survey to each person.

Go through each question and team members can raise their hands to vote for the answer they prefer. Some team members can count up the votes and others can write down the totals for the team.

Option 2

Write the questions on a board, paper, or computer where tallies can be compiled. Tally the responses and share the results.

Option 3

If you did the survey digitally or online, you should be able to see and export the results for each question.

Option 4

Create your own way of compiling survey data.

Graphing Survey Data

How could you graph parts of these survey results?

Which questions could you graph?

If you have the resources, pick some questions to graph that you think would be useful.

How would these graphs be useful when supporting claims with evidence?

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Community Food Survey—Compiled Data

Use this blank survey to compile data.

Part 6. Food Security

Are you aware of people in your community who have diet-related health issues?				
Yes	No	Unsure		
If yes, which ones?				
Malnutrition	Obesity	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular disease
Anorexia	Bulimia			

Are you aware of areas or people in your community that do not have easy and safe access to food markets?			
Yes	No	Unsure	
If yes, what are some reasons why?			

Are you aware of individuals or families who find it difficult to afford food in your community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure

Historically speaking, are you aware of any changes in food-related problems in your community today when compared to the past?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

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Are you aware of any changes in the diversity, or number of different types, of food available or eaten in the community?			
1. Very aware	2. Somewhat aware	3. Not aware at all	4. Unsure
If so, are you aware of the possible reasons for this change?			

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Task 6-7. Debriefing the Food Security Data

Research Site Map Analysis

1. Look at the research site map you created in Task 2-1.
2. Look through all the data and evidence you have collected so far in Part 6.
3. Is there any data the team collected throughout Part 6 that could be added to this map? Locations of possible community partners? Locations of oral history interviews? Add this data to the map and legend!
4. Analyze the map. Should the boundaries of the map change to accommodate any new information collected in Part 6? Adjust as needed.
5. Analyze the map. Does the map provide any new information that could be useful for future research?

Community Partners

1. As a team, look over the list of community partners you created in Task 2-6.
2. As a team, identify any community partners you could contact at this time. Which partners could help you get more information about different parts of your question map?
    - Make a plan as a team to contact and communicate with these partners.
    - Create a list of questions you would like to ask the partners.
    - E-mail, phone, or write to each partner with your questions.
    - If your team decides it is appropriate, invite the partner to meet with the team. Use your list of questions to guide your conversation and data collection.

Perspectives

1. Use the continuum setup from Task 1-8 (FOOD A or FOOD B both will work here) to discuss each perspective statement below.
2. Do this activity as individuals or in small groups. If you're working in small groups, each group sends one representative to the continuum.
3. Remember, pose each statement, take a minute, and let each team member or group think about their position on that statement.

- Remember, the continuum goes from one side or corner of the room to the other—from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." Then there is "not sure" in the middle.
- Explain that relative location is also important; that is, standing closer to the strongly agree or strongly disagree side of the room means you feel very strongly about this statement. If you only agree or disagree slightly, then being closer to the midpoint is a physical way of stating how you think and feel about the issue.

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Social: It is okay that people in other communities go hungry every day as long as it is not a problem in my community.

Environmental: Damming a river to create electricity for a city is okay, even though it will affect some animals and some communities' access to food from the river.

Move to a whole team discussion. Remember, team members must back up their opinions with information and other team members must listen carefully to one another.

- Can individual team members explain to the team the reasons for their position on the continuum?
- How many team members changed their position after hearing people talk during the whole team discussion?
- What led you to change your mind?
- Ask team members on both sides of the issue to identify what they believe to be the strongest arguments and reasons they heard from the *opposing* side.

Identity

- Look at your personal and team identity maps from Task 1-1 and Task 1-5. What aspects of your or your team's identity might influence your opinions on the perspective continuum?
- How might your decisions be influenced by these parts of your identity?
- Have any parts of your identity map changed?

Question Map Analysis

1. Look at your team question map from Task 1-10. Which questions on your map were addressed in Part 6: Food Security?
2. What evidence did you collect during Part 6 that could be useful to answer any questions on the question map?
3. How could this evidence or information be useful to help develop an action plan to address the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*
4. Take time to rearrange, update, modify, remove, or add any questions to your question map at this time.

Problem Question

Is there anything you learned in Part 6 that would be useful when thinking about the problem question: *How do we ensure good nutrition for all?*

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PART 7: COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN TASK LIST

This is the list of tasks for Part 7: Community Action Plan

Check them off as you complete them.

TASKS

- 7-1 ☐ Analyzing Action Plan Survey Data
- 7-2 ☐ Assembling Part 1 of Plan: Research Area Background
- 7-3 ☐ Targeting an Issue for Action
- 7-4 ☐ Brainstorming Action Options
- 7-5 ☐ Developing Part 2 of Plan: Setting Action Goals
- 7-6 ☐ Creating Part 3 of Plan: Communication Strategy
- 7-7 ☐ Post-Surveying Team
- 7-8 ☐ Thinking about your Future Actions

In this part, your team will focus on developing a local Community Action Plan. This plan will outline the research you conducted, the actions the team thinks people need to take in the community, and a communications plan to share your plan with local community members.









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7-1

Analyzing Action Plan Survey Data

Welcome to Part 7: Community Action Plan. In Tasks 1-3, 2-2, 3-7, 4-7, 5-6, and 6-6 you analyzed survey data from the team and the community regarding what people think about food and nutrition. Now the team must analyze the data from the last part of the survey, which will be useful when developing your Community Action Plan.

Objective



In this task, the team will be analyzing the survey results from part 7 of the surveys. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?
- What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?

1. Go to the Task 7-1 folder and get the Analyzing the Action Plan Survey Data instructions and questions.
2. Gather all the surveys completed in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2.
3. In this task, the team will only look at part 7 of the surveys: Action Plan.
4. As a team, determine how to compile the answers to part 7 for all of the surveys collected in Task 1-3 and Task 2-2. You want to analyze the compiled data for all surveys. Develop your own method for compiling the data for part 7, or use one of the methods in the instructions.
5. Create some graphs about this compiled data. Be creative!
6. Use the graphs and compiled data to answer these questions:
   - What interesting patterns do you see in the data from the survey questions in part 7?
   - Which questions did most people agree about?
   - Which questions did people have different responses for?

Research Tip

As you may have noticed, the survey is broken into the same parts as this research guide. Analyze only the results from that part of the survey while working on that Part of the guide to make the analysis more manageable.

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7-1

7. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What do people in our local community think and know about food and nutrition?**
8. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the question, **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**
9. Discuss how this survey evidence could be useful when thinking about the problem question, **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**
10. Select two or three questions from these survey questions, write a claim, and provide the supporting evidence for the claim based on the question and the data evidence collected. For example:
    - Social media is the most common place where people in the community are receiving their information about food and nutrition.
    - Many individuals in our community are not aware of food services or programs to support them.
11. What evidence supports your claims? As a team, share some claims you created and the evidence that supports each claim, using this data.

Hooray! You completed Task 7-1. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 7-2!*

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7-2 Assembling Part One of the Community Action Plan: Research Area Background

In Part 1 through Part 6 your team learned many things about food and nutrition in your community. Now you must finish your work. To do this, you must create an action plan for your community. In Task 1-7, you learned about the action plan, which will be focused on creating solutions to the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

There are many possible solutions to this problem. This is why you conducted research to learn more about the problem in your community. Now you must suggest decisions and actions you think people should take in the community. The action plan will help communicate your solutions. All of the team research was done to help you complete this Community Action Plan.

Objective



In this task, the team will assemble the first part of your action plan. This part involves assembling and organizing all of the research you have already completed in Part 1 through Part 6.

This analysis will help the team better understand the following question from the question map in Task 1-10:

- What data from our community research could help inform our action plan?

1. Go to the Task 7-2 folder to read the details for Assembling Part One of the Action plan: Research Area Background.
2. Read through the details of the first part of the action plan again as a team. Ask questions about any parts that are not clear. Remember, don't worry!
3. Use all the work you have completed in Part 1 through Part 6 to assemble and organize this part of your Community Action Plan.

Hooray! You completed Task 7-2. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 7-3!*

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7-3 Targeting an Issue for Action

In Part 1 through Part 6 of your research, the team has learned about many issues related to food and nutrition around the world and in your community. Being aware of and understanding the variety of food and nutrition issues is a helpful first step when deciding what actions to take. The next step is deciding which specific food and nutrition issue your team is going to focus your action plan on to address the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

There are many issues you can focus your Community Action Plan on to work on this question. Only you can make that decision. This is why you conducted research to learn more about the problem in your community. Now you must decide which issue you would like to take action on.

Objective



In this task, the team will brainstorm and create a list of all food and nutrition related issues globally and in their community. Then the team will use this list to select the issue their action plan would like to target.

1. Go to the Task 7-3 folder to get the EcoTeen Action Article and Brainstorming and Selection Sheet.
2. Read the EcoTeen Action Article about teens taking action on issues about food in their community. Use the discussion questions in the task folder to discuss the issue that team identified in their community.
3. Using the Brainstorming and Selection Sheet, as a team document all the different food and nutrition issues in your community that team members learned about during your research. All issues should be considered during this brainstorm. No issue is too small to consider at this time!
4. Using the list from the team brainstorm, determine which issue the team or several smaller groups would like to focus their action plan on.
5. Outline why you have selected this particular issue for your Community Action Plan. Understanding your reasons for why your action plan is focused on this issue will be helpful when developing your action plan and communicating it to others.

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7-4 Brainstorming Action Options

In Task 7-3 the team made a decision about what issue you will be taking action on as part of your Community Action Plan. The next step is to get creative and brainstorm all the different actions you could take to address the issue you selected. Considering all of the many options, both big and small, before making a big decision about your action plan is an important step in addressing the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Objective



In this task, the team will brainstorm and create a list of different actions they could take to work towards their identified food issue. Then the team will use this list to select the actions they would like to implement in their action plan.

This analysis will help the team better understand the following question from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What actions do we think people should take to address the local food issues?**

1. Go to the Task 7-4 folder to get the EcoTeen Action Article and Brainstorming Action Options sheet.
2. Read the EcoTeen Action Article about teens taking action on issues about food in their community. Use the discussion questions in the task folder to discuss the issue that team identified in their community.
3. Using the Brainstorming Action Options sheet, as a team document all the different actions the team could take to address the issue you chose in Task 7-3. All actions should be considered during this brainstorm. No action is too small to consider at this time!
4. Using the list from the team brainstorm, determine which action the team or several smaller groups will focus their action plan on.
5. Outline why you have selected this particular action for your Community Action Plan. Understanding your reasons for which actions you will implement will be helpful when communicating your action plan to others.

Hooray! You completed Task 7-4. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 7-5!*

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7-5 Developing Part Two of Your Action Plan: Setting Action Goals

In Task 7-2, you assembled and organized all the research you have already completed. In Task 7-3 and Task 7-4 you identified the issue you want to address in your Community Action Plan and brainstormed actions you could implement as part of your plan. It is one thing to do research and another to set concrete goals to help people take action on that research. But it is important to use the information you collected to figure out what actions you will take to help address the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

There are many possible answers to this question. This is why your team must now decide on some goals for what to do next.

Objective



In this task, the team will assemble the second part of your action plan. You will decide on the actions you think people should begin taking in the community to address the problem question. This analysis will help the team better understand the following questions from the question map in Task 1-10:

- What actions do we think people should take to address the local food issues?
- How can we begin enacting our action plan locally?

1. Go to the Task 7-5 folder to read the details about assembling part two of the action plan: Setting Action Goals.
2. Read through the details again as a team. Ask questions about any parts that are not clear. Remember, don't worry!
3. Use all the work you have completed up to this point to assemble and organize this part of your Community Action Plan, following the directions in the task folder.

Hooray! You completed Task 7-5. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 7-6!*

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7-6 Creating Part Three of Your Action Plan: Communications Strategy

In Task 7-2 and Task 7-5, you assembled and developed parts one and two of your Community Action Plan. However, if no one outside of your research team knows about your plan, can it make an impact? No way! Next, you will need to develop a plan to creatively communicate your action plan with your community.

There are many possible ways you can communicate with your community. Be creative!

Objective



In this task, the team will assemble the third part of your action plan. This part involves creating a communications strategy to communicate your plan to others. This analysis will help the team better understand the following question from the question map in Task 1-10:

- **What are ways we can share and communicate our action plan with the local community?**

1. Go to the Task 7-6 folder to read the details for Creating Part Three of Your Action Plan: Communications Strategy.

2. Read through the details plan again as a team. Ask questions about any parts that are not clear. Remember, don't worry!

3. Use all the work you have completed throughout Parts 1 through 6 to assemble and organize this part of your Community Action Plan.

Hooray! You completed Task 7-6. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 7-7!*

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7-7

Post-Survey Team

Congratulations!

You have completed your Community Action Plan.

Give yourself a pat on the back.

One last thing you must do is post-survey the team.

Objective



In this task, you will take the same survey you took in Task 1-3, and compare the answers in the two surveys. The objective is to look at how your ideas about the questions may have changed or remained the same since you started working on your research.

1. Go to the Task 1-3 folder to get the survey you took in Task 1-3. Use the same version of the survey the team used for the team survey in Task 1-3.
2. Each team member should complete the survey again.
3. Compare and contrast the team's answers to the surveys between Task 1-3 and Task 7-7.
4. Identify any questions where your answers have changed. Why do you think your answers changed from Task 1-3 to Task 7-7?
5. Identify any questions where your answers have not changed. Why do you think your answers have not changed from Task 1-3 to Task 7-7?
6. How could this information be useful when thinking about the problem question: **How do we ensure good nutrition for all?**

Hooray! You completed Task 7-7. Check it off the task list. *Go to Task 7-8!*

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7-8 Thinking About Your Future Actions

Congratulations!

You have completed all the parts of this Research Guide.

Give yourself a pat on the back.

But this does not mean you are finished.

Food and nutrition are still a major problem for many people in large parts of the world.

Your research has really just started.

Think about this:

- Are there any questions that are still not answered about food?
- Is there anything else you still need to learn to help more people with food-related issues in your community and the world?

There is always something new to learn to help others.

This new understanding will continue to change the decisions you make.

Think about how you can continue to make things better for the world.

Hopefully, these issues are clearer to you now.

How can you help them become clearer to other people around you?

How can you help someone in a different community learn more about this problem?

Just remember, every community is different. The same answer is not always right for every place in the world.

But the question remains the same:

How do we ensure good nutrition for all?

Be creative.

Ask questions.

Make a plan.

Explore the world around you.

Be open-minded.

And most important, think about how we can work together to make the world a better place.

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Notes:

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Attempting to empower the next generation of decision makers capable of making the right choices about the complex socio-scientific issues facing human society, **SSfGG** blends together previous practices in Inquiry-Based Science Education (IBSE), Social Studies Education (SSE), Global Citizenship Education (GCE), Social Emotional Learning, and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).

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