

**Economic and Social Council**

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**High-level political forum on sustainable development****Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals****Report of the Secretary-General****Supplementary Information*****Summary***

The following information is supplementary to the Report of the Secretary-General: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2024/54). It contains the Statistical Annex of global and regional data for the global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, adopted by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session in March 2017, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in June 2017 and the General Assembly in July 2017. The official indicator list includes the global indicator framework as contained in A/RES/71/313, the refinements agreed by the Statistical Commission at its 49th session in March 2018 (E/CN.3/2018/2, Annex II) and 50th session in March 2019 (E/CN.3/2019/2, Annex II), changes from the 2020 Comprehensive Review (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II) and refinements (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) from the 51st session in March 2020, refinements from the 52nd session in March 2021 (E/CN.3/2021/2, Annex), refinements (E/CN.3/2022/2, Annex I) and decision (53/101) by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41); annual refinements contained in (E/CN.3/2023/2, Annex II) by the 54th United Nations Statistical Commission, and in (E/CN.3/2024/4 Annex I) by 55th United Nations Statistical Commission. The indicators presented in the Annex are those for which data are available. This Statistical Annex is available electronically in English at the following website: <[unstats.un.org/sdgs/](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/)>.

## Explanatory notes

### Country or area / Composition of regions

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this annex do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities. The term 'country' as used in the text of this annex also refers, as appropriate, to territories and areas. Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The information about the regional groupings used for the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report (E/2024/54) is available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. Where shown, the expression "developed regions" comprises Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe – including Israel and Cyprus. For monitoring indicators related to "developing countries," in general, data for all countries located in "developing regions" are being aggregated.

### Methodological notes

The concepts and definitions, method of computation and other reference metadata of each indicator presented in this document are available at the Global SDG indicators metadata repository at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

### Symbols and conventions used in the tables

- . A point is used to indicate decimals.
- A hyphen between years, for example, 2010-2015, indicates the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.
- / A slash indicates a financial year, school year, or crop year, for example, 2014/15.
- ... Data are not available or not applicable.
- \* Data are provisional, estimated, or include a major revision.

A comma is used as a thousand separator; for example, 1,000 is one thousand. Subtotals and percentages in the tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

## Supplementary Information

### Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators

#### Goal 1

#### End poverty in all its forms everywhere

##### Target 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

##### Indicator 1.1.1

Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)<sup>1</sup>

##### (a) Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	29.2	21.6	15.9	10.6	9.7	9.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.3	49.9	43.1	39.1	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.0	4.2	3.2	4.4	...	...
Northern Africa	6.8	5.7	4.2	3.4	...	...
Western Asia	3.3	2.7	2.3	5.5	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	33.9	23.7	15.4	12.1	9.0
Central Asia	52.6	30.1	...	...	2.1	1.8
Southern Asia	...	34.0	24.3	15.9	12.5	9.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.0	19.3	12.0	2.4	1.0	0.8
Eastern Asia	37.6	19.5	12.3	1.1	0.2	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	31.4	18.6	11.3	5.8	3.2	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.8	10.7	5.9	4.1	3.8	3.5
Oceania	13.0	12.7	10.3	9.6	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	32.6	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2
Europe	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Northern America	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	52.4	40.1	31.1	28.5	...	...
Least developed countries	54.5	45.1	37.9	34.7	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	20.1	...	...	...

**Note:** Poverty estimates are reported only for years in which at least 50% of the regional population have survey data covering them. For the world, at least 50% of the population in low- and lower-middle-income countries should also have survey data covering them for a poverty rate to be reported. More details on the coverage rules can be found in the [Poverty and Inequality Platform Methodology Handbook](#).

**Source:** The World Bank. Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP), World Development Indicators (WDI).

**(b) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, both sexes<sup>2</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	27.6	19.5	14.4	8.4	7.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.9	47.2	40.6	35.4	34.1	32.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.5	5.2	6.2
Northern Africa	4.8	3.9	2.7	2.1	3.8	5.0
Western Asia	1.4	1.0	0.7	2.8	6.2	7.1
Central and Southern Asia	37.0	30.8	22.8	14.9	11.5	8.0
Central Asia	43.3	34.1	23.3	15.2	10.6	8.7
Southern Asia	36.7	30.7	22.8	14.9	11.6	8.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.2	20.0	13.1	2.4	1.1	0.9
Eastern Asia	36.1	20.4	14.0	1.4	0.4	0.4
South-Eastern Asia	32.1	18.7	10.6	5.2	3.0	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.3	6.7	3.7	2.5	4.1	3.3
Oceania	9.6	8.3	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	41.5	38.0	26.1	21.9	23.8	23.7
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	47.3	37.8	31.2	26.8	24.0	23.7
Least developed countries	56.6	45.9	37.0	32.0	30.0	29.7
Small island developing States	13.4	12.5	10.2	8.7	8.5	8.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

**(c) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, both sexes, by age<sup>3</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	26.2	33.4	13.3	20.2	7.6	13.1	6.2	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	58.9	38.9	45.9	33.6	41.7	31.4	38.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.8	3.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.3	4.5	6.4
Northern Africa	4.6	5.7	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.0
Western Asia	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.6	3.9	5.4	7.9
Central and Southern Asia	36.9	37.4	22.4	24.4	14.6	16.6	9.4	10.8
Central Asia	42.6	46.3	23.2	23.9	15.0	16.3	10.5	11.5
Southern Asia	36.6	37.1	22.4	24.5	14.6	16.6	9.3	10.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.7	42.3	12.0	19.4	2.2	4.0	1.0	2.0
Eastern Asia	34.5	43.9	12.7	21.8	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	30.6	37.6	10.0	13.3	4.9	6.8	3.0	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.5	12.0	3.5	4.6	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.7
Oceania	8.4	14.2	4.4	9.3	3.8	8.4	3.7	8.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	39.5	47.4	23.2	35.8	19.3	31.3	18.7	30.7
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	45.7	51.6	29.2	36.4	24.7	32.8	21.2	28.9
Least developed countries	56.1	58.1	35.9	40.1	30.6	36.6	27.9	33.9

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Small island developing States	12.4	18.4	9.3	15.0	8.0	13.4	6.9	12.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

**(d) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, by sex<sup>2</sup>**

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	28.3	27.2	14.4	14.5	8.4	8.4	7.2	6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.9	54.0	41.7	39.5	36.7	34.3	34.5	31.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.2	5.1
Northern Africa	5.4	4.6	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.2
Western Asia	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	3.3	2.9	6.6
Central and Southern Asia	41.5	35.5	25.0	22.0	16.8	14.3	11.0	9.1
Central Asia	39.6	46.1	20.0	25.8	12.5	17.3	8.4	12.3
Southern Asia	41.7	35.1	25.4	21.9	17.1	14.2	11.2	9.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.5	35.0	12.8	13.4	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.2
Eastern Asia	36.1	36.1	13.6	14.3	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
South-Eastern Asia	33.2	31.2	10.3	10.8	5.0	5.4	3.1	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	9.8	3.7	3.8	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.3
Oceania	10.4	8.9	6.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.0	3.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	44.2	39.3	30.0	22.8	25.3	19.0	24.5	18.3
Europe and Northern America	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	47.6	47.1	31.9	30.6	27.9	25.9	24.5	22.1
Least developed countries	62.5	52.7	41.6	33.8	35.9	29.3	32.7	26.8
Small island developing States	15.4	12.2	11.5	9.2	9.9	7.9	8.8	6.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

**(e) Proportion of employed female population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, by age<sup>3</sup>**

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	26.7	35.0	13.1	20.7	7.5	13.7	6.4	12.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.9	58.7	40.5	45.6	35.3	41.3	33.3	38.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	3.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	4.2
Northern Africa	4.9	6.9	2.4	3.9	1.9	2.8	3.4	6.1
Western Asia	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.8	3.2
Central and Southern Asia	41.2	42.7	24.4	27.9	16.4	19.5	10.7	12.6
Central Asia	39.1	41.8	19.8	20.9	12.0	14.9	8.1	10.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Southern Asia	41.4	42.7	24.8	28.4	16.7	19.8	10.9	12.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.9	42.4	11.8	18.5	2.1	3.7	1.0	1.9
Eastern Asia	34.4	43.6	12.4	20.4	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.9
South-Eastern Asia	31.8	38.5	9.8	12.7	4.8	6.5	3.0	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.0	10.1	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.1
Oceania	9.2	14.8	5.3	9.5	4.6	8.2	4.4	7.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.2	49.7	27.9	36.4	23.6	31.2	22.9	30.4
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.2	51.5	30.3	36.4	26.1	33.3	22.9	29.3
Least developed countries	62.2	63.2	40.8	43.9	34.8	39.1	31.6	36.1
Small island developing States	14.3	20.5	10.8	15.7	9.3	14.0	8.2	13.0

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

### (f) Proportion of employed male population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, by age<sup>3</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	25.9	32.4	13.4	19.9	7.6	12.8	6.1	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.3	59.0	37.5	46.2	32.1	42.1	29.7	39.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.7	3.0	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.7	4.9	7.0
Northern Africa	4.5	5.3	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.5
Western Asia	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	3.1	4.6	6.2	9.3
Central and Southern Asia	35.4	35.6	21.7	23.2	14.0	15.6	8.9	10.3
Central Asia	45.4	49.4	25.7	26.0	17.3	17.3	12.3	12.2
Southern Asia	35.1	35.2	21.6	23.2	13.9	15.5	8.7	10.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.5	42.2	12.2	20.2	2.3	4.2	1.1	2.0
Eastern Asia	34.6	44.2	12.9	22.9	1.3	2.7	0.3	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	29.8	36.8	10.2	13.7	5.1	7.0	3.1	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	13.2	3.5	4.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.1
Oceania	7.9	13.8	3.7	9.2	3.1	8.5	3.0	8.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.5	45.3	19.3	35.2	15.8	31.4	15.2	30.9
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	45.4	51.7	28.5	36.4	23.6	32.4	19.9	28.6
Least developed countries	52.0	54.3	32.7	37.3	27.7	34.6	25.2	32.2
Small island developing States	11.2	17.0	8.3	14.6	7.0	13.0	6.0	11.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

<sup>1</sup>Based on the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.

<sup>2</sup>Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

<sup>3</sup>Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

**Target 1.3**

**Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**

**Indicator 1.3.1**

**Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable**

**Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	22.06	23.51	25.59	26.89	27.75	28.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.92	8.32	10.61	11.57	12.24	12.86
Northern Africa and Western Asia	21.29	21.93	22.88	24.14	25.27	26.32
Northern Africa	21.95	22.62	23.74	25.95	28.00	30.00
Western Asia	20.67	21.27	22.04	22.37	22.56	22.60
Central and Southern Asia	17.64	20.80	24.53	26.36	27.41	28.38
Central Asia	28.24	27.91	31.19	34.17	37.19	40.25
Southern Asia	17.25	20.52	24.26	26.03	26.98	27.85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.86	10.36	11.25	12.73	14.15	14.94
Eastern Asia	7.72	8.27	8.69	8.68	8.62	9.03
South-Eastern Asia	13.57	13.99	15.68	19.70	23.48	24.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.69	40.09	40.21	41.54	41.48	42.25
Oceania	55.02	55.16	55.25	55.56	55.78	56.01
Australia and New Zealand	94.17	94.33	94.47	95.07	95.63	96.59
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.36	3.45	3.56	3.76	3.97	4.17
Europe and Northern America	85.53	85.50	89.21	90.21	91.15	89.27
Europe	90.33	90.70	91.24	91.62	91.97	92.29
Northern America	77.30	76.51	85.69	87.76	89.71	83.99
Landlocked developing countries	10.25	10.81	12.04	12.99	13.94	14.82
Least developed countries	8.26	9.49	10.84	11.76	12.73	13.43
Small island developing States	16.17	16.99	17.89	18.73	19.48	20.32

**Note:** Global and regional aggregates are weighted by population 0–15 years.

**Source:** ILO modelled estimates 2024, based on country data compiled through the ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI), International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Target 1.4**

**By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance**

**Indicator 1.4.1**

**Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services**

**(a) Proportion of population using basic drinking water services**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	81.3	83.8	86.2	88.4	90.4	91.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.5	49.9	54.5	59.0	63.4	65.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83.6	85.2	87.4	89.9	91.6	91.9
Northern Africa	82.0	83.5	85.5	87.7	89.7	90.2
Western Asia	85.0	86.7	88.9	91.8	93.3	93.4
Central and Southern Asia	82.0	84.6	87.2	89.8	92.4	93.3
Central Asia	84.0	86.6	89.3	91.9	93.9	93.8
Southern Asia	82.0	84.5	87.2	89.7	92.3	93.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	80.2	84.8	88.9	92.3	95.3	96.7
Eastern Asia	81.0	85.8	90.0	93.5	96.2	97.8
South-Eastern Asia	77.9	81.9	85.8	89.5	93.1	94.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.7	92.7	94.4	95.9	97.1	97.6
Oceania	87.0	86.1	86.4	86.9	87.6	87.8
Australia and New Zealand	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	51.9	51.1	53.3	55.9	59.0	59.9
Europe and Northern America	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.9
Europe	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.4
Northern America	...	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.8	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	52.2	55.7	59.8	63.5	67.8	69.3
Least developed countries	51.2	54.7	58.4	62.0	65.8	67.1
Small island developing States	80.5	80.5	81.3	82.3	82.8	83.1

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

## (b) Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	76.0	95.8	79.3	96.2	82.6	96.5	84.0	96.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.3	81.0	43.8	82.8	48.3	84.7	50.1	85.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.4	94.9	80.6	95.7	83.8	96.3	84.4	96.3
Northern Africa	77.3	93.7	80.7	94.4	83.7	95.2	84.5	95.3
Western Asia	77.5	95.7	80.6	96.5	84.0	96.9	84.3	96.9
Central and Southern Asia	83.7	94.4	87.0	95.1	90.4	95.7	91.7	96.0
Central Asia	82.1	97.2	86.5	97.7	90.1	98.0	90.2	98.1
Southern Asia	83.7	94.3	87.0	94.9	90.4	95.6	91.7	95.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	80.0	97.2	85.4	97.8	90.8	98.3	93.9	98.4
Eastern Asia	80.4	98.1	86.4	98.3	92.2	98.4	96.3	98.5
South-Eastern Asia	78.9	94.4	83.6	96.1	88.3	97.8	89.9	98.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.2	98.0	85.4	98.5	89.4	99.0	91.6	99.1
Oceania	60.3	99.1	61.9	99.2	64.0	99.3	64.9	99.2
Australia and New Zealand	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.0	91.5	45.4	92.2	49.2	92.8	50.9	92.8
Europe and Northern America	96.5	99.3	96.9	99.3	97.2	99.3	97.3	99.3
Europe	96.6	99.2	96.6	99.0	96.4	99.0	96.3	99.0
Northern America	96.3	99.7	97.8	99.8	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.9



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Landlocked developing countries	48.1	88.4	52.6	89.1	57.5	90.4	59.4	90.7
Least developed countries	49.2	80.2	52.8	81.5	56.8	82.9	58.2	83.2
Small island developing States	61.6	94.9	63.1	94.8	64.2	94.6	65.0	94.6

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

### (c) Proportion of population using basic sanitation services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	55.5	61.0	67.1	73.0	78.5	80.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	24.7	27.6	30.5	33.5	34.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.3	80.5	83.7	86.6	88.2	92.9
Northern Africa	74.4	76.6	79.2	81.8	83.1	93.1
Western Asia	81.7	84.1	87.7	90.7	92.7	92.8
Central and Southern Asia	23.2	35.0	47.3	59.9	72.2	76.9
Central Asia	93.8	94.5	95.4	96.3	97.0	97.2
Southern Asia	20.5	32.8	45.5	58.6	71.3	76.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.4	68.1	76.3	84.0	91.2	93.8
Eastern Asia	62.1	70.2	78.6	86.4	93.4	96.1
South-Eastern Asia	55.5	62.5	70.1	77.8	85.6	88.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.7	78.4	82.0	85.6	88.4	89.5
Oceania	83.0	81.9	81.2	80.6	80.2	79.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.5	35.8	35.2	34.6	34.0	33.3
Europe and Northern America	95.9	96.1	96.7	97.2	97.5	97.6
Europe	94.2	94.4	95.2	95.9	96.5	96.6
Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5
Landlocked developing countries	33.2	35.6	38.7	41.2	44.2	45.0
Least developed countries	21.0	25.1	29.6	33.8	37.9	41.4
Small island developing States	64.6	65.2	66.8	68.1	67.6	67.6

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

### (d) Proportion of population using basic sanitation services, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	50.1	83.0	58.5	85.4	66.6	87.9	70.1	88.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.8	41.2	21.6	44.4	23.6	47.6	24.3	48.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.7	92.5	74.5	94.1	76.8	94.9	86.4	96.5
Northern Africa	69.1	89.2	72.5	90.7	74.4	91.1	90.4	95.2
Western Asia	72.8	94.6	77.4	96.3	80.4	97.3	80.4	97.3
Central and Southern Asia	37.4	67.2	52.5	73.6	67.4	80.3	73.2	83.0
Central Asia	95.3	95.6	96.7	95.9	97.9	96.2	98.1	96.2
Southern Asia	35.8	65.7	51.2	72.5	66.5	79.5	72.4	82.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.8	87.1	75.1	90.9	85.6	94.8	89.7	96.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Eastern Asia	66.4	89.0	77.3	92.5	88.3	96.3	92.7	97.8
South-Eastern Asia	61.2	81.1	70.8	85.6	80.8	90.3	84.5	91.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.1	87.7	67.0	90.2	72.3	92.6	74.6	93.3
Oceania	47.9	97.5	46.7	97.3	45.8	97.0	44.9	96.8
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.6	74.6	23.6	72.8	23.5	70.4	22.9	69.0
Europe and Northern America	91.6	98.3	92.7	98.5	93.5	98.7	93.8	98.7
Europe	88.8	97.6	90.4	97.8	91.7	98.1	92.1	98.1
Northern America	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.8	98.8	99.7	98.5	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	29.8	60.5	32.8	60.8	36.2	61.6	37.1	61.7
Least developed countries	23.7	43.7	27.9	46.4	32.1	48.8	36.0	50.9
Small island developing States	45.3	81.6	46.6	82.3	44.9	82.7	44.7	82.7

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

## Target 1.5

**By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters**

### Indicator 1.5.3

**Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**

#### **Number of countries that reported having a National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023<sup>1</sup></i>
World	129
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	29

<sup>1</sup>The value represents the number of countries that reported, as of end 2023, having a National DRR Strategy, with varying levels of alignment with the Sendai Framework.

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor, 2024.

**Target 1.a**

**Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

**Indicator 1.a.1**

**Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income**

**Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction as proportion of GNI<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.100	0.072	0.087	0.094	0.094	0.089
Northern Africa	0.022	0.022	0.017	0.010	0.012	0.013
Western Asia	0.029	0.055	0.018	0.023	0.047	0.026
Central Asia	0.054	0.027	0.013	0.009	0.017	0.013
Southern Asia	0.024	0.024	0.016	0.011	0.010	0.006
Eastern Asia	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
South-Eastern Asia	0.018	0.012	0.012	0.008	0.008	0.008
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004
Oceania	0.658	0.272	0.172	0.172	0.179	0.125
Europe	0.080	0.016	0.013	0.021	0.013	0.020
Landlocked developing countries	0.199	0.183	0.144	0.106	0.115	0.091
Least developed countries	0.175	0.187	0.191	0.155	0.145	0.122
Small island developing States	0.091	0.058	0.062	0.042	0.047	0.054

<sup>1</sup>Based on gross disbursements in constant 2022 USD million, except for the year 2000 that is based on commitments.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**Indicator 1.a.2**

**Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)**

**Proportion of total government spending on health**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.3	12.5	13.3	12.5

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**Proportion of total government spending on social protection**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	22.6	20.2	21.5	22.3	24.6	25.1	22.9

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## Goal 2

### End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

#### Target 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

#### Indicator 2.1.1

#### Prevalence of undernourishment

##### (a) Prevalence of undernourishment

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2022<sup>1</sup></i>
World	12.7	12.1	8.6	7.9	8.9	9.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.7	22.5	17.6	18.2	21.6	22.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.0	7.1	5.7	7.4	8.4	9.2
Northern Africa	6.3	6.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	7.5
Western Asia	9.6	7.9	6.5	9.1	10.5	10.8
Central and Southern Asia	16.2	20.0	15.1	13.7	15.2	15.2
Central Asia	14.4	13.8	6.6	4.0	3.3	3.0
Southern Asia	16.3	20.2	15.4	14.0	15.6	15.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.8	9.6	4.8	3.1	<2.5	<2.5
Eastern Asia	10.1	6.8	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.5	17.3	11.1	7.5	5.3	5.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.8	9.3	6.2	5.3	6.5	6.5
Oceania	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.0
Australia and New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.3	21.7	21.6	20.0	18.8	20.9
Europe and Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Landlocked developing countries	30.7	24.6	16.3	15.4	19.1	19.2
Least developed countries	31.9	26.5	19.6	19.5	21.5	22.1
Small island developing States	17.6	17.6	15.0	13.9	15.0	16.0

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are based on projected values.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Indicator 2.1.2****Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)****(a) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	21.7 (21.0-22.5)	29.4 (29.0-29.9)	29.6 (29.1-30.1)	29.6 (29.1-30.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.8 (49.1-50.6)	61.8 (61.0-62.7)	65.7 (65.0-66.4)	67.2 (66.5-67.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	28.7 (27.9-29.6)	32.8 (32.1-33.6)	36.5 (35.4-37.5)	34.1 (33.1-35.1)
Northern Africa	26.2 (24.8-27.7)	30.2 (29.1-31.3)	34.0 (32.6-35.4)	32.4 (31.1-33.8)
Western Asia	30.9 (29.9-31.9)	35.1 (34.2-36.1)	38.7 (37.1-40.2)	35.5 (34.0-37.1)
Central and Southern Asia	27.0 (24.5-29.6)	42.2 (40.7-43.7)	39.8 (38.3-41.3)	39.5 (37.9-41.0)
Central Asia	9.1 (8.1-10.2)	17.8 (16.5-19.0)	20.1 (18.8-21.4)	17.4 (16.2-18.7)
Southern Asia	27.7 (25.0-30.4)	43.1 (41.6-44.7)	40.6 (39.0-42.2)	40.3 (38.7-41.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.3 (7.3-9.3)	10.0 (9.3-10.6)	9.3 (8.7-9.9)	9.3 (8.7-9.9)
Eastern Asia	5.9 (4.5-7.3)	7.8 (6.9-8.6)	6.1 (5.3-6.9)	6.2 (5.4-7.0)
South-Eastern Asia	14.5 (14.1-14.9)	15.5 (14.9-16.1)	16.9 (16.3-17.5)	16.8 (16.1-17.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.3 (26.3-28.2)	39.3 (38.2-40.5)	40.3 (38.0-42.5)	37.5 (36.4-38.7)
Oceania	10.0 (8.8-11.2)	12.1 (10.7-13.4)	13.0 (12.1-13.9)	13.0 (11.8-14.2)
Australia and New Zealand	9.4 (7.8-11.1)	11.6 (9.8-13.5)	12.2 (11.0-13.4)	12.2 (10.6-13.9)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	9.3 (9.0-9.7)	7.8 (7.5-8.0)	7.7 (7.5-8.0)	8.0 (7.8-8.3)
Europe	8.8 (8.3-9.3)	7.5 (7.1-7.9)	7.8 (7.4-8.2)	8.2 (7.8-8.6)
Northern America	10.3 (10.0-10.6)	8.3 (8.0-8.5)	7.5 (7.5-7.6)	7.7 (7.6-7.7)
Landlocked developing countries	43.4 (42.4-44.3)	54.2 (53.1-55.3)	56.3 (55.1-57.4)	57.9 (57.0-58.9)
Least developed countries	50.1 (49.2-51.1)	57.0 (56.2-57.7)	59.5 (58.8-60.3)	61.4 (60.7-62.1)
Small island developing States	44.5 (43.9-45.2)	48.6 (47.9-49.3)	45.4 (43.8-46.9)	46.4 (45.5-47.3)

**Note:** Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected by national institutions or data service providers (Gallup World Poll, Kantar and Geopoll).**(b) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult<sup>1</sup> population, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	20.6 (19.9-21.3)	18.7 (18.0-19.5)	28.0 (27.5-28.4)	25.4 (24.9-25.9)	27.8 (27.4-28.3)	25.4 (24.9-25.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.7 (49.0-50.4)	48.6 (47.8-49.3)	61.8 (61.0-62.6)	60.3 (59.4-61.2)	66.8 (66.1-67.4)	66.0 (65.3-66.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.4 (28.5-30.3)	26.4 (25.6-27.2)	33.7 (32.9-34.5)	30.6 (29.9-31.3)	35.8 (34.7-36.9)	30.9 (29.8-31.9)
Northern Africa	26.8 (25.2-28.3)	24.8 (23.4-26.2)	29.8 (28.7-31.0)	29.5 (28.3-30.6)	32.8 (31.4-34.1)	30.9 (29.6-32.3)
Western Asia	31.7 (30.7-32.8)	27.7 (26.8-28.6)	37.1 (36.0-38.2)	31.5 (30.6-32.4)	38.4 (36.7-40.1)	30.8 (29.3-32.3)
Central and Southern Asia	29.1 (26.4-31.8)	25.3 (22.8-27.9)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)	37.9 (36.4-39.5)	41.7 (40.2-43.2)	36.6 (35.0-38.3)
Central Asia	9.7 (8.7-10.7)	8.4 (7.2-9.5)	19.3 (17.9-20.7)	15.8 (14.6-17.0)	17.4 (16.3-18.5)	17.3 (15.9-18.7)
Southern Asia	29.9 (27.0-32.7)	25.9 (23.3-28.6)	47.4 (45.8-48.9)	38.7 (37.1-40.3)	42.7 (41.1-44.2)	37.3 (35.6-39.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.8 (6.9-8.8)	8.1 (7.0-9.2)	8.6 (8.0-9.3)	10.7 (10.1-11.3)	8.6 (7.9-9.2)	9.3 (8.8-9.9)
Eastern Asia	5.5 (4.2-6.8)	6.2 (4.7-7.6)	6.1 (5.3-7.0)	9.3 (8.5-10.1)	5.6 (4.7-6.5)	6.8 (6.1-7.5)
South-Eastern Asia	14.3 (14.0-14.6)	13.5 (13.1-13.9)	15.4 (14.8-15.9)	14.5 (13.9-15.1)	16.5 (15.9-17.1)	16.1 (15.4-16.8)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.2 (28.3-30.1)	24.8 (23.8-25.8)	43.8 (42.6-45.0)	34.3 (33.1-35.5)	41.8 (40.7-42.9)	32.7 (31.4-34.0)
Oceania	11.4 (10.0-12.7)	8.4 (7.2-9.6)	11.5 (10.2-12.8)	12.4 (10.9-13.9)	13.3 (12.0-14.6)	12.5 (11.2-13.7)
Australia and New Zealand	11.0 (9.3-12.8)	7.9 (6.3-9.5)	11.1 (9.5-12.8)	12.1 (10.1-14.1)	12.7 (11.0-14.4)	11.8 (10.2-13.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	10.5 (10.2-10.8)	8.0 (7.7-8.3)	8.2 (8.0-8.4)	7.2 (7.0-7.5)	9.2 (9.0-9.4)	6.9 (6.7-7.2)
Europe	10.1 (9.7-10.6)	7.5 (7.1-7.9)	7.9 (7.6-8.2)	7.2 (6.8-7.5)	9.2 (8.9-9.5)	7.2 (6.9-7.6)
Northern America	11.4 (11.1-11.7)	9.2 (8.9-9.5)	9.1 (8.8-9.4)	7.4 (7.2-7.7)	9.2 (9.1-9.2)	6.2 (6.2-6.2)
Landlocked developing countries	41.7 (40.9-42.6)	40.5 (39.5-41.5)	52.5 (51.4-53.6)	51.5 (50.4-52.6)	55.8 (54.9-56.7)	55.6 (54.6-56.7)
Least developed countries	49.7 (48.6-50.7)	47.8 (46.8-48.9)	55.8 (55.0-56.5)	54.4 (53.6-55.2)	59.8 (59.1-60.5)	58.8 (58.0-59.5)
Small island developing States	46.9 (46.3-47.5)	42.0 (41.4-42.7)	50.7 (50.0-51.3)	46.6 (45.9-47.2)	48.0 (47.1-48.9)	44.5 (43.7-45.4)

<sup>1</sup>Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

**Note:** Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected through the Gallup World Poll.

### (c) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	7.6 (7.1-8.1)	10.8 (10.6-11.1)	11.7 (11.4-12.1)	11.3 (10.9-11.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.1 (18.7-19.5)	25.4 (24.6-26.1)	26.6 (26.0-27.1)	26.6 (26.1-27.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.0 (8.5-9.4)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	10.7 (10.2-11.3)	11.1 (10.6-11.6)
Northern Africa	9.0 (8.2-9.7)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)	11.2 (10.4-12.0)	12.0 (11.2-12.8)
Western Asia	9.0 (8.5-9.5)	9.6 (9.1-10.1)	10.2 (9.5-11.0)	10.3 (9.6-11.0)
Central and Southern Asia	12.8 (10.9-14.6)	18.3 (17.4-19.3)	20.4 (19.2-21.7)	18.8 (17.5-20.1)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.8)	4.8 (4.1-5.4)	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	4.6 (4.0-5.1)
Southern Asia	13.2 (11.2-15.1)	18.8 (17.9-19.8)	21.0 (19.7-22.3)	19.4 (18.0-20.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	2.0 (1.7-2.3)	1.5 (1.3-1.6)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)
Eastern Asia	0.8 (...-1.0)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
South-Eastern Asia	1.9 (1.7-2.0)	2.1 (1.9-2.2)	2.6 (2.5-2.8)	2.6 (2.4-2.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3 (7.0-7.6)	12.5 (11.9-13.2)	13.9 (13.0-14.8)	12.6 (12.0-13.2)
Oceania	2.6 (2.1-3.2)	2.6 (2.0-3.2)	4.5 (4.0-5.0)	3.4 (2.9-3.9)
Australia and New Zealand	2.6 (1.9-3.4)	2.6 (1.7-3.4)	4.4 (3.8-5.0)	3.3 (2.6-3.9)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)
Europe	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	1.9 (1.7-2.0)
Northern America	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.7 (0.7-0.7)	0.7 (0.7-0.7)
Landlocked developing countries	15.7 (15.1-16.3)	22.0 (21.2-22.8)	23.9 (23.0-24.8)	23.1 (22.2-24.1)
Least developed countries	19.4 (18.9-20.0)	23.1 (22.6-23.7)	24.8 (24.2-25.3)	24.7 (24.1-25.2)
Small island developing States	21.2 (20.6-21.8)	22.4 (21.8-23.1)	18.6 (17.5-19.8)	20.1 (19.2-20.9)

**Note:** Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected by national institutions or data service providers (Gallup World Poll, Kantar and Geopoll).

### (d) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult<sup>1</sup> population, by sex

(Percentage)

Regions	2015		2020		2022	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	7.1 (6.6-7.5)	6.3 (5.8-6.7)	10.3 (10.0-10.5)	9.1 (8.8-9.4)	10.6 (10.3-10.9)	9.5 (9.1-9.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.1 (18.7-19.6)	18.3 (17.9-18.7)	25.3 (24.6-26.0)	24.5 (23.8-25.2)	26.3 (25.7-26.8)	26.0 (25.4-26.5)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.0 (8.5-9.4)	8.2 (7.8-8.7)	9.9 (9.5-10.3)	8.6 (8.3-9.0)	11.9 (11.3-12.4)	9.8 (9.3-10.2)
Northern Africa	8.7 (8.0-9.4)	8.9 (8.1-9.7)	9.7 (9.0-10.3)	8.9 (8.3-9.5)	12.3 (11.4-13.2)	11.3 (10.5-12.0)
Western Asia	9.2 (8.7-9.8)	7.6 (7.1-8.1)	10.1 (9.5-10.7)	8.4 (8.0-8.9)	11.5 (10.7-12.3)	8.6 (8.0-9.2)
Central and Southern Asia	14.1 (12.1-16.1)	11.7 (9.9-13.5)	20.9 (19.9-21.9)	16.0 (15.0-17.0)	20.4 (19.1-21.7)	17.3 (16.0-18.7)
Central Asia	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	5.1 (4.4-5.7)	4.3 (3.7-5.0)	4.6 (4.2-5.1)	4.4 (3.7-5.1)
Southern Asia	14.6 (12.5-16.7)	12.1 (10.2-14.0)	21.5 (20.5-22.5)	16.4 (15.4-17.5)	21.0 (19.7-22.4)	17.8 (16.4-19.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)	1.4 (1.3-1.5)
Eastern Asia	0.6 (...-0.8)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	1.5 (1.1-1.9)	2.5 (2.1-2.9)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)
South-Eastern Asia	1.8 (1.7-2.0)	1.8 (1.6-1.9)	2.0 (1.9-2.1)	2.0 (1.9-2.1)	2.7 (2.5-2.9)	2.4 (2.2-2.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9 (7.6-8.2)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	13.4 (12.6-14.1)	11.4 (10.8-12.1)	13.8 (13.2-14.4)	11.2 (10.5-11.8)
Oceania	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	2.5 (1.9-3.0)	2.4 (1.9-2.9)	2.7 (2.0-3.5)	3.4 (2.8-4.0)	3.4 (2.9-3.8)
Australia and New Zealand	2.8 (2.1-3.6)	2.4 (1.7-3.2)	2.4 (1.7-3.1)	2.7 (1.8-3.7)	3.3 (2.5-4.1)	3.2 (2.6-3.8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.6 (1.5-1.8)	1.1 (1.1-1.2)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	1.4 (1.3-1.5)
Europe	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.6 (1.5-1.8)	2.0 (1.8-2.1)	1.8 (1.6-1.9)
Northern America	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.9 (0.9-1.0)	0.5 (0.5-0.5)
Landlocked developing countries	15.5 (14.9-16.1)	13.9 (13.3-14.5)	21.6 (20.8-22.4)	20.1 (19.3-20.9)	22.0 (21.1-22.9)	21.8 (20.9-22.7)
Least developed countries	19.8 (19.1-20.5)	17.7 (17.2-18.3)	22.6 (22.1-23.1)	21.3 (20.8-21.9)	23.8 (23.3-24.4)	23.0 (22.4-23.6)
Small island developing States	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	19.8 (19.2-20.4)	23.4 (22.8-24.1)	21.4 (20.7-22.0)	21.3 (20.5-22.1)	19.0 (18.2-19.7)

<sup>1</sup>Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

**Note:** Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected through the Gallup World Poll.

## Target 2.2

**By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons**

### Indicator 2.2.1

**Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age**

#### Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (HAZ <-2)<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

Regions	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
World	31.1 (30.5-31.6)	27.9 (27.4-28.4)	24.6 (24.3-24.9)	22.7 (22.2-23.2)	22.3 (21.8-22.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.5 (40.9-42.1)	38.0 (37.4-38.5)	34.5 (34.1-34.9)	32.2 (31.6-32.8)	31.3 (30.6-32.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.6 (24.1-25.1)	22.5 (22.0-23.0)	19.7 (19.0-20.4)	18.4 (17.1-19.7)	17.9 (16.5-19.5)
Northern Africa	25.2 (24.3-26.2)	24.4 (23.5-25.2)	22.5 (21.3-23.7)	22.0 (19.9-24.3)	21.7 (19.2-24.5)
Western Asia	24.0 (23.4-24.6)	20.8 (20.2-21.4)	17.0 (16.2-17.8)	14.6 (13.4-15.8)	14 (12.6-15.5)
Central and Southern Asia	45.7 (44.0-47.3)	41.7 (40.1-43.3)	36.0 (35.0-37.0)	31.1 (29.7-32.5)	29.4 (27.7-31.1)
Central Asia	22.7 (21.9-23.6)	16.9 (16.2-17.6)	12.1 (11.6-12.5)	8.6 (8.1-9.1)	7.7 (7.1-8.2)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Southern Asia	46.4 (44.7-48.1)	42.6 (41.0-44.3)	37.0 (36.0-38.0)	32.2 (30.7-33.6)	30.5 (28.7-32.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.1 (20.6-21.7)	17.4 (16.9-17.8)	14.7 (14.2-15.2)	13.7 (12.9-14.5)	13.9 (13-14.9)
Eastern Asia	13.1 (12.4-13.9)	9.0 (8.5-9.5)	6.6 (6.0-7.2)	5.3 (4.5-6.3)	4.9 (4-5.9)
South-Eastern Asia	34.3 (33.5-35.1)	31.6 (30.9-32.4)	29.0 (28.1-29.9)	27.3 (25.7-28.8)	26.4 (24.6-28.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.7 (15.4-16.1)	13.6 (13.3-13.9)	12.1 (11.8-12.4)	11.7 (11.3-12.2)	11.5 (11-12.1)
Australia and New Zealand	2.5 (1.6-3.8)	3.3 (2.5-4.5)	3.4 (2.4-4.9)	3.3 (2.0-5.5)	3.4 (1.9-6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.6 (34.4-38.9)	40.3 (38.2-42.4)	41.9 (37-46.9)	43.6 (34.9-52.6)	44 (34.2-54.4)
Europe and Northern America	4.7 (3.7-6.0)	4.3 (3.4-5.5)	4.1 (3.2-5.3)	3.9 (3.1-5.0)	3.8 (3.1-4.7)
Europe	6.0 (4.4-8.0)	5.3 (3.9-7.2)	4.8 (3.5-6.6)	4.3 (3.1-5.9)	4 (2.9-5.4)
Northern America	2.7 (2.3-3.2)	2.6 (2.2-3.0)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)	3.4 (2.9-3.9)	3.6 (3-4.2)
Landlocked developing countries	43.8 (43.1-44.4)	38.4 (37.8-38.9)	32.9 (32.5-33.3)	29.4 (28.7-30.1)	28.3 (27.5-29.2)
Least developed countries	45.3 (44.9-45.8)	40.7 (40.3-41.1)	36.4 (36.0-36.8)	33.4 (32.7-34.1)	32.3 (31.4-33.2)
Small island developing States	21.3 (20.5-22.0)	21.6 (21.0-22.3)	21.2 (20.0-22.5)	21.2 (18.9-23.6)	21.1 (18.5-24)

<sup>1</sup>HAZ<-2 refers to chronic malnutrition among children aged 0 to 59 months whose height for age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.

**Source:** Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2023 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

## Indicator 2.2.2

**Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)**

### (a) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely wasted (WHZ <-2)<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	6.8 (5.5-8.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.7 (4.8-6.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.9 (2.1-7.8)
Northern Africa	6.3 (2.8-13.4)
Western Asia	3.5 (1.5-7.6)
Central and Southern Asia	13.7 (9.2-18.2)
Central Asia	2.1 (1.5-2.9)
Southern Asia	14.3 (10.1-19.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.2 (2.9-5.5) <sup>2</sup>
Eastern Asia	1.5 (1.4-1.7) <sup>2</sup>
South-Eastern Asia	7.8 (5.2-11.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4 (0.9-1.9)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3 (5.2-12.9) <sup>3</sup>
Northern America	0.2 <sup>4</sup>
Landlocked developing countries	4.1 (3.0-5.7)
Least developed countries	7.0 (5.5-8.7)
Small island developing States	4.1 (3.0-5.7)

<sup>1</sup>WHZ<-2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding Japan.



<sup>3</sup>Consecutive Low Population Coverage; interpret with caution

<sup>4</sup>Regional average is based only on United States data; hence confidence intervals are not provided

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.

**Source:** Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2023 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

## (b) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely overweight (WHZ >+2)<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5.6 (5.4, 5.8)	5.5 (5.3, 5.7)	5.5 (5.3, 5.8)	5.6 (5.2, 6.0)	5.6 (5.1, 6.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.6 (5.3, 5.9)	4.0 (3.8, 4.1)	3.6 (3.5, 3.8)	3.6 (3.4, 3.8)	3.7 (3.4, 4.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.5 (9.9, 11.2)	10.8 (10.1, 11.5)	10.0 (9.1, 11.0)	9.7 (8.2, 11.5)	9.8 (8.0, 12.0)
Northern Africa	12.4 (11.3, 13.5)	12.2 (11.1, 13.4)	11.7 (10.1, 13.5)	12.0 (9.3, 15.3)	12.3 (9.0, 16.6)
Western Asia	8.9 (8.3, 9.6)	9.5 (8.7, 10.3)	8.3 (7.5, 9.1)	7.4 (6.4, 8.4)	7.2 (6.1, 8.6)
Central and Southern Asia	3.0 (2.7, 3.5)	2.9 (2.6, 3.3)	2.8 (2.5, 3.1)	2.8 (2.4, 3.2)	2.9 (2.4, 3.5)
Central Asia	10.7 (9.7, 11.8)	9.3 (8.4, 10.3)	6.7 (5.9, 7.5)	5.1 (4.3, 6.1)	5.0 (4.0, 6.2)
Southern Asia	2.8 (2.4, 3.3)	2.7 (2.4, 3.0)	2.6 (2.4, 2.9)	2.7 (2.3, 3.1)	2.8 (2.2, 3.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.4 (5.0, 5.9)	6.1 (5.5, 6.7)	7.1 (6.2, 8.1)	7.8 (6.3, 9.7)	8.0 (6.1, 10.3)
Eastern Asia	6.2 (5.5, 7.0)	6.4 (5.5, 7.3)	7.0 (5.7, 8.6)	7.9 (5.6, 10.9)	8.3 (5.5, 12.5)
South-Eastern Asia	4.2 (3.9, 4.6)	5.7 (5.2, 6.1)	7.3 (6.6, 8.1)	7.7 (6.5, 9.2)	7.4 (6.0, 9.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1 (6.6, 7.7)	7.3 (6.8, 7.8)	7.7 (7.1, 8.3)	8.3 (7.4, 9.2)	8.6 (7.5, 9.9)
Australia and New Zealand	8.3 (6.3, 11.0)	11.0 (8.7, 13.9)	14.6 (11.5, 18.4)	18.2 (13.0, 24.8)	19.3 (13.0, 27.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0 (4.9, 7.3)	8.2 (6.7, 10.0)	11.1 (8.0, 15.2)	13.4 (8.1, 21.5)	13.9 (7.4, 24.5)
Europe and Northern America	9.2 (8.2, 10.3)	9.3 (8.1, 10.6)	8.5 (7.2, 10.1)	7.7 (6.3, 9.4)	7.6 (6.1, 9.5)
Europe	9.9 (8.4, 11.5)	9.7 (8.0, 11.7)	8.5 (6.6, 10.7)	7.4 (5.5, 9.8)	7.3 (5.4, 9.8)
Northern America	8.1 (7.2, 9.2)	8.6 (7.7, 9.5)	8.6 (7.5, 10.0)	8.4 (6.6, 10.6)	8.2 (6.0, 11.2)
Landlocked developing countries	5.4 (5.1, 5.6)	4.5 (4.3, 4.6)	3.9 (3.8, 4.1)	3.7 (3.4, 3.9)	3.7 (3.3, 4.0)
Least developed countries	4.1 (3.9, 4.2)	3.3 (3.1, 3.4)	3.1 (2.9, 3.2)	3.1 (2.9, 3.3)	3.2 (2.9, 3.5)
Small island developing States	6.2 (5.4, 7.2)	6.5 (5.8, 7.4)	7.2 (6.3, 8.3)	7.8 (6.2, 9.8)	8.0 (6.0, 10.5)

<sup>1</sup>WHZ >+2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is above plus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.

**Source:** Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2023 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

## Indicator 2.2.3

### Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

#### (a) Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	31.2 (28.7-34.1)	28.6 (26.7-30.6)	28.8 (26.9-30.6)	29.9 (27.0-32.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.8 (43.0-50.5)	41.9 (38.8-44.8)	40.7 (37.9-43.4)	40.7 (37.0-44.5)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.7 (31.7-42.4)	32.4 (27.7-37.8)	31.4 (26.8-36.9)	31.8 (25.5-38.7)
Northern Africa	36.6 (31.0-43.1)	32.6 (26.9-39.2)	31.3 (25.4-38.3)	31.1 (23.3-39.8)
Western Asia	36.7 (29.3-46.0)	32.2 (26.1-40.1)	31.5 (25.4-39.0)	32.5 (24.9-41.4)
Central and Southern Asia	49.0 (43.4-54.6)	47.8 (42.2-53.5)	47.1 (41.9-52.1)	47.5 (40.5-54.0)
Central Asia	40.4 (34.1-46.7)	29.9 (24.9-35.4)	28.0 (23.2-33.7)	28.1 (21.7-36.2)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	49.4 (43.5-55.2)	48.5 (42.8-54.5)	47.8 (42.5-53.0)	48.2 (40.9-54.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.5 (19.0-31.2)	18.4 (15.6-21.5)	18.3 (15.5-21.8)	19.4 (14.7-25.8)
Eastern Asia	22.1 (15.0-30.8)	15.8 (12.3-19.9)	15.4 (11.7-20.2)	15.9 (10.1-24.1)
South-Eastern Asia	31.4 (27.7-35.3)	25.3 (22.4-28.4)	25.6 (22.4-29.0)	27.2 (21.6-33.7)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.6 (20.9-30.6)	19.3 (15.8-22.9)	17.3 (13.8-21.6)	17.2 (12.7-23.1)
Oceania	14.6 (11.5-18.7)	14.2 (11.7-17.0)	14.8 (11.6-18.6)	16.0 (11.3-22.0)
Australia and New Zealand	8.0 (5.6-12.4)	7.5 (5.9-9.9)	7.8 (6.0-10.9)	8.8 (5.9-14.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	34.4 (25.2-44.1)	32.8 (24.5-41.6)	33.1 (22.9-44.6)	33.9 (20.6-49.2)
Europe and Northern America	13.2 (10.4-16.7)	12.9 (10.4-16.3)	13.5 (10.9-17.0)	14.6 (11.1-19.0)
Europe	15.4 (11.5-20.5)	14.5 (11.1-19.2)	14.9 (11.2-19.8)	16.0 (11.4-22.0)
Northern America	8.0 (6.2-10.5)	9.4 (7.8-11.3)	10.6 (8.6-13.2)	11.7 (8.2-17.1)
Landlocked developing countries	38.9 (35.9-42.3)	32.6 (30.6-34.7)	31.9 (30.0-34.0)	32.9 (29.6-36.4)
Least developed countries	44.0 (40.8-47.4)	39.7 (37.0-42.3)	38.9 (36.2-41.9)	39.4 (35.5-43.7)
Small island developing States	33.1 (28.4-38.9)	28.5 (24.9-33.1)	28.4 (24.5-33.2)	29.2 (24.1-35.4)

<sup>1</sup>Defined as the prevalence of haemoglobin concentrations below 110 g/L for pregnant women and 120 g/L for non-pregnant women.

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

### (b) Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	40.9 (38.7-43.1)	37.6 (35.8-39.2)	36.6 (34.8-38.5)	36.5 (34.0-39.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8 (48.5-52.8)	47.9 (46.2-49.6)	46.8 (45.1-48.5)	46.2 (43.5-48.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	37.1 (31.7-42.1)	33.8 (28.8-38.7)	32.7 (27.3-38.0)	32.3 (25.3-39.4)
Northern Africa	35.2 (29.0-41.3)	32.5 (26.2-38.7)	31.3 (24.5-38.3)	30.7 (21.8-39.5)
Western Asia	38.8 (31.8-45.3)	35.1 (28.7-41.3)	34.2 (27.5-40.7)	34.1 (26.1-41.9)
Central and Southern Asia	51.0 (47.5-54.1)	48.5 (44.9-51.3)	46.9 (43.4-49.7)	46.2 (41.4-49.8)
Central Asia	40.1 (33.9-45.9)	35.1 (28.9-41.1)	34.2 (28.1-40.3)	34.2 (26.1-41.9)
Southern Asia	51.3 (47.8-54.5)	49.0 (45.3-51.9)	47.5 (43.9-50.3)	46.7 (41.7-50.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.7 (27.7-39.7)	27.3 (22.9-31.9)	26.2 (22.0-32.0)	26.2 (20.4-34.1)
Eastern Asia	28.6 (20.1-37.1)	20.7 (14.8-27.8)	19.5 (13.2-28.1)	19.1 (11.0-31.1)
South-Eastern Asia	42.6 (36.7-47.3)	38.1 (33.3-42.5)	37.4 (33.0-41.4)	37.5 (32.1-42.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.5 (22.8-34.9)	24.1 (19.2-29.5)	22.3 (17.1-28.6)	21.9 (15.5-29.5)
Oceania	29.9 (22.4-38.1)	28.0 (21.3-35.3)	27.9 (20.6-36.0)	28.1 (19.3-38.2)
Australia and New Zealand	15.6 (8.2-29.0)	14.5 (7.7-26.7)	14.9 (7.7-28.1)	15.8 (7.4-31.8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.5 (34.0-54.2)	45.3 (33.4-52.8)	44.4 (31.4-52.3)	43.5 (27.5-52.5)
Europe and Northern America	16.9 (12.6-21.9)	16.2 (12.2-20.9)	16.7 (12.2-22.0)	17.1 (11.9-23.7)
Europe	21.0 (14.6-28.1)	19.4 (13.5-26.3)	19.6 (13.1-27.7)	20.1 (12.9-28.9)
Northern America	9.9 (7.4-13.5)	10.4 (7.9-13.5)	11.2 (8.1-15.8)	11.9 (7.6-18.9)
Landlocked developing countries	43.7 (40.6-47.0)	39.5 (37.2-41.9)	38.7 (36.3-41.0)	38.7 (35.1-42.3)
Least developed countries	49.0 (46.5-51.5)	45.9 (43.8-47.7)	44.7 (42.4-46.8)	44.0 (40.9-47.0)
Small island developing States	40.5 (35.6-45.3)	37.6 (33.1-42.1)	37.0 (32.3-41.8)	36.8 (31.1-42.6)

<sup>1</sup>Defined as the prevalence of haemoglobin concentrations below 110 g/L for pregnant women.

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

### (c) Proportion of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	30.7 (28.1-33.7)	28.2 (26.2-30.2)	28.4 (26.5-30.3)	29.6 (26.6-32.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.3 (42.1-50.4)	41.2 (37.9-44.3)	40.0 (37.0-43.0)	40.1 (36.2-44.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.6 (31.4-42.5)	32.3 (27.4-37.8)	31.4 (26.5-37.0)	31.8 (25.4-38.9)
Northern Africa	36.7 (30.9-43.4)	32.6 (26.7-39.4)	31.3 (25.1-38.5)	31.1 (23.2-40.1)
Western Asia	36.5 (28.9-46.1)	32.0 (25.7-40.1)	31.4 (25.1-39.0)	32.4 (24.7-41.6)
Central and Southern Asia	48.9 (42.9-54.8)	47.7 (42.0-53.7)	47.1 (41.8-52.3)	47.6 (40.3-54.2)
Central Asia	40.5 (33.9-46.9)	29.6 (24.5-35.2)	27.6 (22.6-33.6)	27.8 (21.0-36.1)
Southern Asia	49.2 (43.1-55.3)	48.5 (42.6-54.7)	47.9 (42.3-53.3)	48.3 (40.8-55.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.1 (18.6-31.0)	18.1 (15.3-21.3)	18.1 (15.2-21.6)	19.2 (14.4-25.6)
Eastern Asia	21.9 (14.7-30.8)	15.7 (12.1-19.8)	15.3 (11.4-20.1)	15.8 (10.0-24.1)
South-Eastern Asia	30.8 (26.9-34.8)	24.7 (21.7-27.9)	25.0 (21.8-28.6)	26.8 (20.9-33.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.5 (20.6-30.7)	19.1 (15.5-22.9)	17.1 (13.4-21.5)	17.1 (12.4-23.0)
Oceania	13.8 (10.7-18.1)	13.6 (11.0-16.4)	14.2 (11.0-18.0)	15.5 (10.7-21.6)
Australia and New Zealand	7.8 (5.3-12.3)	7.3 (5.7-9.6)	7.6 (5.8-10.6)	8.5 (5.6-14.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	33.3 (23.5-43.7)	31.8 (23.1-41.0)	32.3 (21.5-44.3)	33.2 (19.2-49.3)
Europe and Northern America	13.1 (10.2-16.6)	12.8 (10.3-16.2)	13.4 (10.8-16.9)	14.5 (10.9-19.0)
Europe	15.3 (11.3-20.4)	14.3 (10.9-19.1)	14.8 (11.1-19.8)	15.9 (11.2-22.0)
Northern America	7.9 (6.1-10.5)	9.4 (7.8-11.3)	10.6 (8.5-13.2)	11.7 (8.2-17.2)
Landlocked developing countries	38.4 (35.2-41.9)	31.9 (29.8-34.0)	31.3 (29.3-33.4)	32.4 (28.9-36.1)
Least developed countries	43.4 (40.0-47.0)	39.0 (36.2-41.9)	38.4 (35.6-41.6)	39.0 (34.9-43.6)
Small island developing States	32.6 (27.8-38.6)	28.1 (24.2-32.8)	27.9 (24.0-33.0)	28.8 (23.6-35.1)

<sup>1</sup>Defined as the prevalence of haemoglobin concentrations below 120 g/L for non-pregnant women.

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

## Target 2.4

**By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality**

### Indicator 2.4.1

**Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture**

#### **PROXY: Progress toward productive and sustainable agriculture**

(Score)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Current status</i>		<i>Trend</i>	
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	3.29	3.39	3.18	3.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.65	2.74	3.27	3.71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.75	2.79	2.78	3.58
Northern Africa	2.78	2.89	2.77	3.46
Western Asia	2.72	2.71	2.79	3.67
Central and Southern Asia	2.83	2.83	2.78	3.53
Central Asia	2.75	2.83	2.69	3.51
Southern Asia	2.90	2.82	2.86	3.55
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.49	3.81	2.84	4.06

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Current status</i>		<i>Trend</i>	
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2021</i>
Eastern Asia	3.54	3.94	2.75	4.17
South-Eastern Asia	3.24	3.23	3.24	3.60
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.48	3.61	3.35	4.04
Oceania	3.58	3.72	3.57	3.99
Australia and New Zealand	3.58	3.72	3.57	4.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.82	2.83	3.13	3.44
Europe and Northern America	4.13	4.10	3.57	4.41
Europe	3.95	4.06	3.47	4.25
Northern America	4.31	4.15	3.67	4.56
Landlocked developing countries	2.58	2.63	3.05	3.78
Least developed countries	2.54	2.59	3.24	3.81
Small island developing States	3.32	3.38	3.42	3.33

**Notes:** Trend scores are interpreted as follows: score 1 –< 1.5: Deterioration away from productive and sustainable agriculture, 1.5 –< 2.5 Slight deterioration; 2.5 –< 3.5 No improvement; 3.5 –< 4.5: Slight improvement; 4.5 – 5: Improvement towards productive and sustainable agriculture. Current status scores are interpreted as follows: score 1 –< 1.5 Band 1: Very far from achieving productive and sustainable agriculture; 1.5 –< 2.5: Far from achieving productive and sustainable agriculture; 2.5 –< 3.5: At a moderate distance to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture; 3.5 –< 4.5: Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture; 4.5 – 5: Productive and sustainable agriculture already achieved.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Target 2.5

**By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed**

### Indicator 2.5.1

**Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities**

#### (a) Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3,545,524	4,373,438	5,009,505	5,489,013	5,810,167	5,936,683
Sub-Saharan Africa	151,145	182,430	201,197	213,160	223,920	226,197
Northern Africa and Western Asia	57,397	94,422	150,408	187,837	222,644	227,662
Northern Africa	7,797	36,991	87,957	118,821	128,236	130,391
Western Asia	49,600	57,431	62,451	69,016	94,408	97,271
Central and Southern Asia	351,361	460,202	502,651	551,715	583,444	598,912
Central Asia	63,275	67,007	68,733	74,768	75,582	75,582
Southern Asia	288,086	393,195	433,918	476,947	507,862	523,330
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	214,285	264,537	293,404	322,022	342,129	344,886
Eastern Asia	180,725	202,158	215,792	234,053	243,946	246,645
South-Eastern Asia	33,560	62,379	77,612	87,969	98,183	98,241
Latin America and the Caribbean	268,721	305,155	374,143	444,929	471,081	482,404
Oceania	174,102	221,416	240,029	276,303	308,834	338,802
Australia and New Zealand	172,749	219,159	237,158	272,571	304,701	333,342
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,353	2,257	2,871	3,732	4,133	5,460

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Europe and Northern America	1,639,018	2,109,527	2,484,255	2,687,702	2,781,662	2,810,871
Europe	1,080,409	1,523,536	1,826,427	2,009,192	2,081,718	2,105,172
Northern America	558,609	585,991	657,828	678,510	699,944	705,699
Landlocked developing countries	171,694	199,648	221,889	241,951	251,315	253,795
Least developed countries	114,992	141,757	160,422	185,163	194,717	196,372
Small island developing States	15,629	18,338	20,967	24,664	25,845	27,359
International Centers (FAO)	689,495	735,749	763,418	805,345	876,453	906,949

**Note:** Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Holdings of the regional centres are included, as applicable. International Centers: Africa Rice, formerly WARDA; Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT); Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT); Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP); International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA); World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA); International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); International Transit Centre (ITC - Bioversity); World Vegetable Center.

**Source:** World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), 2023, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Genesys (<https://www.genesys-pgr.org>) and EURISCO (<http://eurisco.ipk-gatersleben.de>).

## (b) Number of local and transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution in case of extinction

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>
World	7,669	...	1,116	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	806	19	370	31
Northern Africa and Western Asia	564	10	151	...
Northern Africa	187	3	76	3
Western Asia	377	7	96	...
Central and Southern Asia	791	...	75	...
Central Asia	164	...	161	...
Southern Asia	627	...	155	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,171	44	231	29
Eastern Asia	798	...	128	...
South-Eastern Asia	373	18	172	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	581	...	347	...
Oceania	191	...	271	...
Australia and New Zealand	127	...	252	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	64	...	60	...
Europe and Northern America	3,565	169	744	120
Europe	3,440	155	691	76
Northern America	125	...	266	...
Landlocked developing countries	791	...	407	...
Least developed countries	813	...	312	...
Small island developing States	246	...	28	...

**Source:** Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2024, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Indicator 2.5.2****Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction****Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction as a share of local breeds with known level of extinction risk**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	60	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	21	...	...	...
Northern Africa	4	15	17	...	26	28
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	24	13	19	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	9	9	...	...	...
Southern Asia	23	14	22	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31	22	23	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	36	20	24	32	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	28	24	20	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	75	77	80	84	83	83
Europe	75	76	79	84	82	83
Northern America	84	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24	18	19	...	...	...
Least developed countries	17	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2024, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Target 2.a**

**Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries**

**Indicator 2.a.1****The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures****The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.51	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.48
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.31	0.31	0.26	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.31
Northern Africa	0.31	0.33	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.28
Western Asia	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.36
Central and Southern Asia	0.32	0.36	0.48	0.41	0.34	0.38	0.41

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Central Asia	0.20	0.28	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.42
Southern Asia	0.33	0.37	0.48	0.41	0.34	0.38	0.42
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.61	0.61	0.80	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.83
Eastern Asia	0.70	0.70	0.98	1.05	0.91	0.88	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	0.29	0.31	0.24	0.37	0.29	0.28	0.25
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.47	0.45	0.35	0.31	0.19	0.20	0.23
Oceania	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.22	0.17	0.15	0.12
Australia and New Zealand	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.12
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.11
Europe and Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.52	0.41	0.51	0.44	0.44
Europe	0.49	0.53	0.49	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.39
Northern America	1.02	0.82	0.56	0.41	0.81	0.56	0.51
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.24
Least developed countries	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.19	0.19
Small island developing States	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.76	0.67	0.75	0.83

<sup>1</sup>The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. An AOI smaller than 1 indicates that the share of Government expenditure devoted to agriculture is smaller than the GDP share of the sector, while an AOI greater than 1 indicates that public expenditure in agriculture is relatively higher than the sector's GDP share.

**Note:** Combination of various levels of public expenditure. Depending on availability: Consolidated General or Central Government (including or excluding social security funds) or Budgetary Central Government.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Indicator 2.a.2

### Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

#### Total official flows (gross disbursements) to the agriculture sector

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total official flows	8,038.14	5,623.33	11,809.18	12,268.78	15,919.18	18,056.38
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,058.76	1,579.06	2,931.39	3,438.20	4,987.12	4,642.78
Northern Africa	591.01	256.07	322.00	762.44	769.82	2,772.50
Western Asia	580.55	202.49	490.89	660.27	540.83	509.09
Central Asia	115.43	85.40	170.49	210.20	468.20	394.96
Southern Asia	805.12	879.62	2,082.94	2,252.88	1,688.50	1,848.31
Eastern Asia	340.36	355.92	365.93	434.53	541.83	425.21
South-Eastern Asia	939.01	541.81	1,624.27	976.85	1,705.13	1,229.70
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,810.50	856.10	1,775.76	1,284.53	1,478.35	2,172.78
Oceania	93.53	43.63	59.89	86.83	139.36	126.28
Europe	201.81	117.93	324.20	321.53	496.90	774.76
Landlocked developing countries	1,877.10	1,343.59	2,773.47	2,776.58	3,341.03	3,098.70
Least developed countries	2,302.91	1,784.27	3,664.30	3,954.93	4,769.66	4,564.54
Small island developing States	616.66	124.47	380.01	272.59	595.48	432.13
Residual/Unallocated ODA	502.05	705.30	1,661.41	1,840.53	3,103.13	3,160.00

<sup>1</sup>Based on commitments.

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).





<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Moderate</i>				<i>Abnormal</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	22.2	5.6	61.1	50.0	5.6	5.6	27.8	27.8	16.7	0.0	33.3	22.2
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	0.0	66.7	41.7	33.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	8.3	0.0	50.0	25.0
Central Asia	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
Southern Asia	22.2	0.0	55.6	44.4	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	44.4	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	13.3	20.0	33.3	26.7	6.7	6.7	20.0	13.3	6.7	13.3	13.3	13.3
Eastern Asia	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	18.2	18.2	27.3	27.3	9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	31.6	50.0	55.3	2.6	13.2	36.8	21.1	5.3	18.4	13.2	34.2
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.7	50.0	41.7	50.0	8.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	8.3	16.7	25.0	33.3
Europe and Northern America	26.7	20.0	55.6	80.0	24.4	11.1	28.9	13.3	2.2	8.9	26.7	66.7
Europe	26.2	19.0	57.1	78.6	23.8	9.5	31.0	14.3	2.4	9.5	26.2	64.3
Northern America	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.0	14.3	53.6	50.0	14.3	3.6	35.7	25.0	10.7	10.7	17.9	25.0
Least developed countries	22.0	22.0	29.3	45.0	9.8	9.8	19.5	22.5	12.2	12.2	9.8	22.5
Small island developing States	15.4	35.9	46.2	43.6	7.7	20.5	30.8	15.4	7.7	15.4	15.4	28.2

**Note:** Abnormally high defined as IFPA $\geq$ 1; Moderately high defined as 0.5 $\leq$ IFPA $<$ 1.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Goal 3

### Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

#### Target 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

#### Indicator 3.1.1

#### Maternal mortality ratio

##### Maternal mortality ratio

(Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	339 (319-360)	296 (281-314)	254 (240-269)	227 (211-246)	223 (202-255)
Sub-Saharan Africa	807 (737-879)	716 (666-775)	668 (620-726)	598 (541-675)	545 (477-654)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	159 (140-183)	131 (113-154)	102 (90-117)	86 (74-104)	84 (68-107)
Northern Africa	240 (203-287)	195 (158-244)	144 (121-172)	108 (87-140)	103 (76-144)
Western Asia	85 (74-99)	70 (61-82)	61 (53-70)	62 (51-76)	63 (49-82)
Central and Southern Asia	397 (358-447)	306 (276-344)	210 (192-233)	160 (145-177)	129 (114-149)
Central Asia	52 (48-58)	44 (40-49)	34 (30-38)	26 (23-29)	25 (21-30)
Southern Asia	408 (367-459)	314 (284-354)	217 (198-241)	166 (151-184)	134 (118-155)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	121 (111-132)	105 (96-116)	83 (74-94)	72 (63-85)	74 (62-92)
Eastern Asia	57 (51-65)	44 (40-50)	33 (30-37)	26 (23-30)	24 (20-29)
South-Eastern Asia	231 (206-260)	203 (180-231)	168 (146-196)	148 (124-183)	134 (109-176)
Latin America and the Caribbean	90 (87-93)	85 (82-88)	79 (75-84)	75 (72-80)	88 (79-99)
Oceania	120 (86-168)	125 (90-175)	114 (84-156)	88 (64-121)	83 (58-121)
Australia and New Zealand	8 (7-8)	6 (5-6)	6 (6-7)	6 (5-7)	4 (3-4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	261 (184-370)	267 (191-375)	248 (181-343)	185 (134-257)	173 (120-255)
Europe and Northern America	17 (16-18)	14 (13-15)	12 (11-12)	11 (11-12)	13 (11-15)
Europe	20 (19-22)	15 (14-16)	10 (10-11)	8 (7-8)	8 (7-10)
Northern America	12 (11-12)	13 (13-14)	14 (13-14)	17 (16-18)	20 (16-26)
Landlocked developing countries	729 (668-795)	630 (583-685)	530 (490-580)	431 (388-485)	368 (323-430)
Least developed countries	715 (672-762)	610 (575-648)	524 (491-561)	439 (405-483)	377 (338-431)
Small island developing States	254 (222-289)	238 (209-275)	228 (193-276)	208 (177-247)	206 (169-262)

Source: Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2020: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023.

#### Indicator 3.1.2

#### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

##### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	61.0	64.4	72.1	79.5	83.9	86.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.9	42.5	48.5	57.1	67.9	73.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	68.5	76.6	83.8	88.8	91.9	93.3
Northern Africa	60.4	71.8	82.1	89.5	93.4	94.9
Western Asia	76.0	81.2	85.5	88.0	90.2	91.6
Central and Southern Asia	38.5	43.9	59.1	75.2	83.3	86.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Central Asia	95.8	96.9	97.9	98.9	99.4	99.6
Southern Asia	36.8	42.2	57.6	74.1	82.5	86.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83.8	87.7	92.0	94.9	95.9	96.4
Eastern Asia	96.3	98.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	62.3	70.7	79.1	86.6	90.9	92.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.4	89.0	92.2	94.1	94.2	94.3
Oceania	80.3	80.6	82.6	83.3	84.1	85.5
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.4	59.0	62.6	65.0	67.9	70.8
Europe and Northern America	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.7
Europe	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.8
Northern America	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.8	98.7
Landlocked developing countries	33.4	36.7	46.0	58.0	71.9	77.4
Least developed countries	29.8	35.3	45.0	56.7	69.4	75.0
Small island developing States	66.6	67.3	71.3	74.4	76.0	77.8

Source: Joint global database on skilled attendance at birth, 2024, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO); 2024.

### Target 3.2

**By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births**

#### Indicator 3.2.1

##### Under-five mortality rate

##### (a) Under-five mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	76.4	62.9	51.2	43.1	38.7	37.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	152.5	124.8	102.0	87.2	75.8	71.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.9	39.7	32.4	28.5	24.4	23.2
Northern Africa	58.5	46.9	38.7	32.4	28.7	27.0
Western Asia	42.3	33.2	26.2	24.4	20.0	19.2
Central and Southern Asia	91.1	74.5	59.8	46.9	37.2	34.3
Central Asia	60.9	43.9	30.9	23.0	18.6	17.5
Southern Asia	92.0	75.5	61.0	48.0	38.2	35.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.0	28.8	21.4	16.6	14.8	14.4
Eastern Asia	35.3	22.6	15.0	10.4	7.4	6.5
South-Eastern Asia	47.8	39.0	32.2	27.2	24.2	23.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.1	26.0	22.8	18.4	16.6	15.8
Oceania	30.9	29.3	25.7	23.2	20.8	19.7
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.2	56.8	51.2	45.6	40.0	37.6
Europe and Northern America	9.7	8.2	6.9	6.1	5.2	5.0
Europe	10.5	8.4	6.8	5.7	4.6	4.3
Northern America	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.1
Landlocked developing countries	136.0	107.3	83.6	68.0	58.0	55.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	135.3	108.5	88.3	73.2	62.4	58.9
Small island developing States	60.1	54.4	61.1	43.2	39.1	37.1

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2024.

### (b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	49.2	53.1	40.9	45.1	36.3	40.9	34.7	39.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.0	108.6	81.0	93.2	70.1	81.2	66.0	76.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.9	34.7	26.3	30.6	22.4	26.4	21.2	25.1
Northern Africa	35.9	41.4	29.9	34.9	26.3	30.9	24.7	29.2
Western Asia	24.2	28.2	22.6	26.2	18.3	21.7	17.5	20.8
Central and Southern Asia	60.3	59.3	46.5	47.3	36.2	38.2	33.2	35.4
Central Asia	26.7	34.8	19.9	25.9	16.2	20.9	15.2	19.6
Southern Asia	61.6	60.2	47.6	48.3	37.2	39.1	34.0	36.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.6	23.0	15.2	18.0	13.4	16.1	13.0	15.7
Eastern Asia	14.0	16.0	9.7	11.0	6.9	7.8	6.1	6.9
South-Eastern Asia	28.8	35.3	24.3	30.1	21.5	26.9	20.5	25.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	24.9	16.5	20.2	14.9	18.2	14.2	17.3
Oceania	23.7	27.6	21.3	25.0	19.0	22.5	18.0	21.4
Australia and New Zealand	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.7	54.6	42.1	48.8	36.7	43.1	34.5	40.7
Europe and Northern America	6.2	7.6	5.5	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.5	5.4
Europe	6.0	7.5	5.1	6.3	4.1	5.0	3.9	4.7
Northern America	6.5	7.9	6.0	7.2	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.6
Landlocked developing countries	77.7	89.2	62.9	72.8	53.5	62.3	50.7	59.2
Least developed countries	82.2	94.0	67.7	78.3	57.5	67.1	54.2	63.4
Small island developing States	57.4	64.6	39.6	46.5	35.7	42.4	33.9	40.3

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2024.

### (c) Infant mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	53.0	44.7	37.3	32.0	29.1	27.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.1	77.3	65.7	58.0	51.5	49.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.3	31.1	25.6	22.4	19.6	18.7
Northern Africa	43.8	35.6	29.7	25.3	22.5	21.3
Western Asia	33.4	26.8	21.6	19.3	16.6	15.9
Central and Southern Asia	67.2	57.4	48.0	38.8	31.6	29.3
Central Asia	50.8	37.7	27.1	20.3	16.4	15.5
Southern Asia	67.7	58.0	48.8	39.7	32.4	30.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.4	23.0	17.1	13.3	11.9	11.5
Eastern Asia	28.3	18.2	11.9	8.0	5.5	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	36.9	30.8	25.9	22.3	19.9	19.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.5	21.8	18.6	15.7	14.2	13.5
Oceania	23.8	22.8	20.3	18.5	16.9	16.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.6	43.8	40.1	36.2	32.2	30.5
Europe and Northern America	8.0	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.2
Europe	8.7	6.9	5.6	4.7	3.8	3.6
Northern America	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.3
Landlocked developing countries	82.3	66.5	54.0	45.4	39.6	37.9
Least developed countries	85.1	70.2	59.1	50.7	44.4	42.3
Small island developing States	44.2	40.7	41.7	33.4	30.8	29.4

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2024.

### (d) Infant mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	35.0	39.5	29.7	34.1	26.8	31.3	25.6	30.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.2	71.8	52.2	63.4	46.3	56.4	44.0	53.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.3	27.8	20.4	24.3	17.7	21.4	16.8	20.4
Northern Africa	27.0	32.3	22.9	27.6	20.3	24.6	19.2	23.3
Western Asia	19.7	23.4	17.6	20.9	15.0	18.1	14.4	17.4
Central and Southern Asia	47.0	48.8	37.7	39.9	30.3	32.9	28.0	30.7
Central Asia	23.3	30.7	17.4	22.9	14.2	18.5	13.4	17.4
Southern Asia	48.0	49.5	38.6	40.7	31.1	33.7	28.6	31.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.6	18.5	12.1	14.4	10.8	13.0	10.4	12.6
Eastern Asia	11.0	12.7	7.4	8.5	5.1	5.8	4.5	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	23.1	28.6	19.8	24.7	17.7	22.1	16.8	21.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.6	20.5	14.0	17.3	12.7	15.6	12.1	14.8
Oceania	18.5	21.9	16.9	20.0	15.4	18.4	14.6	17.5
Australia and New Zealand	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.9	43.0	33.1	39.0	29.4	34.9	27.8	33.2
Europe and Northern America	5.2	6.3	4.6	5.5	4.0	4.8	3.8	4.6
Europe	5.0	6.2	4.2	5.2	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.9
Northern America	5.6	6.7	5.2	6.2	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.7
Landlocked developing countries	48.3	59.3	40.6	49.9	35.4	43.5	33.9	41.8
Least developed countries	53.5	64.4	45.7	55.4	39.9	48.6	38.0	46.3
Small island developing States	38.4	44.9	30.3	36.3	27.8	33.6	26.5	32.1

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2024.

## Indicator 3.2.2

### Neonatal mortality rate

#### Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	30.7	26.1	22.3	19.5	18.0	17.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.3	35.7	32.4	30.0	27.7	26.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.1	19.7	16.7	14.4	13.1	12.5
Northern Africa	26.4	22.8	19.7	16.8	15.4	14.6
Western Asia	20.2	16.7	13.7	11.9	10.7	10.3
Central and Southern Asia	45.2	38.8	33.4	28.0	23.1	21.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Central Asia	27.0	22.3	16.5	12.0	9.8	9.3
Southern Asia	45.7	39.3	34.0	28.7	23.8	22.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.3	14.9	10.8	8.3	7.4	7.2
Eastern Asia	19.9	12.9	7.9	5.1	3.4	3.0
South-Eastern Asia	20.9	18.1	15.7	13.6	12.4	11.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.2	12.9	11.2	10.1	9.5	9.0
Oceania	13.7	13.2	11.9	11.0	10.4	9.9
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.3	24.8	23.2	21.1	19.4	18.6
Europe and Northern America	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.7
Europe	5.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.4
Northern America	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2
Landlocked developing countries	41.5	36.5	31.9	28.1	25.2	24.3
Least developed countries	42.2	36.6	32.3	28.9	25.9	24.9
Small island developing States	23.3	22.9	22.1	20.5	19.4	18.7

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2024.

### Target 3.3

**By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases**

#### Indicator 3.3.1

**Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations**

##### (a) Estimated HIV incidence rate, all ages, both sexes

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.32	2.49	1.80	1.24	0.76	0.58
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Western Asia	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Central and Southern Asia	0.22	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
Central Asia	0.03	0.13	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.29
Southern Asia	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19
Oceania	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.17
Australia and New Zealand	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.48	0.52	0.35	0.37	0.56	0.63
Europe and Northern America	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17
Europe	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21
Northern America	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09
Landlocked developing countries	2.08	1.53	1.15	0.81	0.46	0.39

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	1.50	1.16	0.90	0.67	0.43	0.34
Small island developing States	0.76	0.59	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.40

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2023 epidemiological estimates.

### (b) Estimated HIV incidence rate, all ages, by sex

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.32	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.18
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.09	1.52	1.50	0.97	0.96	0.56	0.74	0.43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.07
Western Asia	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05
Central and Southern Asia	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08
Central Asia	0.17	0.29	0.21	0.36	0.21	0.36	0.21	0.37
Southern Asia	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.11
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09
South-Eastern Asia	0.13	0.24	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.18
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.13	0.29	0.12	0.29	0.11	0.29	0.10	0.29
Oceania	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.20	0.14
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.40	0.30	0.44	0.30	0.71	0.43	0.79	0.47
Europe and Northern America	0.08	0.23	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.25	0.09	0.25
Europe	0.10	0.24	0.11	0.27	0.12	0.29	0.12	0.31
Northern America	0.05	0.20	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.15
Landlocked developing countries	1.27	1.02	0.93	0.68	0.54	0.38	0.46	0.33
Least developed countries	1.01	0.78	0.79	0.55	0.53	0.34	0.41	0.27
Small island developing States	0.44	0.50	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.38

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2023 epidemiological estimates.

### (c) Estimated HIV incidence rate, by age, both sexes

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>
World	0.47	0.17	0.40	0.10	0.31	0.08	0.28	0.07
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.96	0.77	2.12	0.41	1.27	0.27	0.95	0.22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.01
Northern Africa	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.02
Western Asia	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Central and Southern Asia	0.13	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.01
Central Asia	0.35	0.07	0.47	0.07	0.51	0.04	0.52	0.04
Southern Asia	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.01
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.16	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.14	0.01
Eastern Asia	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00
South-Eastern Asia	0.32	0.04	0.26	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.21	0.03

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2022	
	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.35	0.05	0.34	0.04	0.33	0.04	0.33	0.03
Oceania	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.08	0.29	0.09
Australia and New Zealand	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.49	0.20	0.53	0.18	0.86	0.21	0.96	0.23
Europe and Northern America	0.29	0.01	0.32	0.01	0.33	0.01	0.34	0.02
Europe	0.32	0.01	0.38	0.02	0.42	0.02	0.44	0.03
Northern America	0.21	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.16	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	1.78	0.60	1.33	0.32	0.78	0.16	0.65	0.15
Least developed countries	1.36	0.48	1.07	0.28	0.69	0.18	0.53	0.15
Small island developing States	0.71	0.21	0.63	0.14	0.64	0.17	0.63	0.16

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2023 epidemiological estimates.

#### (d) Estimated HIV incidence rate, youth aged 15-24 years, by sex

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2022	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	0.71	0.41	0.59	0.33	0.43	0.25	0.36	0.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.29	1.68	3.12	1.05	1.93	0.56	1.44	0.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
Northern Africa	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07
Western Asia	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Central and Southern Asia	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.09
Central Asia	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Southern Asia	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.23	0.11	0.23	0.10	0.24
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	0.57	0.29	0.51	0.20	0.47	0.18	0.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.38	0.19	0.39	0.18	0.40	0.17	0.40
Oceania	0.18	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.38	0.17	0.43	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.54	0.28	0.62	0.28	1.05	0.42	1.18	0.46
Europe and Northern America	0.19	0.39	0.18	0.31	0.19	0.25	0.21	0.25
Europe	0.26	0.42	0.26	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.32	0.28
Northern America	0.08	0.34	0.04	0.26	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	2.46	1.00	1.82	0.62	1.10	0.35	0.91	0.29
Least developed countries	1.90	0.84	1.54	0.59	1.06	0.37	0.82	0.29
Small island developing States	0.80	0.60	0.75	0.50	0.76	0.49	0.75	0.47

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2023 epidemiological estimates.

#### (e) Estimated HIV incidence rate, adults aged 15-49 years, by sex

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.49	0.46	0.41	0.39	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.60	2.33	2.69	1.55	1.69	0.86	1.27	0.63
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.10
Northern Africa	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.12
Western Asia	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.08
Central and Southern Asia	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.13
Central Asia	0.26	0.45	0.35	0.60	0.37	0.66	0.38	0.67
Southern Asia	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.11
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.20	0.08	0.21
Eastern Asia	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.07	0.15
South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.42	0.16	0.35	0.11	0.31	0.10	0.33
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.48	0.19	0.49	0.17	0.49	0.17	0.49
Oceania	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.32	0.23	0.36	0.23
Australia and New Zealand	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.04
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.57	0.41	0.66	0.41	1.11	0.62	1.25	0.68
Europe and Northern America	0.16	0.41	0.17	0.46	0.19	0.48	0.19	0.49
Europe	0.19	0.45	0.23	0.53	0.25	0.58	0.27	0.61
Northern America	0.08	0.34	0.07	0.33	0.06	0.29	0.06	0.27
Landlocked developing countries	2.05	1.50	1.60	1.07	0.95	0.61	0.79	0.52
Least developed countries	1.60	1.12	1.32	0.82	0.88	0.50	0.67	0.39
Small island developing States	0.67	0.75	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.61	0.66	0.59

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2023 epidemiological estimates.

### Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

#### Estimated incidence of tuberculosis

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	180 (134-233)	163 (128-202)	146 (133-160)	128 (120-137)	133 (124-143)
Sub-Saharan Africa	349 (276-422)	335 (273-397)	278 (237-319)	224 (199-249)	215 (190-239)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58 (43-74)	46 (35-57)	38 (33-42)	31 (29-34)	29 (26-32)
Northern Africa	71 (41-102)	62 (40-84)	52 (43-62)	43 (38-48)	39 (34-45)
Western Asia	46 (38-55)	32 (29-35)	25 (23-27)	21 (19-22)	20 (18-21)
Central and Southern Asia	285 (104-467)	251 (118-385)	222 (180-264)	192 (171-213)	194 (171-217)
Central Asia	137 (84-190)	114 (75-153)	83 (67-99)	70 (58-81)	82 (67-97)
Southern Asia	291 (102-480)	256 (118-395)	227 (183-271)	196 (175-218)	198 (174-222)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	179 (140-218)	151 (133-169)	139 (124-155)	129 (113-145)	146 (126-166)
Eastern Asia	106 (62-151)	79 (67-92)	69 (60-78)	62 (55-70)	57 (50-64)
South-Eastern Asia	381 (302-461)	336 (279-393)	317 (266-367)	292 (240-344)	360 (295-425)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (48-60)	43 (39-47)	41 (38-44)	42 (39-45)	48 (44-51)
Oceania	87 (58-116)	99 (65-132)	103 (85-121)	106 (88-125)	106 (87-126)
Australia and New Zealand	7 (6-8)	7 (6-8)	6 (6-7)	7 (6-8)	6 (5-6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	306 (196-415)	324 (207-441)	333 (273-393)	337 (275-398)	337 (273-401)
Europe and Northern America	34 (23-44)	26 (19-34)	21 (16-26)	15 (12-17)	14 (11-17)
Europe	46 (31-60)	37 (25-48)	29 (22-36)	21 (17-25)	19 (15-23)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern America	7 (6-8)	4 (4-5)	3 (3-4)	3 (2-3)	3 (3-3)
Landlocked developing countries	290 (184-395)	218 (169-266)	170 (149-192)	141 (125-156)	141 (125-158)
Least developed countries	309 (239-379)	262 (220-303)	228 (202-254)	201 (180-221)	205 (184-227)
Small island developing States	117 (87-148)	125 (97-152)	126 (112-140)	123 (109-138)	124 (109-139)

**Note:** Lower and upper bounds in parentheses. Data extracted as of 9 January 2024, based on data originally compiled for the 2023 WHO Global TB Report.

**Source:** The WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2023, World Health Organization (WHO).

### Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

#### Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk

(Per 1,000 population at risk)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	81.0 (75.7-87.7)	69.3 (64.1-76.2)	59.8 (54.8-65.7)	58.7 (53.2-65.4)	58.4 (52.9-65.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	366.5 (338.9-397.1)	284.1 (261.6-313.9)	241.2 (219.6-266.1)	229.1 (206.0-256.6)	220.3 (198.0-247.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.1 (13.9-42.3)	10.1 (7.5-15.0)	8.8 (6.4-12.1)	15.4 (9.2-25.4)	15.5 (9.4-25.2)
Northern Africa	19.1 (12.8-27.3)	7.1 (5.3-9.4)	9.3 (6.1-13.6)	17.1 (8.6-30.7)	17.0 (8.6-30.3)
Western Asia	23.1 (10.2-105.8)	17.5 (9.8-33.1)	7.6 (5.4-11.0)	10.9 (7.7-15.7)	11.7 (8.1-16.8)
Central and Southern Asia	18.5 (14.8-23.7)	15.4 (11.7-21.4)	8.7 (6.8-11.8)	3.5 (2.5-4.9)	3.9 (3.2-4.7)
Central Asia	0.9 (0.9-0.9)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Southern Asia	18.8 (15.1-23.9)	15.7 (12.0-21.6)	8.9 (6.9-11.9)	3.6 (2.5-4.9)	3.9 (3.3-4.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.0 (3.4-4.9)	4.1 (3.6-4.7)	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	0.8 (0.8-0.9)	1.6 (1.4-3.3)
Eastern Asia	0.2 (0.2-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
South-Eastern Asia	9.5 (8.0-11.5)	9.4 (8.4-11.0)	3.6 (3.3-3.9)	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	3.6 (3.1-7.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.1 (11.8-14.4)	6.0 (5.5-6.6)	4.0 (3.7-4.3)	4.3 (3.9-4.6)	3.6 (3.3-3.9)
Oceania	284.0 (120.1-481.8)	142.5 (61.4-244.5)	96.7 (64.3-136.0)	147.4 (104.5-194.6)	162.9 (117.0-211.6)
Australia and New Zealand	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	284.0 (116.9-477.7)	142.5 (59.2-243.6)	96.7 (64.7-135.4)	147.4 (104.8-194.5)	162.9 (117.1-212.2)
Europe and Northern America	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Europe	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Northern America	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Landlocked developing countries	284.9 (250.9-329.1)	222.5 (192.5-284.1)	202.0 (166.5-248.0)	167.8 (145.6-196.1)	157.0 (135.6-184.5)
Least developed countries	279.6 (259.0-306.5)	207.0 (189.0-236.8)	187.5 (168.0-212.6)	175.5 (159.9-194.9)	169.6 (153.9-188.7)
Small island developing States	115.3 (68.9-171.3)	60.5 (34.7-91.7)	38.2 (27.1-51.4)	56.6 (41.6-73.1)	63.7 (47.5-81.4)

**Source:** The World Malaria Report, 2023, World Health Organization (WHO).

### Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

#### Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in children under 5 years of age (Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1.34 (0.91-2.18)	0.91 (0.80-1.02)	0.94 (0.82-1.06)
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.23 (2.22-4.97)	2.76 (2.35-3.28)	2.66 (2.21-3.23)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.84 (0.57-1.22)	0.48 (0.40-0.57)	0.47 (0.37-0.60)
Central and Southern Asia	0.85 (0.62-1.15)	0.25 (0.21-0.29)	0.31 (0.26-0.36)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.95 (0.61-2.11)	0.32 (0.27-0.46)	0.48 (0.41-0.60)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20 (0.10-0.69)	0.08 (0.05-0.17)	0.09 (0.06-0.16)
Oceania	2.21 (1.66-2.85)	1.86 (1.59-2.19)	1.29 (1.09-1.52)
Australia and New Zealand	0.33 (0.22-0.49)	0.17 (0.14-0.20)	0.23 (0.19-0.27)
Europe and Northern America	0.30 (0.20-0.55)	0.16 (0.13-0.21)	0.21 (0.17-0.28)
Landlocked developing countries	...	0.48 (0.37-0.74)	0.55 (0.42-0.87)
Least developed countries	...	2.09 (1.74-2.54)	2.21 (1.80-2.74)
Small island developing States	...	0.80 (0.65-1.15)	0.54 (0.42-0.86)

**Note:** Credible intervals are provided in parenthesis. Values are calculated based on a conditional autoregressive (CAR) model accounting for spatial and economic correlations between similar countries. The model uses data from well sampled countries to estimate prevalence in more data-poor countries taking into account effects such as sex, age and vaccination status.

**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO).

### Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

#### Population requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	2,190,414,971	1,800,670,337	1,734,016,968	1,619,405,363
Sub-Saharan Africa	632,128,842	644,725,366	582,297,342	582,699,007
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79,518,653	39,841,915	32,658,144	29,081,595
Central and Southern Asia	1,049,222,256	794,690,474	867,446,203	773,527,359
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,190,835	180,676,291	173,010,466
Latin America and the Caribbean	88,382,477	70,756,732	61,745,655	51,669,081
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,769	20,404	3,481
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10,536,459	8,439,657	9,171,058	9,412,122
Europe and Northern America	1,084,009	4,589	1,871	2,252
Landlocked developing countries	249,364,741	249,666,308	225,448,085	222,483,477
Least developed countries	662,782,809	583,843,018	501,100,314	501,063,846
Small island developing States	26,175,055	24,301,964	21,043,046	20,011,396

**Source:** Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

**Target 3.4**

**By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being**

**Indicator 3.4.1**

**Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease**

**(a) Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease between age 30 and exact age 70, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	22.9 (18.8-27.3)	19.9 (16.3-23.9)	18.5 (14.8-22.7)	17.8 (13.3-23.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.6 (17.5-37.7)	24.2 (15.9-34.2)	22.6 (14.8-32.5)	21.4 (13.7-31.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.4 (17.7-32.4)	22.7 (16.4-30.1)	21.9 (15.5-29.6)	20.9 (13.8-29.4)
Central and Southern Asia	25.9 (20.4-32.1)	24.1 (19.2-29.6)	22.9 (18.0-28.3)	22.1 (16.3-28.6)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9 (17.9-25.9)	18.8 (15.7-22.1)	17.2 (13.8-21.0)	16.6 (12.4-21.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.7 (16.2-21.3)	16.4 (14.1-19.0)	15.5 (13.1-18.3)	14.8 (11.6-18.7)
Australia and New Zealand	13.4 (11.8-15.2)	10.2 (8.8-11.8)	9.5 (8.0-11.3)	8.9 (7.0-11.1)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	33.9 (21.9-47.7)	36.5 (24.0-50.8)	37.1 (23.8-52.0)	36.6 (23.3-51.5)
Europe and Northern America	21.9 (20.0-23.8)	17.3 (15.6-19.1)	15.9 (14.1-17.7)	15.0 (12.2-18.1)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex, by Country, 2000-2019, 2020, World Health Organization (WHO).

**(b) Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease between age 30 and exact age 70, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	15.6 (12.5-19.1)	24.1 (20.1-28.6)	14.6 (11.4-18.3)	22.4 (18.2-27.1)	14.2 (10.4-18.7)	21.4 (16.2-27.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.5 (14.5-32.1)	26.1 (17.6-36.5)	21.2 (13.7-30.6)	24.3 (16.1-34.6)	20.1 (12.8-29.5)	22.9 (14.7-33.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18.9 (13.4-25.4)	26.5 (19.5-34.8)	18.1 (12.6-24.7)	25.6 (18.3-34.2)	17.2 (11.3-24.6)	24.4 (16.4-34.0)
Central and Southern Asia	19.7 (15.3-24.8)	28.2 (22.9-34.1)	19.9 (15.3-25.0)	25.7 (20.7-31.4)	19.2 (13.9-25.1)	24.8 (18.6-31.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.1 (11.5-16.7)	23.4 (19.6-27.2)	12.5 (9.9-15.4)	21.8 (17.6-26.3)	12.2 (9.0-15.8)	20.8 (15.8-26.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.0 (11.9-16.5)	18.9 (16.5-21.6)	13.2 (11.0-15.9)	17.9 (15.4-20.9)	12.6 (9.8-16.2)	17.1 (13.7-21.4)
Australia and New Zealand	8.0 (6.9-9.3)	12.3 (10.6-14.2)	7.6 (6.3-9.1)	11.5 (9.6-13.6)	7.1 (5.6-8.9)	10.6 (8.4-13.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32.1 (20.4-45.4)	41.0 (27.6-55.9)	32.6 (20.3-46.7)	41.5 (27.4-57.0)	32.1 (19.8-46.3)	40.9 (26.8-56.3)
Europe and Northern America	12.4 (11.1-13.7)	22.6 (20.5-24.7)	11.4 (10.0-12.8)	20.6 (18.4-22.9)	10.9 (8.8-13.2)	19.4 (16.0-23.3)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex, by Country, 2000-2019, 2020, World Health Organization (WHO).

**Indicator 3.4.2**

**Suicide mortality rate**

**(a) Suicide rate**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	13.0 (10.4-16.0)	10.8 (8.6-13.6)	9.5 (7.4-12.2)	9.2 (6.7-12.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.4 (5.8-14.1)	8.4 (5.2-12.8)	7.5 (4.5-11.7)	7.1 (4.3-11.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.4 (2.4-7.3)	4.1 (2.4-6.8)	3.9 (2.2-6.5)	3.8 (2.1-6.5)
Northern Africa	4.8 (2.4-8.5)	4.4 (2.1-7.9)	4.0 (2.0-7.2)	3.7 (1.8-6.9)
Western Asia	4.0 (2.5-6.1)	4.0 (2.6-5.8)	3.9 (2.5-5.9)	3.9 (2.3-6.1)
Central and Southern Asia	14.7 (11.4-18.0)	12.6 (9.5-15.5)	10.8 (7.9-13.5)	10.9 (7.6-14.6)
Central Asia	17.7 (15.3-20.4)	13.6 (11.6-15.8)	12.0 (10.0-14.2)	9.7 (7.3-12.7)
Southern Asia	14.6 (11.3-17.9)	12.6 (9.4-15.5)	10.7 (7.8-13.5)	11.0 (7.6-14.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.4 (9.6-14.8)	9.9 (7.9-12.3)	8.1 (6.4-10.6)	7.8 (5.8-10.7)
Eastern Asia	15.1 (11.9-17.6)	12.1 (9.9-14.4)	9.7 (7.8-12.0)	9.3 (7.0-12.0)
South-Eastern Asia	4.9 (3.3-6.9)	4.2 (2.8-6.7)	4.1 (2.7-6.9)	4.2 (2.6-7.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.4 (4.5-9.5)	5.7 (4.8-9.1)	6.0 (5.1-8.4)	6.2 (4.9-9.5)
Oceania	10.7 (9.1-12.6)	10.1 (8.5-12.0)	10.9 (9.1-13.2)	10.4 (8.1-14.5)
Australia and New Zealand	12.7 (11.3-14.2)	11.8 (10.5-13.3)	13.0 (11.3-14.8)	12.3 (10.0-16.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.0 (2.9-8.1)	5.1 (2.9-8.4)	5.3 (2.9-8.9)	5.2 (2.8-8.8)
Europe and Northern America	20.3 (18.9-23.2)	16.9 (15.7-19.2)	16.0 (14.6-18.5)	14.9 (12.5-18.8)
Europe	24.3 (22.4-26.6)	18.8 (17.2-20.7)	16.8 (15.2-19.3)	14.5 (11.6-18.5)
Northern America	11.1 (10.6-15.2)	13.0 (12.4-16.1)	14.3 (13.5-16.8)	15.7 (14.5-19.5)
Landlocked developing countries	10.8 (7.3-15.4)	8.9 (5.9-12.9)	7.8 (5.0-11.5)	7.0 (4.3-10.8)
Least developed countries	7.6 (4.6-11.7)	6.4 (3.9-10.0)	5.8 (3.4-9.2)	5.7 (3.3-9.1)
Small island developing States	9.8 (7.3-14.6)	9.0 (6.4-12.5)	8.9 (6.1-12.6)	8.8 (5.6-13.6)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2019, 2020, World Health Organization (WHO).

**(b) Suicide rate, by sex**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	7.0 (5.8-8.6)	14.6 (11.4-18.6)	5.9 (4.8-7.4)	13.0 (10.0-17.0)	5.7 (4.3-7.7)	12.6 (9.1-17.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4 (2.5-7.0)	12.4 (7.9-18.7)	3.6 (2.0-5.9)	11.5 (7.0-17.6)	3.3 (1.9-5.4)	10.9 (6.6-16.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.5 (1.4-4.2)	5.7 (3.3-9.3)	2.4 (1.3-3.9)	5.5 (3.1-9.0)	2.2 (1.2-3.8)	5.4 (3.0-9.0)
Northern Africa	3.1 (1.6-5.4)	5.6 (2.7-10.3)	2.8 (1.4-4.8)	5.2 (2.5-9.5)	2.5 (1.3-4.6)	4.9 (2.4-9.2)
Western Asia	2.0 (1.3-3.0)	5.8 (3.9-8.5)	2.0 (1.2-3.0)	5.7 (3.7-8.6)	1.9 (1.1-3.0)	5.7 (3.5-8.9)
Central and Southern Asia	10.2 (8.5-12.0)	14.9 (10.4-18.8)	8.5 (7.0-10.3)	12.9 (8.7-16.5)	8.6 (6.5-11.3)	13.0 (8.6-17.8)
Central Asia	5.8 (4.8-7.0)	21.5 (18.4-24.9)	5.6 (4.6-6.8)	18.5 (15.5-21.8)	4.7 (3.5-6.3)	14.8 (11.1-19.3)
Southern Asia	10.3 (8.7-12.1)	14.7 (10.1-18.5)	8.6 (7.1-10.5)	12.7 (8.5-16.3)	8.8 (6.7-11.5)	13.0 (8.6-17.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.5 (6.5-8.9)	12.3 (9.3-15.6)	5.7 (4.7-7.1)	10.5 (8.0-13.9)	5.4 (4.2-7.3)	10.2 (7.3-13.9)
Eastern Asia	9.6 (8.4-10.9)	14.5 (11.3-17.9)	7.1 (6.1-8.3)	12.1 (9.5-15.5)	6.8 (5.4-8.5)	11.7 (8.6-15.4)
South-Eastern Asia	2.2 (1.6-3.9)	6.2 (4.1-9.4)	2.0 (1.4-4.3)	6.2 (4.0-9.5)	2.0 (1.3-4.4)	6.3 (3.9-10.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.6 (2.1-5.1)	8.8 (7.5-13.3)	2.7 (2.3-3.3)	9.4 (7.9-13.7)	2.7 (2.1-4.4)	9.8 (7.7-14.8)
Oceania	5.0 (4.1-6.0)	15.1 (12.9-18.0)	5.6 (4.5-6.8)	16.3 (13.6-19.6)	5.3 (4.0-6.8)	15.4 (12.1-22.3)
Australia and New Zealand	5.9 (5.1-6.8)	17.8 (15.9-19.8)	6.7 (5.6-7.8)	19.3 (17.0-21.8)	6.3 (5.0-7.8)	18.3 (15.1-25.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.3 (1.4-3.7)	7.8 (4.4-13.0)	2.4 (1.4-3.9)	8.1 (4.4-13.7)	2.4 (1.3-3.9)	8.0 (4.3-13.5)
Europe and Northern America	7.0 (6.4-7.9)	27.5 (25.6-31.3)	7.0 (6.3-8.2)	25.5 (23.5-29.3)	6.6 (5.5-8.6)	23.6 (19.9-29.6)
Europe	7.5 (6.7-8.7)	30.9 (28.6-33.7)	7.1 (6.2-8.7)	27.3 (24.8-30.7)	6.3 (4.9-8.3)	23.3 (18.6-29.4)
Northern America	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	20.3 (19.4-26.2)	6.8 (6.4-7.2)	21.9 (20.8-26.6)	7.3 (6.7-9.2)	24.2 (22.4-30.1)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Landlocked developing countries	4.7 (3.1-7.1)	13.2 (8.8-18.9)	4.0 (2.6-6.1)	11.7 (7.5-17.1)	3.5 (2.1-5.5)	10.5 (6.5-16.1)
Least developed countries	3.5 (2.1-5.5)	9.3 (5.7-14.4)	3.0 (1.7-4.9)	8.6 (5.0-13.5)	2.9 (1.6-4.7)	8.5 (4.9-13.6)
Small island developing States	5.0 (3.4-7.2)	12.9 (9.4-17.8)	4.7 (3.1-6.8)	13.0 (9.1-18.4)	4.5 (2.9-6.8)	13.0 (8.4-20.3)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2019, 2020, World Health Organization (WHO).

## Target 3.5

### Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

#### Indicator 3.5.1

#### Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

##### (a) Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.0	8.9	8.9	8.7
Africa <sup>1</sup>	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
Asia	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.1
Americas	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.9	13.0	11.2	10.7	10.7
Oceania	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.0	14.0
Europe	27.2	26.8	26.2	26.1	26.3	26.2	26.5	25.9

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for Africa is based on a small number of countries with available data.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)/Annual Report Questionnaire, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

##### (b) Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	7.1	16.5	5.7	13.9	5.6	13.9	5.5	13.6
Africa <sup>1</sup>	0.4	3.8	0.5	4.1	0.6	3.8	0.7	4.0
Asia	2.3	15.8	1.9	9.9	1.9	10.6	1.9	10.5
Americas	9.8	14.3	7.8	13.7	7.5	13.1	7.5	13.2
Oceania	16.2	18.0	15.8	17.7	15.7	17.5	12.5	14.0
Europe	12.9	31.1	13.5	30.5	13.9	30.7	13.6	29.9

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for Africa is based on a small number of countries with available data.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)/Annual Report Questionnaire, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

**Indicator 3.5.2****Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol****(a) Alcohol consumption per capita<sup>1</sup>**

(Litres of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	5.1 (4.6-5.6)	5.0 (4.5-5.6)	5.7 (5.1-6.4)	5.9 (5.2-6.7)	5.5 (4.8-6.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.8 (5.1-6.5)	5.6 (4.9-6.3)	4.9 (4.3-5.6)	4.8 (4.2-5.4)	4.6 (4.1-5.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.4)	0.9 (0.7-1.3)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)
Northern Africa	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)
Western Asia	1.8 (1.1-2.5)	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	1.4 (0.9-1.9)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)
Central and Southern Asia	1.6 (0.6-2.7)	1.9 (0.8-3.1)	3.4 (1.8-5.1)	3.7 (2.0-5.4)	3.7 (2.0-5.4)
Central Asia	4.3 (3.3-5.3)	4.9 (3.8-6.1)	2.8 (2.1-3.6)	3.2 (2.3-4.1)	3.1 (2.3-4.0)
Southern Asia	1.5 (0.5-2.7)	1.8 (0.7-3.1)	3.5 (1.8-5.1)	3.7 (1.9-5.4)	3.7 (2.0-5.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.9 (2.7-5.2)	3.8 (2.6-5.0)	5.4 (3.9-7.0)	6.3 (4.7-8.0)	5.3 (3.9-6.9)
Eastern Asia	4.3 (2.7-6.0)	4.0 (2.5-5.7)	6.1 (4.1-8.2)	7.3 (5.0-9.6)	5.9 (3.9-7.9)
South-Eastern Asia	2.6 (2.1-3.3)	3.0 (2.4-3.7)	3.3 (2.7-4.1)	3.7 (3.0-4.5)	3.9 (3.1-4.7)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8 (5.7-8.0)	6.7 (5.6-7.8)	6.7 (5.7-7.9)	6.5 (5.5-7.7)	6.2 (5.2-7.3)
Oceania	8.7 (6.7-10.8)	8.8 (6.9-10.8)	8.9 (6.9-10.9)	8.3 (6.4-10.3)	8.1 (6.3-9.9)
Australia and New Zealand	10.4 (7.9-13.0)	10.7 (8.3-13.2)	11.0 (8.5-13.6)	10.3 (7.8-12.8)	10.1 (7.7-12.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.2 (1.1-3.3)	2.0 (1.0-3.0)	1.6 (0.8-2.6)	1.8 (0.9-3.0)	1.9 (0.9-2.9)
Europe and Northern America	11.4 (10.4-12.5)	11.3 (10.3-12.5)	10.9 (9.9-12.0)	10.4 (9.4-11.5)	10.3 (9.3-11.4)
Europe	12.3 (11.3-13.5)	12.2 (11.2-13.2)	11.6 (10.6-12.6)	10.8 (9.9-11.8)	10.6 (9.6-11.6)
Northern America	9.1 (6.5-11.6)	9.3 (6.9-12.0)	9.4 (7.0-12.0)	9.5 (7.0-12.1)	9.6 (7.1-12.2)
Landlocked developing countries	3.8 (3.4-4.3)	4.0 (3.6-4.5)	3.7 (3.2-4.2)	3.9 (3.4-4.5)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)
Least developed countries	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.6 (2.3-3.0)	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)
Small island developing States	4.7 (3.9-5.6)	4.5 (3.8-5.4)	4.2 (3.5-5.0)	4.3 (3.5-5.0)	4.3 (3.6-5.1)

**Source:** Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>1</sup> For persons aged 15 and above.**(b) Alcohol consumption per capita<sup>1</sup>, by sex**

(Litres of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	8.0 (7.2-9.0)	2.3 (2.1-2.6)	9.1 (8.0-10.3)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)	8.7 (7.7-9.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	9.6 (8.4-10.8)	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	8.2 (7.2-9.2)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	7.7 (6.8-8.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	1.8 (1.2-2.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	0.3 (0.2-0.3)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)
Northern Africa	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.6 (0.4-1.1)
Western Asia	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	2.9 (1.9-4.1)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	2.6 (1.7-3.6)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	2.1 (1.4-3.0)
Central and Southern Asia	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	2.6 (1.0-4.6)	1.1 (0.6-1.6)	5.7 (3.1-8.4)	1.1 (0.6-1.7)	6.1 (3.4-9.0)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.7)	7.5 (5.8-9.3)	0.9 (0.6-1.1)	4.9 (3.6-6.2)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	5.5 (3.9-7.0)
Southern Asia	0.5 (0.1-0.8)	2.5 (0.8-4.5)	1.1 (0.6-1.7)	5.7 (3.0-8.5)	1.2 (0.6-1.8)	6.1 (3.3-9.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	6.1 (4.3-8.3)	2.2 (1.6-2.8)	8.5 (6.2-11.1)	2.1 (1.6-2.8)	8.5 (6.2-11.0)
Eastern Asia	1.7 (1.1-2.4)	6.7 (4.3-9.5)	2.5 (1.7-3.4)	9.6 (6.5-13.0)	2.4 (1.6-3.2)	9.3 (6.1-12.6)
South-Eastern Asia	1.1 (0.8-1.3)	4.3 (3.3-5.4)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	5.4 (4.3-6.6)	1.5 (1.2-1.9)	6.2 (5.0-7.6)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9 (2.4-3.5)	10.9 (9.1-12.8)	2.9 (2.4-3.4)	10.8 (9.0-12.7)	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	9.9 (8.3-11.7)
Oceania	4.1 (3.1-5.1)	13.5 (10.4-16.7)	4.1 (3.2-5.2)	13.6 (10.6-16.9)	3.8 (2.9-4.8)	12.5 (9.7-15.4)
Australia and New Zealand	4.9 (3.6-6.1)	16.2 (12.2-20.2)	5.1 (4.0-6.5)	17.0 (13.1-21.1)	4.7 (3.6-6.0)	15.6 (11.9-19.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	3.5 (1.9-5.4)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	2.6 (1.3-4.2)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	3.0 (1.5-4.8)
Europe and Northern America	5.0 (4.6-5.5)	18.3 (16.6-20.1)	4.8 (4.4-5.3)	17.5 (15.9-19.2)	4.5 (4.1-5.0)	16.4 (14.8-18.2)
Europe	5.4 (5.0-6.0)	20.0 (18.3-21.8)	5.1 (4.7-5.6)	18.7 (17.1-20.4)	4.6 (4.2-5.1)	17.1 (15.5-18.7)
Northern America	4.0 (2.9-5.3)	14.4 (10.3-18.4)	4.2 (3.1-5.4)	14.9 (11.1-18.9)	4.3 (3.1-5.6)	15.1 (11.1-19.1)
Landlocked developing countries	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	6.3 (5.6-7.1)	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	6.1 (5.4-6.9)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	6.8 (5.8-7.9)
Least developed countries	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	4.8 (4.2-5.5)
Small island developing States	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	7.5 (6.3-9.0)	1.7 (1.4-2.0)	6.7 (5.6-8.0)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	6.9 (5.8-8.2)

Source: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), World Health Organization (WHO).

<sup>1</sup> For persons aged 15 and above.

## Target 3.6

**By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**

### Indicator 3.6.1

**Death rate due to road traffic injuries**

#### (a) Death rate due to road traffic injuries

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	15.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.45
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15.30
Central and Southern Asia	15.64
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.71
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.60
Australia and New Zealand	4.83
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.68
Europe and Northern America	8.53

Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023.



**Target 3.7**

**By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

**Indicator 3.7.1**

**Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods**

**Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	73.7	74.9	75.8	76.5	77.2	77.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.1	40.6	45.9	51.6	55.1	58.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.5	58.8	60.4	61.5	62.8	64.4
Northern Africa	66.7	68.9	69.7	70.1	70.9	71.9
Western Asia	46.1	50.1	52.5	54.2	56.0	57.8
Central and Southern Asia	64.4	67.3	68.2	69.9	73.7	75.1
Central Asia	73.4	75.2	75.5	76.1	76.7	77.4
Southern Asia	64.1	67.0	68.0	69.7	73.6	75.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.0	86.3	86.5	86.8	86.6	86.7
Eastern Asia	89.8	89.8	89.9	90.1	90.0	90.2
South-Eastern Asia	69.9	72.5	74.2	75.3	75.7	76.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.9	79.0	80.9	82.1	82.9	83.4
Oceania	77.1	76.5	76.6	77.4	77.6	77.8
Australia and New Zealand	84.2	84.0	84.3	85.2	85.4	85.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.7	44.8	47.1	49.5	51.6	53.3
Europe and Northern America	73.7	75.7	77.7	78.7	79.6	80.5
Europe	70.4	73.4	76.1	77.7	78.9	80
Northern America	80.7	81.0	81.3	81.0	81.2	81.9
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	48.4	54.0	59.5	62.5	65.1
Least developed countries	38.5	44.0	49.7	55.0	58.1	60.7
Small island developing States	67.4	68.2	69.8	69.6	69.5	70.1

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2022.

**Indicator 3.7.2**

**Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group**

**Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 10-14 years**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.0	8.4	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.8
Northern Africa	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0
Western Asia	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Central and Southern Asia	4.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Southern Asia	5.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Eastern Asia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3
Oceania	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
Australia and New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.0
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northern America	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Landlocked developing countries	7.1	6.8	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.0
Least developed countries	9.5	7.7	6.1	4.8	4.4	3.9
Small island developing States	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.9

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.

### Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	64.5	53.4	52.0	47.2	42.7	40.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	128.9	124.3	117.7	110.9	102.1	96.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.6	47.8	47.9	45.2	38.5	35.0
Northern Africa	48.1	44.9	49.4	50.2	43.5	39.3
Western Asia	55.1	50.6	46.6	40.9	34.1	31.2
Central and Southern Asia	96.2	61.2	48.8	34.5	29.1	25.9
Central Asia	28.7	19.7	28.7	32.3	24.9	22.5
Southern Asia	98.9	63.0	49.6	34.5	29.2	26.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	21.1	24.7	23.7	20.6	19.6
Eastern Asia	11.7	12.5	14.4	13.7	10.6	10.3
South-Eastern Asia	45.0	42.7	45.2	40.6	36.6	34.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.5	76.9	73.1	67.3	54.8	50.6
Oceania	36.9	35.6	35.7	31.0	27.1	25.0
Australia and New Zealand	19.3	18.1	19.0	13.5	8.9	7.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	69.5	65.8	62.9	57.3	52.7	49.1
Europe and Northern America	27.8	25.4	23.8	17.0	12.5	11.2
Europe	20.8	20.1	18.9	14.6	10.8	9.9
Northern America	44.0	36.6	32.6	20.8	15.1	13.1
Landlocked developing countries	114.3	106.5	99.4	93.0	86.5	80.6
Least developed countries	129.7	119.8	111.4	101.2	94.7	89.8
Small island developing States	72.2	65.1	64.4	57.1	50.2	46.1

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.

**Target 3.8**

**Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**

**Indicator 3.8.1**

**Coverage of essential health services**

**Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	45	50	58	65	67	68	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	26	35	41	42	43	43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50	54	60	65	66	67	67
Northern Africa	46	50	58	63	65	66	66
Western Asia	53	57	61	66	67	67	68
Central and Southern Asia	30	34	46	55	58	61	61
Central Asia	53	57	67	73	74	76	75
Southern Asia	29	33	46	54	57	60	60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45	54	63	71	74	76	75
Eastern Asia	50	59	68	76	79	81	81
South-Eastern Asia	34	41	50	59	62	63	61
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	65	70	77	77	77	76
Oceania	67	68	71	73	73	72	72
Australia and New Zealand	80	82	84	87	87	87	86
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28	30	36	39	38	35	35
Europe and Northern America	70	73	79	82	83	84	84
Europe	66	69	77	80	82	83	83
Northern America	78	81	83	85	86	86	86
Landlocked developing countries	27	31	40	46	47	48	48
Least developed countries	21	25	34	40	42	43	44
Small island developing States	44	51	60	65	65	64	64

Source: WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO), May 2023 update, World Health Organization (WHO).

**Indicator 3.8.2**

**Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income**

**(a) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.3
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	3.1	3.4	5.2	5.8	6.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
Oceania	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Europe and Northern America	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Europe	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Northern America	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Landlocked developing countries	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Least developed countries	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.3
Small island developing States	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Global and regional aggregates for a common reference year are produced by lining-up country-specific estimates. Whenever possible, survey-based estimates are used. Otherwise, a combination of linear interpolation from nearby years, econometric modelling, and imputation based on the median in the World Bank income group is used depending on data availability. See the metadata for more information.

**Source:** Global database on financial protection assembled by the World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/The World Bank. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/financial-protection>

### **(b) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	9.6	11.1	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.8	9.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	12.0	11.3	13.7	14.0	12.6
Central and Southern Asia	13.3	13.7	13.7	16.0	15.9	17.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.0	12.4	14.1	15.6	17.1	17.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.8	10.2	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.9
Oceania	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7
Europe and Northern America	6.1	6.4	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.8
Europe	6.3	6.8	6.1	7.3	7.5	8.0
Northern America	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.9
Least developed countries	7.9	8.3	8.8	10.7	10.4	10.6
Small island developing States	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.0

<sup>1</sup> Global and regional aggregates for a common reference year are produced by lining-up country-specific estimates. Whenever possible, survey-based estimates are used. Otherwise, a combination of linear interpolation from nearby years, econometric modelling, and imputation based on the median in the World Bank income group is used depending on data availability. See the metadata for more information.

**Source:** Global database on financial protection assembled by the World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/The World Bank. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/financial-protection>.

## **Target 3.9**

**By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination**

### **Indicator 3.9.1**

**Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution**

#### **(a) Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and household air pollution</i>
World	52	59	104
Sub-Saharan Africa	130	65	169
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	73	87

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and household air pollution</i>
Northern Africa	17	78	93
Western Asia	14	69	82
Central and Southern Asia	80	84	144
Central Asia	37	105	134
Southern Asia	82	83	145
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45	60	97
Eastern Asia	37	59	89
South-Eastern Asia	67	61	118
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	27	41
Oceania	36	18	59
Australia and New Zealand	0	10	10
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	164	39	191
Europe and Northern America	6	23	28
Europe	9	27	35
Northern America	0	14	14
Landlocked developing countries	53	39	81
Least developed countries	69	34	88
Small island developing States	45	34	78

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

### Indicator 3.9.2

#### Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

##### Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	18.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.4
Northern Africa	6.4
Western Asia	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	31.6
Central Asia	3.9
Southern Asia	32.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.0
Eastern Asia	2.8
South-Eastern Asia	14.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5
Oceania	7.8
Australia and New Zealand	1.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.8
Europe and Northern America	3.2
Europe	3.7
Northern America	2.3
Landlocked developing countries	33.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
Least developed countries	36.2
Small island developing States	15.3

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

### Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

#### (a) Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, both sexes

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.5 (1.0-2.3)	1.4 (0.9-2.0)	1.2 (0.7-1.8)	1.1 (0.6-1.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5 (1.7-6.6)	3.2 (1.6-6.1)	2.8 (1.3-5.5)	2.6 (1.2-5.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.0 (0.4-2.2)	0.8 (0.3-1.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)	0.7 (0.2-1.4)
Northern Africa	1.1 (0.3-2.5)	0.9 (0.3-2.0)	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	0.7 (0.2-1.5)
Western Asia	1.0 (0.4-1.9)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	0.6 (0.3-1.2)
Central and Southern Asia	0.9 (0.5-1.5)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
Central Asia	2.7 (1.9-3.6)	1.6 (1.2-2.1)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.1 (0.7-1.6)
Southern Asia	0.9 (0.5-1.4)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	1.6 (1.1-1.9)	1.4 (0.9-1.8)	1.3 (0.8-1.7)
Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	1.9 (1.4-2.3)	1.8 (1.2-2.1)	1.6 (1.0-2.1)
South-Eastern Asia	0.8 (0.3-1.4)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
Oceania	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)
Australia and New Zealand	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.2 (0.4-2.5)	1.2 (0.4-2.5)	1.3 (0.5-2.7)	1.3 (0.5-2.7)
Europe and Northern America	2.2 (2.0-2.4)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
Europe	3.0 (2.7-3.3)	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)	1.2 (1.0-1.6)
Northern America	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	0.4 (0.4-0.4)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.5 (0.4-0.5)
Landlocked developing countries	3.7 (1.7-6.8)	3.0 (1.4-5.6)	2.4 (1.1-4.7)	2.2 (1.0-4.5)
Least developed countries	2.9 (1.2-6.0)	2.5 (1.0-5.3)	2.1 (0.8-4.6)	2.0 (0.8-4.3)
Small island developing States	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	2.0 (0.6-4.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2019, World Health Organization (WHO).

#### (b) Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	1.0 (0.7-1.5)	1.7 (1.0-2.5)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	1.5 (0.8-2.3)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)	1.4 (0.8-2.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4 (1.2-4.4)	4.0 (2.0-7.7)	2.1 (1.0-4.1)	3.5 (1.7-7.0)	2.0 (0.9-3.9)	3.3 (1.5-6.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.6 (0.3-1.4)	0.9 (0.3-1.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.3)	0.9 (0.3-1.8)	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	0.8 (0.3-1.6)
Northern Africa	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	1.0 (0.3-2.2)	0.7 (0.2-1.6)	0.9 (0.3-2.0)	0.6 (0.2-1.4)	0.8 (0.2-1.7)
Western Asia	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	0.8 (0.4-1.5)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)	0.5 (0.2-1.0)	0.8 (0.3-1.5)
Central and Southern Asia	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)
Central Asia	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	2.3 (1.8-3.0)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	1.8 (1.4-2.5)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	1.5 (1.0-2.2)
Southern Asia	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.8 (0.4-1.2)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	1.8 (1.1-2.3)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.7 (0.9-2.2)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	1.5 (0.8-2.1)
Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.4-1.9)	2.2 (1.3-2.6)	1.5 (1.2-1.7)	2.1 (1.1-2.5)	1.3 (1.0-1.7)	1.9 (1.1-2.4)

Regions	2010		2015		2019	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
South-Eastern Asia	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)
Oceania	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.8 (0.3-1.5)
Australia and New Zealand	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	2.1 (0.8-4.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	2.3 (0.8-4.7)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	2.3 (0.8-4.7)
Europe and Northern America	0.7 (0.7-0.8)	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	1.5 (1.2-1.8)
Europe	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	2.9 (2.6-3.2)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	1.9 (1.5-2.4)
Northern America	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)
Landlocked developing countries	2.1 (1.0-4.1)	3.8 (1.8-7.1)	1.7 (0.8-3.5)	3.1 (1.4-6.1)	1.6 (0.7-3.3)	2.9 (1.3-5.7)
Least developed countries	1.9 (0.8-4.0)	3.2 (1.3-6.5)	1.6 (0.6-3.5)	2.7 (1.1-5.7)	1.5 (0.6-3.2)	2.4 (1.0-5.3)
Small island developing States	1.4 (0.4-3.3)	2.5 (0.9-6.0)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	1.0 (0.4-2.5)	0.4 (0.1-0.8)	1.1 (0.4-2.6)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2019, World Health Organization (WHO).

### Target 3.a

**Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate**

#### Indicator 3.a.1

**Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older**

#### (a) Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, both sexes

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
World	32.7	29.3	26.4	23.9	21.7	20.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.2	14.6	12.5	10.8	9.4	8.8
Northern Africa	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.8	20.9
Western Asia	27.3	26.0	24.7	23.8	23.0	22.7
Central Asia	27.9	25.2	22.8	20.8	18.9	18.3
Southern Asia	53.6	44.4	36.7	30.6	25.7	24.0
Eastern Asia	27.5	26.2	25.1	24.2	23.4	23.1
South-Eastern Asia	35.1	33.4	31.9	30.7	29.7	29.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.4	21.0	18.1	15.7	13.8	13.1
Oceania	30.4	27.3	24.6	22.3	20.2	19.6
Australia and New Zealand	25.3	21.7	18.6	15.9	13.6	12.8
Europe	34.8	32.1	29.9	27.9	26.1	25.5
Northern America	30.8	28.7	26.8	25.1	23.5	22.9
Landlocked developing countries	25.1	21.7	18.5	16.0	13.9	13.1
Least developed countries	35.3	30.5	26.1	22.6	19.7	18.7
Small island developing States	28.1	24.7	22.1	19.8	18.1	17.4

Source: Department of the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases, World Health Organization (WHO); Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

#### (b) Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	11.1	41.6	9.3	38.4	7.9	35.5	7.4	34.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.5	21.0	3.5	18.5	2.8	16.3	2.5	15.6
Northern Africa	1.1	40.1	0.8	40.2	0.7	40.8	0.6	41.2
Western Asia	10.3	37.9	10.2	36.1	10.0	34.7	9.9	34.2
Central Asia	5.2	42.3	4.8	38.5	4.4	34.8	4.3	33.5
Southern Asia	21.0	51.8	15.6	45.2	11.5	39.4	10.2	37.4
Eastern Asia	3.0	46.7	2.7	45.1	2.3	43.6	2.2	43.1
South-Eastern Asia	7.3	57.0	5.8	56.1	4.6	55.0	4.2	54.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	24.7	10.1	21.7	8.6	19.2	8.1	18.3
Oceania	18.9	30.2	16.6	27.9	14.6	25.7	13.9	25.1
Australia and New Zealand	16.6	20.6	13.9	17.9	11.6	15.6	10.9	14.9
Europe	22.1	38.0	21.3	34.8	20.6	31.9	20.4	30.8
Northern America	21.3	32.3	19.6	30.6	18.3	28.8	17.7	28.1
Landlocked developing countries	7.2	30.8	5.5	27.4	4.2	24.3	3.8	23.3
Least developed countries	14.3	38.5	10.9	35.0	8.3	31.6	7.5	30.5
Small island developing States	12.4	31.8	10.4	29.2	9.0	27.1	8.5	26.4

Source: Department of the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases, World Health Organization (WHO); Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

### Target 3.b

**Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all**

#### Indicator 3.b.1

**Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme**

#### **(a) Proportion of the target population with access to 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	72	77	83	85	83	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	62	70	70	73	72
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	87	91	89	87	89
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	92	90
Western Asia	84	83	87	83	83	87
Central and Southern Asia	62	69	77	86	86	92
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	93	98
Southern Asia	61	68	77	85	85	91
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83	85	94	94	91	90
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99	96



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	87	86	81	83
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	76	79
Oceania	79	84	79	77	74	72
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	94	93
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	66	75	62	57	50	47
Europe and Northern America	94	96	94	92	93	93
Europe	94	96	94	91	93	93
Northern America	94	96	94	95	93	94
Landlocked developing countries	55	66	77	78	79	79
Least developed countries	57	70	76	78	77	75
Small island developing States	71	78	79	76	70	70

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2022 revision, July 2023, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

### (b) Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	17	33	42	63	72	74
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	2	15	38	43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35	73	69	82	83	84
Northern Africa	55	70	58	89	85	84
Western Asia	17	75	81	76	82	84
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	12	69	81	88
Central Asia	92	89	78	98	96	98
Southern Asia	3	4	10	68	81	87
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	56	85	83	89	86
Eastern Asia	2	78	98	98	99	96
South-Eastern Asia	10	22	63	56	72	71
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	55	60	71	63	68
Oceania	0	43	45	56	66	64
Australia and New Zealand	... <sup>1</sup>	70	72	92	93	90
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	9	10	10	32	33
Europe and Northern America	60	74	79	89	91	91
Europe	51	71	78	87	90	89
Northern America	78	79	81	92	94	94
Landlocked developing countries	12	13	13	26	52	58
Least developed countries	... <sup>1</sup>	1	5	29	46	49
Small island developing States	5	23	26	27	53	55

<sup>1</sup> MCV2 have not been introduced in the national immunization schedule in the given country (or group of countries)

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2022 revision, July 2023, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

### (c) Proportion of the target population with access to pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4	10	38	51	60
Sub-Saharan Africa	... <sup>1</sup>	3	60	68	67

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	18	46	56	54
Northern Africa	... <sup>1</sup>	0	33	52	49
Western Asia	1	37	60	60	59
Central and Southern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	19	42	70
Central Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	17	73	83
Southern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	19	40	70
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	0	7	17	19
Eastern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	7	8	9
South-Eastern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	0	7	27	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	82	73	75
Oceania	42	51	63	72	71
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	93	96	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1	27	45	44
Europe and Northern America	40	56	61	80	82
Europe	12	37	44	79	80
Northern America	89	90	92	82	84
Landlocked developing countries	... <sup>1</sup>	2	56	72	72
Least developed countries	... <sup>1</sup>	1	59	72	69
Small island developing States	0	1	18	47	48

<sup>1</sup> The PCV3 vaccine has not been introduced in the national immunization schedule in the given country (or group of countries)

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2022 revision, July 2023, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

#### **(d) Proportion of the target population with access to human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3	6	9	12	13	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	... <sup>1</sup>	1	4	18	21	22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1	1
Northern Africa	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>
Western Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	1	2	3	3
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	0	2	2	2
Central Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	... <sup>1</sup>	50	46	51
Southern Asia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	2	3	4	2	4
Eastern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	1	0	2	2	2
South-Eastern Asia	... <sup>1</sup>	5	9	8	3	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	28	47	33	33	52
Oceania	40	41	42	42	39	37
Australia and New Zealand	63	64	66	66	63	57
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	4	5	7	4	6
Europe and Northern America	22	29	32	40	41	42
Europe	22	29	31	33	33	34
Northern America	21	30	34	51	53	53
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	3	33	32	35
Least developed countries	... <sup>1</sup>	1	1	18	17	21
Small island developing States	0	1	2	9	8	9

<sup>1</sup> HPV vaccine has not been introduced in the national immunization schedule in the given country (or group of countries)

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2022 revision, July 2023, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

## Indicator 3.b.2

### Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

#### (a) Total net official development assistance disbursements to medical research and basic health sectors

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total net ODA	7,295.11	10,079.64	15,283.68	20,516.87
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,936.96	5,428.86	5,349.48	6,450.98
Northern Africa	172.90	137.91	398.31	257.99
Western Asia	295.02	294.61	708.75	852.17
Central Asia	97.68	81.13	178.38	142.69
Southern Asia	1,072.15	1,092.55	1,730.55	1,696.72
Eastern Asia	155.78	87.08	31.49	29.66
South-Eastern Asia	512.46	512.73	956.47	1,057.52
Latin America and the Caribbean	257.49	185.90	472.90	1,147.78
Oceania	51.75	129.41	213.91	158.46
Europe	53.43	79.03	118.70	148.23
Landlocked developing countries	1,467.80	2,282.47	2,782.94	3,189.21
Least developed countries	2,961.03	4,916.90	5,665.77	6,431.34
Small island developing States	141.71	251.73	462.61	364.58
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,689.50	2,050.44	5,124.75	8,574.68

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

#### (b) Total gross official development assistance disbursement to medical research and basic health sectors

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total gross ODA	2,388.56	4,334.09	7,438.34	10,472.71	15,771.79	21,145.91
Sub-Saharan Africa	733.93	1,192.34	2,953.55	5,484.33	5,451.37	6,612.58
Northern Africa	71.51	125.86	174.77	145.14	407.56	269.32
Western Asia	103.48	744.66	299.42	298.91	732.35	875.26
Central Asia	22.90	47.74	99.79	83.12	185.36	153.18
Southern Asia	514.17	657.80	1,110.49	1,245.79	1,875.33	1,857.97
Eastern Asia	55.50	62.93	169.65	119.13	115.90	113.16
South-Eastern Asia	211.94	236.66	549.37	557.41	1,008.17	1,123.66
Latin America and the Caribbean	157.77	238.81	280.90	258.49	494.27	1,181.66
Oceania	145.22	65.86	54.12	134.17	214.34	159.64
Europe	48.21	44.00	54.22	83.22	131.25	164.83
Landlocked developing countries	451.46	760.54	1,481.14	2,310.62	2,822.57	3,279.07
Least developed countries	856.35	1,403.89	2,978.45	4,980.28	5,755.74	6,570.51
Small island developing States	179.50	115.14	146.48	259.29	468.40	376.32
Residual/Unallocated ODA	323.93	917.42	1,692.05	2,063.00	5,155.88	8,634.65

<sup>1</sup> Based on Commitments.

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in “Residual/Unallocated ODA” row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

### Target 3.c

**Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States**

#### Indicator 3.c.1

**Health worker density and distribution**

#### Health worker density, by type of occupation

(Per 10,000 population)

Regions	2021			
	Physicians	Nursing and midwifery personnel	Pharmacists	Dentists
World	17.3	37.7	4.8	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	11.6	0.4	0.1
Northern Africa	7.4	15.2	2.7	2.1
Western Asia	22.3	34.8	7.0	5.7
Central Asia	29.1	57.4	1.6	1.6
Southern Asia	7.9	15.1	6.5	1.6
Eastern Asia	25.5	43.9	4.7	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	8.4	34.0	2.7	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.1	38.1	3.2	5.2
Oceania	28.9	98.4	6.6	4.4
Europe	40.5	92.2	7.5	6.9
Northern America	34.9	117.2	9.7	6.0
Landlocked developing countries	7.5	20.5	0.9	0.8
Least developed countries	2.8	9.1	0.5	0.4
Small island developing States	26.2	29.7	1.4	4.0

**Source:** Data from the National Health Workforce Accounts database, World Health Organization (WHO).

### Target 3.d

**Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks**

#### Indicator 3.d.1

**International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness**

#### (a) Global average of International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity scores, by IHR core capacity

(Percentage)

IHR Core Capacity	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>2</sup>	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>3</sup>	2022 <sup>3</sup>	2023 <sup>3</sup>
IHR01: National legislation, policy and financing	58	82	...	...	...	...	...
IHR02: Coordination and National Focal Point communications	69	84	...	...	...	...	...
IHR03: Surveillance	63	88	...	...	...	...	...
IHR04: Response	69	85	...	...	...	...	...
IHR05: Preparedness	50	75	...	...	...	...	...

<i>IHR Core Capacity</i>	<i>2010<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2015<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2018<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>2020<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>2021<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2022<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2023<sup>3</sup></i>
IHR06: Risk communication	63	82	...	...	...	...	...
IHR07: Human resources	42	65	...	...	...	...	...
IHR08: Laboratory	66	84	...	...	...	...	...
IHR09: Points of entry	53	63	...	...	...	...	...
IHR10: Zoonotic events	69	87	...	...	...	...	...
IHR11: Food safety	66	78	...	...	...	...	...
IHR12: Chemical events	40	58	...	...	...	...	...
IHR13: Radionuclear emergencies	45	60	...	...	...	...	...
SPAR01: Legislation and Financing	...	...	62	66	...	...	...
SPAR02: IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions	...	...	67	70	...	...	...
SPAR03: Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface	...	...	63	66	...	...	...
SPAR04: Food safety	...	...	61	65	...	...	...
SPAR05: Laboratory	...	...	70	74	...	...	...
SPAR06: Surveillance	...	...	71	76	...	...	...
SPAR07: Human resources	...	...	63	64	...	...	...
SPAR08: National Health Emergency Framework	...	...	59	66	...	...	...
SPAR09: Health Service Provision	...	...	60	64	...	...	...
SPAR10: Risk Communication	...	...	57	64	...	...	...
SPAR11: Points of entry	...	...	52	57	...	...	...
SPAR12: Chemical events	...	...	50	53	...	...	...
SPAR13: Radiation emergencies	...	...	52	55	...	...	...
SPAR2-C01: Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR	...	...	...	...	52	56	54
SPAR2-C02IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy	...	...	...	...	66	67	65
SPAR2-C03Financing	...	...	...	...	62	64	63
SPAR2-C04Laboratory	...	...	...	...	72	74	70
SPAR2-C05Surveillance	...	...	...	...	81	83	79
SPAR2-C06Human resources	...	...	...	...	59	60	60
SPAR2-C07Health emergency management	...	...	...	...	70	72	70
SPAR2-C08Health services provision	...	...	...	...	72	74	72
SPAR2-C09Infection prevention and control (IPC)	...	...	...	...	60	62	59
SPAR2-C10Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)	...	...	...	...	67	69	66
SPAR2-C11Points of entry (PoEs) and border health	...	...	...	...	62	63	63
SPAR2-C12Zoonotic diseases	...	...	...	...	65	67	64
SPAR2-C13Food safety	...	...	...	...	63	64	62
SPAR2-C14Chemical events	...	...	...	...	54	56	54
SPAR2-C15Radiation emergencies	...	...	...	...	57	59	57

<sup>1</sup>Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. For 2010-2015, the score used 1<sup>st</sup> version of the IHR monitoring questionnaire with percentage of attributes of the following 8 core capacities, Points of Entry and 4 hazards: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radionuclear emergencies.

<sup>2</sup>Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. From the 2018-2020 period the scores used new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR 1.0) Tool – with percentage of attributes of the following 13 core capacities: (1) Legislation and financing; (2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions; (3) Zoonotic events and the Human-Animal Health Interface; (4) Food safety; (5) Laboratory; (6) Surveillance; (7) Human resources; (8) National Health Emergency Framework; (9) Health Service Provision; (10) Risk communication; (11) Points of entry; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radiation emergencies.

<sup>3</sup>Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. From 2021 onwards the scores used new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR 2.0) Tool – with percentage of attributes of the following 15 core capacities: (1) Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR; (2) IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy; (3) Financing; (4) Laboratory; (5) Surveillance; (6) Human resources; (7) Health emergency management; (8) Health services provision; (9) Infection prevention and control (IPC); (10) Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE); (11) Points of entry (PoEs) and border health; (12) Zoonotic diseases; (13) Food safety; (14) Chemical events; (15) Radiation emergencies.

**Source:** e-SPAR database, Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

**(b) Average of International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity scores**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2015<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2018<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>2020<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>2021<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2022<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2023<sup>3</sup></i>
World	58	76	61	65	64	66	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	59	41	48	48	51	49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63	83	73	72	71	74	71
Northern Africa	64	68	68	69	65	68	69
Western Asia	63	88	75	73	73	76	72
Central and Southern Asia	52	72	55	62	62	64	64
Central Asia		84	59	64	66	68	65
Southern Asia	52	68	52	62	60	62	64
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70	85	71	74	75	76	75
Eastern Asia	79	89	84	89	88	88	83
South-Eastern Asia	66	83	65	67	68	70	71
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	76	63	70	65	65	62
Oceania	54	76	57	62	61	66	57
Australia and New Zealand	90	99	90	89	87	87	87
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45	70	52	56	56	59	52
Europe and Northern America	69	83	74	75	75	76	76
Europe	68	82	73	74	74	75	75
Northern America	79	98	95	96	94	93	93
Landlocked developing countries	51	68	49	55	56	58	55
Least developed countries	42	59	41	48	49	51	49
Small island developing States	46	67	53	57	58	59	57

<sup>1</sup>Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. For the 2010-2017 period, the score used 1st version of the IHR monitoring questionnaire with percentage of attributes of the following 13 core capacities: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radionuclear emergencies.

<sup>2</sup>Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. From the period 2018-2020 the scores used a new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR 1.0) Tool – with the percentage of attributes of the following 13 core capacities: (1) Legislation and financing; (2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions; (3) Zoonotic events and the Human-Animal Health Interface; (4) Food safety; (5) Laboratory; (6) Surveillance; (7) Human resources; (8) National Health Emergency Framework; (9) Health Service Provision; (10) Risk communication; (11) Points of entry; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radiation emergencies.

<sup>3</sup>Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. From 2021 onwards, the scores used new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR 2.0) Tool – with percentage of attributes of the following 15 core capacities: (1) Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR; (2) IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy; (3) Financing; (4) Laboratory; (5) Surveillance; (6) Human resources; (7) Health emergency management; (8) Health services provision; (9) Infection prevention and control (IPC); (10) Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE); (11) Points of entry (PoEs) and border health; (12) Zoonotic diseases; (13) Food safety; (14) Chemical events; (15) Radiation emergencies.

Source: e-SPAR database, Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

**Indicator 3.d.2****Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms****(a) Proportion of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested (median)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021<sup>1</sup></i>
World (75 countries data coverage)	20.6	19.7	23.7	24.9	35.9	31.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (13 countries data coverage)	...	18.1	20.0	10.3	55.1	45.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021<sup>1</sup></i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries data coverage)	...	21.6	40.2	40.0	54.0	37.2
Northern Africa (4 countries data coverage)	...	21.6	52.2	32.9	91.7	30.7
Western Asia (11 countries data coverage)	...	33.1	35.5	40.0	50.5	41.5
Central and Southern Asia (5 countries data coverage)	...	52.5	27.3	56.0	53.3	55.7
Southern Asia (5 countries data coverage)	...	62.7	33.5	56.0	53.3	55.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (9 countries data coverage)	...	23.8	42.5	32.5	36.2	35.1
Eastern Asia (2 countries data coverage)	...	45.0	36.0	42.5	41.7	40.1
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries data coverage)	...	31.5	28.6	24.1	36.2	32.5
Latin America and the Caribbean (4 countries data coverage)	...	45.0	41.4	31.3	42.7	39.8
Oceania (1 country data coverage)	...	...	...	18.5	17.7	16.9
Australia and New Zealand (1 country data coverage)	...	...	28.6	18.5	17.7	16.9
Europe and Northern America (27 countries data coverage)	...	18.1	14.0	10.5	10.9	6.7
Europe (27 countries data coverage)	1.1	12.9	8.1	10.5	10.9	6.7
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries data coverage)	16.7	9.5	36.0	6.1	75.0	57.9
Least developed countries (11 countries data coverage)	82.0	21.6	40.2	15.6	55.5	37.5
Small island developing States (3 countries data coverage)	...	...	...	28.7	30.5	37.5

<sup>1</sup>In 2021, proportions are only considered for countries, territories and areas reporting  $\geq 10$  bacteriologically confirmed bloodstream infections with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in one calendar year.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) GLASS.

**(b) Percentage of bloodstream infection due *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- *E. coli*) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested (median)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021<sup>1</sup></i>
World (74 countries data coverage)	35.8	32.4	69.2	36.6	47.4	39.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (11 countries data coverage)	70.2	49.5	65.3	39.7	62.2	77.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries data coverage)	37.0	46.6	54.8	54.7	58.7	50.0
Northern Africa (2 countries data coverage)	25.5	35.9	66.7	58.3	...	34.7
Western Asia (13 countries data coverage)	48.5	...	52.3	54.3	58.7	51.7
Central and Southern Asia (5 countries data coverage)	...	62.6	64.1	73.1	71.4	77.6
Southern Asia (5 countries data coverage)	...	76.2	65.3	39.9	71.4	77.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (9 countries data coverage)	38.0	32.4	34.9	37.3	...	37.4
Eastern Asia (2 countries data coverage)	15.3	26.0	38.6	29.0	29.2	28.6
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries data coverage)	39.2	40.6	58.8	46.1	45.1	44.0
Latin America and the Caribbean (5 countries data coverage)	...	20.0	17.1	23.4	26.3	27.8
Oceania (1 country data coverage)	...	...	...	13.3	...	12.5
Australia and New Zealand (1 country data coverage)	...	...	...	13.3	13.4	12.5
Europe and Northern America (27 countries data coverage)	35.3	19.6	37.9	12.5	11.5	11.3
Europe (27 countries data coverage)	11.6	14.2	18.4	12.5	...	11.3
Landlocked developing countries (8 countries data coverage)	73.4	18.3	20.3	58.4	66.7	80.2
Least developed countries (9 countries data coverage)	61.9	47.8	50.5	56.8	66.7	78.0
Small island developing States (4 countries data coverage)	...	...	63.0	28.7	40.0	40.2

<sup>1</sup>In 2021, proportions are only considered for countries, territories and areas reporting  $\geq 10$  bacteriologically confirmed bloodstream infections with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in one calendar year.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) GLASS.

## Goal 4

### Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

#### Target 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

#### Indicator 4.1.1

Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

#### (a) Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, primary

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics	Reading
World	49.0	61.2	46.5	59.6	45.2	58.7	44.2	58.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.6	33.7	13.3	31.9	12.1	31.0	11.1	30.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.8	...	28.8	...	30.8	...	32.3	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.2	49.8	43.0	46.0	38.9	44.1	35.6	42.6
Oceania	61.7	...	63.1	...	63.8	...	64.4	...
Europe and Northern America	71.7	95.2	74.6	96.1	76.1	96.5	77.3	96.9

Note: Data extracted on 24 February 2023.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

#### (b) Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, lower secondary

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics	Reading
World	47.3	62.3	49.1	63.0	50.1	63.3	50.8	63.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.7	56.4	27.3	59.7	29.6	61.3	31.4	62.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.2	59.0	48.1	56.8	47.6	55.7	47.1	54.8
Latin America and	27.1	46.8	32.0	49.7	34.5	51.1	36.4	52.2



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>
the Caribbean								
Oceania	89.1	88.5	82.4	84.7	79.1	82.7	76.4	81.2
Europe and Northern America	72.5	77.5	73.6	79.2	74.2	80.1	74.7	80.8

**Note:** Data extracted on 24 February 2023.

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

## Indicator 4.1.2

### Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

#### (a) Completion rate primary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	77.4	80.8	82.8	84.8	86.8	87.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.7	50.8	55.9	60.1	64.6	67.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	73.8	79.3	83.6	86.6	89.2	90.3
Northern Africa	71.0	77.9	82.3	85.3	88.4	89.9
Western Asia	77.2	80.9	84.9	87.9	90.0	90.8
Central and Southern Asia	67.5	74.0	79.6	83.8	87.3	88.8
Central Asia	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.7
Southern Asia	66.2	73.0	78.9	83.4	86.9	88.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.9	92.8	94.2	95.6	97.0	97.6
Eastern Asia	92.5	95.1	96.8	97.5	98.2	98.5
South-Eastern Asia	84.2	86.9	89.3	92.5	95.1	96.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.8	85.2	88.0	90.4	92.5	93.4
Oceania	84.2	83.8	84.0	84.3	84.9	85.7
Australia and New Zealand	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	58.2	59.5	61.8	64.3	66.2	67.7
Europe and Northern America	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7
Europe	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6
Northern America	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	47.3	50.3	54.0	57.9	63.1	66.5
Least developed countries	38.6	44.8	51.7	57.9	62.9	65.5
Small island developing States	66.9	69.1	70.3	72.1	73.3	74.3

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

#### (b) Completion rate primary education, girls and boys

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	82.5	83.1	85.3	84.4	87.7	85.9	89.1	86.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.0	55.8	61.6	58.7	67.0	62.1	70.3	64.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	81.9	85.2	85.7	87.5	88.8	89.5	90.2	90.5
Northern Africa	81.4	83.1	85.2	85.4	88.8	88.0	90.5	89.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
Western Asia	82.4	87.4	86.1	89.6	88.7	91.1	89.8	91.7
Central and Southern Asia	78.2	81.0	83.8	83.8	88.1	86.6	89.9	87.8
Central Asia	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6
Southern Asia	77.4	80.3	83.3	83.4	87.7	86.2	89.5	87.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	94.8	93.6	96.5	94.8	97.9	96.2	98.5	96.8
Eastern Asia	96.9	96.8	98.0	97.0	98.9	97.6	99.3	97.9
South-Eastern Asia	91.0	87.7	94.1	90.9	96.5	93.7	97.3	94.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	89.9	86.0	92.3	88.5	94.3	90.9	95.2	91.8
Oceania	85.4	82.7	86.4	82.4	87.6	82.3	88.8	82.9
Australia and New Zealand	99.4	99.1	99.5	99.2	99.6	99.3	99.7	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	64.5	59.4	68.4	60.5	72.1	60.9	74.2	61.6
Europe and Northern America	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7
Europe	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6
Northern America	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	53.3	54.6	58.7	57.1	65.2	61.0	69.4	63.7
Least developed countries	51.6	51.7	59.5	56.3	65.6	60.2	68.9	62.2
Small island developing States	73.1	67.8	75.7	68.7	77.9	69.0	79.4	69.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (c) Completion rate lower secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	60.4	65.7	70.6	73.8	76.3	77.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.0	34.7	38.3	41.5	44.6	46.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.1	58.0	64.2	68.7	71.4	73.1
Northern Africa	47.7	55.5	61.5	65.2	69.0	71.3
Western Asia	50.8	60.8	67.2	72.4	73.8	74.9
Central and Southern Asia	51.9	58.6	66.5	73.7	79.1	81.4
Central Asia	94.3	95.8	96.9	97.9	98.7	98.9
Southern Asia	50.4	57.1	65.4	72.9	78.5	80.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	66.1	73.2	80.6	84.9	87.7	89.5
Eastern Asia	69.0	76.1	85.1	89.2	91.2	92.5
South-Eastern Asia	59.9	66.2	71.7	77.9	82.4	84.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.8	70.0	74.2	78.3	82.6	84.4
Oceania	72.3	72.7	73.1	72.7	72.0	71.9
Australia and New Zealand	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.0	98.5	98.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28.8	32.0	33.7	34.6	35.5	37.1
Europe and Northern America	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.1
Europe	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.8	97.1	97.4
Northern America	96.5	97.5	98.4	98.8	98.9	99.1
Landlocked developing countries	35.7	39.4	42.2	43.4	45.2	47.2
Least developed countries	21.8	26.2	32.1	37.4	41.8	44.0
Small island developing States	53.2	57.2	59.4	60.1	61.1	61.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (d) Completion rate lower secondary education, girls and boys

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	70.0	71.1	74.0	73.5	77.1	75.6	78.7	76.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.1	40.4	39.9	43.1	43.5	45.6	46.0	47.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.1	65.2	69.0	68.5	72.5	70.3	74.8	71.4
Northern Africa	62.0	60.9	66.7	63.7	71.2	67.0	74.0	68.7
Western Asia	64.4	69.9	71.3	73.5	74.0	73.7	75.7	74.2
Central and Southern Asia	63.6	69.3	72.4	75.0	79.0	79.1	82.0	80.9
Central Asia	96.3	97.5	97.7	98.2	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.8
Southern Asia	62.2	68.2	71.5	74.2	78.4	78.5	81.5	80.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	82.5	78.9	88.2	81.9	91.4	84.5	93.2	86.2
Eastern Asia	86.6	83.7	92.5	86.2	95.0	88.0	96.3	89.2
South-Eastern Asia	74.4	69.0	81.4	74.6	86.0	78.9	88.6	81.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.8	70.7	81.7	75.0	85.6	79.7	87.4	81.6
Oceania	74.1	72.2	74.3	71.2	74.0	70.2	74.2	69.7
Australia and New Zealand	97.9	97.3	98.3	97.7	98.8	98.3	99.0	98.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.1	32.5	37.3	32.1	39.2	32.2	41.5	33.1
Europe and Northern America	97.5	96.7	97.9	97.2	98.2	97.4	98.4	97.7
Europe	96.9	96.0	97.1	96.4	97.5	96.7	97.8	97.0
Northern America	98.8	98.0	99.1	98.4	99.3	98.6	99.4	98.8
Landlocked developing countries	39.8	44.5	41.7	45.1	44.1	46.3	46.4	48.0
Least developed countries	29.9	34.3	36.3	38.4	42.2	41.4	44.9	43.1
Small island developing States	61.7	57.3	63.1	57.2	64.6	57.7	65.7	57.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (e) Completion rate upper secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	37.5	40.9	46.7	53.2	57.6	59.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	21.3	23.2	25.1	26.9	28.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.6	40.4	47.3	52.6	57.3	59.6
Northern Africa	34.7	41.1	47.8	52.8	57.3	60.0
Western Asia	34.6	39.7	46.8	52.4	57.2	59.1
Central and Southern Asia	25.0	29.4	36.8	45.4	52.5	55.8
Central Asia	70.7	78.6	83.3	90.4	94.2	94.9
Southern Asia	23.3	27.6	34.9	43.7	51.2	54.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.2	38.1	48.1	62.6	70.6	74.1
Eastern Asia	30.5	35.5	47.8	66.3	76.4	80.5
South-Eastern Asia	38.6	43.7	48.7	56.0	61.5	64.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	43.0	48.5	53.3	57.0	62.7	64.6
Oceania	59.8	61.1	61.6	61.4	62.0	60.9
Australia and New Zealand	81.0	83.5	85.0	85.8	87.7	88.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.4	19.1	19.5	20.5	21.1	21.5
Europe and Northern America	82.3	84.1	85.4	87.3	88.4	89.0
Europe	80.1	82.2	83.2	84.9	86.0	86.8
Northern America	87.2	88.2	89.8	91.5	92.1	92.6
Landlocked developing countries	23.6	26.6	29.9	31.1	30.7	31.0
Least developed countries	9.7	11.1	14.1	18.0	21.2	22.7
Small island developing States	34.7	38.9	42.2	42.0	42.2	43.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (f) Completion rate upper secondary education, girls and boys

(Percentage)

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
World	46.0	47.3	53.7	52.8	58.8	56.5	61.0	58.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.5	25.8	22.8	27.4	25.0	28.8	26.3	29.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.0	47.6	53.8	51.4	59.3	55.3	62.3	57.0
Northern Africa	48.7	47.0	54.8	50.8	60.1	54.6	63.5	56.7
Western Asia	45.2	48.3	52.8	52.0	58.5	56.0	61.0	57.3
Central and Southern Asia	32.7	40.6	42.3	48.3	50.6	54.3	54.7	56.9
Central Asia	81.6	85.0	88.8	91.9	93.1	95.2	94.0	95.8
Southern Asia	30.7	38.9	40.4	46.7	49.1	53.0	53.5	55.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.2	47.0	67.3	58.3	77.6	64.3	81.6	67.4
Eastern Asia	48.5	47.2	71.9	61.3	85.0	68.9	89.8	72.6
South-Eastern Asia	50.9	46.6	59.5	52.6	66.4	56.9	69.6	59.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.8	49.9	61.0	53.2	66.3	59.1	68.4	60.9
Oceania	63.3	60.0	63.0	59.9	63.9	60.2	62.8	59.0
Australia and New Zealand	88.1	82.1	88.4	83.3	90.6	84.9	91.4	85.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.8	20.2	19.8	21.1	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.5
Europe and Northern America	87.5	83.4	89.4	85.4	90.5	86.3	91.3	86.9
Europe	85.4	81.2	87.1	82.9	88.4	83.8	89.2	84.5
Northern America	91.8	87.9	93.4	89.7	94.0	90.3	94.5	90.8
Landlocked developing countries	27.7	32.0	29.4	32.9	29.5	32.0	30.0	31.9
Least developed countries	11.5	16.8	16.1	20.0	20.2	22.2	22.2	23.1
Small island developing States	44.0	40.4	44.2	39.8	45.4	39.2	46.5	39.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### Target 4.2

**By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education**

#### Indicator 4.2.1

**Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex**

**(a) Proportion of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning, both sexes<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

Regions	2023
World <sup>2</sup> (77 countries, 36 per cent population coverage)	66.4
Sub-Saharan Africa (28 countries, 67 per cent population coverage)	55.1
Western Asia (5 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	76.5
Central Asia (4 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	83.3
South-Eastern Asia (6 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	82.9
Landlocked developing countries (20 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	60.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>
Least developed countries (29 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	57.9
Small island developing States (18 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	76.7

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 36-59 months are presented in parentheses. Estimates for girls and boys are not directly comparable to the total, as they are based on a subset of countries with available data by sex.

<sup>2</sup>The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the global population, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2015-2023 period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

### **(b) Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning, by sex<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World <sup>2</sup> (76 countries, 34 per cent (girls) & 33 per cent (boys) population coverage)	66.2	62.4
Sub-Saharan Africa (28 countries, 67 per cent population coverage)	56.9	53.4
Western Asia (5 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	79.3	73.9
Central Asia (4 countries, 85 per cent (girls) & 86 per cent (boys) population coverage)	85.9	81.0
Landlocked developing countries (20 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	62.7	58.8
Least developed countries (29 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	59.9	55.9
Small island developing States (18 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	79.3	74.4

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 36-59 months are presented in parentheses (The percentage of the population coverage is the same for boys and girls where it is not specified in the table.). Estimates for girls and boys are not directly comparable to the total, as they are based on a subset of countries with available data by sex.

<sup>2</sup>The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the global population, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2015-2023 period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

## **Indicator 4.2.2**

### **Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex**

#### **(a) Adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	68.2	69.0	72.2	72.3	71.5	72.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.1	37.0	43.4	48.3	47.4	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.4	40.7	44.5	48.6	44.7	46.4
Northern Africa	30.6	41.1	45.6	48.2	44.9	46.5
Western Asia	39.6	40.3	43.5	49.0	44.4	46.3
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	78.2	79.7	83.4
Central Asia	44.6	45.9	48.1	61.6	63.0	63.1
Southern Asia	...	...	...	78.9	80.5	84.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	71.7	73.2	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	68.7	71.5	84.9	84.0	83.5	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.4	87.1	90.7	93.0	90.6	89.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	56.0	58.1	80.0	77.8	79.3	78.6
Australia and New Zealand	57.1	57.1	89.3	84.6	87.0	85.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	67.4	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	90.3	90.6
Europe	91.0	91.9	93.8	93.3	93.3	93.8
Northern America	95.0	92.0	91.5	91.5	84.9	84.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	37.8	41.0	47.3	47.9	47.8
Least developed countries	...	34.9	39.1	44.0	44.6	...
Small island developing States	73.3	75.0	78.6	78.4	71.7	73.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (b) Adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	68.8	69.2	71.8	72.6	72.0	72.5	72.3	72.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.1	36.9	43.1	43.8	48.3	48.2	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.7	41.6	43.9	45.0	48.4	48.8	46.4	46.4
Northern Africa	39.6	42.5	44.9	46.3	48.0	48.4	46.7	46.2
Western Asia	39.7	40.8	43.0	43.9	48.8	49.2	46.1	46.5
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	77.1	79.2	83.0	83.7
Central Asia	46.5	45.4	49.6	46.7	61.4	61.8	63.1	63.2
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	77.8	79.9	83.9	84.6
South-Eastern Asia	72.9	70.2	85.9	84.0	84.8	83.2	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.3	86.9	91.2	90.2	93.9	92.1	90.0	89.5
Oceania	58.2	58.1	80.1	80.0	77.9	77.7	78.7	78.6
Australia and New Zealand	57.0	57.2	89.1	89.4	84.5	84.7	85.4	85.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	67.6	67.2	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	92.0	91.9	92.5	93.4	92.0	93.3	90.2	90.9
Europe	91.9	91.9	93.5	94.1	93.0	93.6	93.6	93.9
Northern America	92.1	91.9	90.7	92.3	90.2	92.7	84.2	85.5
Landlocked developing countries	38.2	37.3	40.9	41.1	46.7	47.8	47.3	48.3
Least developed countries	35.2	34.5	39.1	39.1	43.9	44.1	...	...
Small island developing States	75.5	74.6	79.2	78.0	78.7	78.2	73.8	73.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**Target 4.5**

**By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations**

**Indicator 4.5.1**

**Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**

**Adjusted gender parity index for the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in pre-primary education**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	1.17	1.31	1.31	1.11
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.28	1.10	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.94	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.91	...	0.97	0.86	...	0.89	...
Northern Africa	0.97	...	0.99	...	...	0.82	...
Western Asia	...	...	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.03
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.34	1.56	1.56	1.17
Central Asia	0.99	...	0.92	...	0.95	0.94	1.60
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.35	1.57	1.57	1.17
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	0.99	1.01	1.01	0.97	0.97
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.34	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.35
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	0.97	0.96	...	...
Northern America	...	...	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02
Landlocked developing countries	1.50	1.20	1.37	1.37	1.26	1.26	1.40
Least developed countries	...	1.12	0.92	0.91	0.94	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	1.61	1.48	1.53	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**Adjusted gender parity index for the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in primary education**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.03
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.09	1.07	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.96	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1.07	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02	0.98
Northern Africa	...	...	1.04	0.97	1.00	0.99	...
Western Asia	...	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.01
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98
Central Asia	1.07	1.00	...	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02
Southern Asia	...	...	1.03	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05
Europe and Northern America	...	...	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00
Northern America	...	...	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03
Landlocked developing countries	1.15	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	1.08	1.07	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.01	...
Small island developing States	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### Adjusted gender parity index for the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in lower secondary education

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.02	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.09	1.08	1.06	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98
Northern Africa	...	...	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.97
Western Asia	...	...	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.97
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	1.02	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.96
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	1.02	1.03	0.98	0.98
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	0.99	...	...
Northern America	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	1.15	1.13	1.18	1.17	1.15	...	...
Small island developing States	1.02	0.97	...	1.27	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### Adjusted gender parity index for the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in secondary education

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.03
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.12	1.12	1.06	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.99
Northern Africa	...	...	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.98
Western Asia	...	...	...	1.02	1.02	1.02	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.03
Central Asia	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.05
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.02
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	0.98	1.02	1.02	0.99	0.98
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.97	0.95	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00
Northern America	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Landlocked developing countries	...	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.18
Least developed countries	...	1.20	1.18	1.15	...	...	...
Small island developing States	1.01	0.96	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.04

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).



## Adjusted gender parity index for the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in upper secondary education

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.05	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.16	1.16	1.08	1.07	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01
Northern Africa	...	1.04	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.00
Western Asia	...	...	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.09	1.13	1.13	...	1.11
Southern Asia	...	...	1.06	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.10
South-Eastern Asia	...	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	0.99	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.98
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	1.01	...	...
Northern America	...	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	1.23	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	1.28	1.19	1.11	1.13	...	...	...
Small island developing States	0.98	1.00	1.01	1.00	0.98	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

## Adjusted gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.01	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.94	0.95	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00
Northern Africa	0.87	0.93	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.01
Western Asia	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.99
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.99
Central Asia	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.00
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.99
South-Eastern Asia	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.01
Oceania	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australia and New Zealand	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	1.01	1.01	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99
Europe	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00
Northern America	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.98
Landlocked developing countries	...	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Least developed countries	...	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	...
Small island developing States	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**Target 4.a**

**Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

**Indicator 4.a.1**

**Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service**

**(a) Proportion of schools with access to electricity, by education level**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	67.7	79.0	88.7	76.7	86.9	90.4	77.4	87.2	90.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.1	47.6	57.0	33.8	47.5	52.7	32.1	43.7	52.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92.4	90.2	95.5	92.7	88.7	95.3	92.7	88.3	95.0
Northern Africa	88.4	81.2	92.4	89.1	78.4	91.5	88.9	77.1	90.7
Western Asia	95.8	98.2	97.4	96.3	98.2	97.6	96.4	98.2	97.5
Central and Southern Asia	53.9	67.4	88.1	...	...	94.3	82.6	91.0	95.3
Central Asia	...	...	...	100.0	99.8	99.8	...	99.8	99.7
Southern Asia	53.0	66.0	87.6	77.0	87.2	94.1	82.4	90.6	95.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.3	94.9	...	90.9	96.7	97.2	90.6	96.4	97.1
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.7	98.6	98.3	97.4	98.5	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	81.7	92.6	96.5	86.6	95.4	96.5	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.5	91.8	91.6	89.3	...	91.7	89.0	...	91.3
Oceania	88.9	98.6	99.3	90.9	97.9	99.4	92.2	98.4	99.5
Australia and New Zealand	97.7	99.6	99.8	98.2	99.5	99.8	98.5	99.7	99.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	92.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.6	99.7	...	99.6
Europe	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.5	100.0	99.4
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	39.0	...	78.5	43.9	74.8	81.6	36.9	67.2	84.4
Least developed countries	34.9	52.4	60.1	40.0	55.7	62.0	38.0	51.6	60.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.5	83.5	87.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

## (b) Proportion of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, by education level

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	...	51.2	61.6	41.3	53.2	66.8	44.0	56.1	69.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.5	79.5	80.6	69.9	88.6	85.3	70.2	88.8	86.2
Northern Africa	48.6	...	70.5	59.3	85.7	75.2	59.1	...	75.8
Western Asia	76.6	87.6	86.8	80.3	91.4	91.5	80.9	92.3	92.2
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	44.7	18.4	28.9	57.8	26.1	37.2	64.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	76.5	70.5	77.9	...	77.3	85.3
Southern Asia	...	...	43.6	17.2	27.2	57.1	25.7	35.5	63.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	73.4	77.0	86.0	78.3	73.8	86.4	77.9	74.0	86.8
Eastern Asia	85.0	94.2	93.3	95.4	95.4	94.4	95.5	95.5	95.3
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	81.9	...	59.5	81.8	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	39.3	61.3	67.2	41.9	...	69.8	43.4	...	70.2
Oceania	59.3	87.9	95.2	62.2	86.9	95.4	68.9	89.7	96.8
Australia and New Zealand	91.5	96.2	97.9	92.0	96.5	98.1	93.6	97.4	98.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	94.6	97.4	98.3	95.9	99.0	99.3	...	...	...
Europe	92.3	96.0	97.6	...	...	99.1	...	...	98.6
Northern America	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	23.1	39.0	54.0	...	36.8	59.6
Least developed countries	...	...	...	23.6	29.6	32.4	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Small island developing States	...	...	...	45.8	...	...	53.9	60.7	65.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (c) Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, by education level

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	43.2	62.5	75.5	47.5	64.4	77.6	48.7	66.9	80.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	41.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.6	93.8	93.5	80.8	93.4	92.7	81.1	93.6	93.3
Northern Africa	74.2	...	93.1	75.6	90.3	89.0	75.9	90.6	90.7
Western Asia	86.3	95.3	93.8	85.9	96.2	94.9	86.1	96.3	94.8
Central and Southern Asia	19.2	42.7	70.2	27.6	49.9	78.5	33.0	58.1	86.4
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.8	95.6	97.0	...	96.0	97.5
Southern Asia	17.8	40.5	69.0	26.2	47.9	77.8	32.3	56.4	85.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.2	77.4	82.1	69.0	75.9	80.1	67.9	75.7	79.8
Eastern Asia	87.7	95.3	93.0	95.4	95.9	93.6	92.8	94.8	91.6
South-Eastern Asia	45.5	...	75.8	...	62.7	72.4	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.4	72.7	74.9	54.0	...	72.9	55.2	...	72.6
Oceania	71.5	91.3	97.5	80.3	92.5	98.5	74.3	93.7	98.3
Australia and New Zealand	94.3	97.7	99.2	96.2	98.3	99.6	94.8	98.7	99.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	98.1	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.9	99.9	...	...	...
Europe	...	98.9	99.4	...	...	99.8	...	...	99.3
Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	35.0	58.0	68.0	...	52.1	71.6
Least developed countries	...	...	47.3	28.6	45.0	48.6	...	...	...

Regions	2015			2020			2022		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.9	65.2	75.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

#### (d) Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water, by education level

(Percentage)

Regions	2015			2020			2022		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	74.8	84.5	84.4	76.4	85.8	86.0	76.8	85.9	86.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	53.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	91.1	93.9	96.0	92.0	94.1	96.3	91.9	94.5	96.3
Northern Africa	87.4	89.7	95.7	89.0	90.0	...	88.9	90.5	...
Western Asia	94.3	97.7	96.2	94.9	97.9	96.5	94.9	98.0	96.4
Central and Southern Asia	78.4	89.4	91.2	82.9	93.5	94.2	86.0	96.7	96.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	84.7	84.6	...	...	86.1	97.2
Southern Asia	78.1	89.2	90.9	82.8	93.8	94.0	85.9	97.1	96.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77.0	74.6	75.8	77.6	77.3	77.6	77.2	77.6	77.9
Eastern Asia	96.3	96.1	95.0	96.8	96.4	95.4	96.4	96.3	95.4
South-Eastern Asia	63.1	58.4	64.8	...	64.7	67.5	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	72.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	92.6	98.1	98.8	95.1	98.7	99.4	95.1	98.5	99.6
Australia and New Zealand	98.4	99.4	99.4	99.0	99.6	99.7	98.9	99.6	99.8
Europe and Northern America	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.2	99.3	...	...
Europe	99.2	99.3	99.1	98.7	99.6	98.8	98.9	99.5	98.4
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	58.9	78.0	84.5	52.2	69.8	85.9
Least developed countries	...	66.4	63.1	55.1	65.8	61.2	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

#### (e) Proportion of schools with single-sex basic sanitation facilities, by education level

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	79.9	90.7	90.7	77.9	89.9	90.1	78.9	91.1	91.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92.5	92.3	98.0	94.0	90.1	93.9	93.8	89.8	93.5
Northern Africa	89.8	87.4	98.3	92.5	83.0	87.0	92.2	82.0	85.7
Western Asia	94.9	96.6	97.9	95.4	96.6	98.1	95.4	96.7	97.9
Central and Southern Asia	82.7	93.6	94.0	78.6	92.5	93.5	83.4	96.4	97.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	80.4	80.2	...	...	82.4	94.0
Southern Asia	82.4	93.6	93.9	78.5	93.0	93.4	83.3	97.0	97.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	75.6	84.2	...	74.4	82.7	79.4	74.1	82.8	79.6
Eastern Asia	96.3	97.8	97.3	96.9	97.7	97.1	96.6	97.6	97.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	93.7	97.7	99.9	94.6	98.8	99.8	95.4	98.9	99.8
Australia and New Zealand	98.6	99.2	100.0	98.8	99.7	99.9	99.0	99.7	99.9
Europe and Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Europe	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.7	100.0	...	99.7	99.6	99.8
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	61.3	78.9	85.5	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	...	51.6	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (f) Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities, by education level

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	...	...	...	76.2	80.9	80.4	76.9	81.5	81.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	96.6	99.5	99.4	96.8	96.7	94.8	97.4	96.5	94.4

Regions	2015			2020			2022		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
Northern Africa	94.3	...	99.6	94.8	93.7	87.7	95.9	93.2	86.5
Western Asia	98.6	99.8	99.3	98.7	99.5	99.2	98.8	99.4	99.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	82.1	81.8	82.2	84.5	84.3	84.3
Central Asia	...	...	...	93.5	93.2	98.3	...	94.8	97.7
Southern Asia	...	...	...	81.8	81.3	81.6	84.3	83.9	83.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	82.8	82.7	84.4	82.8	83.0	84.6
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	96.6	96.8	96.1	96.8	97.0	96.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	73.4	77.7	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	71.2	...	76.6	71.3	...	...
Oceania	94.3	98.5	99.6	94.1	98.2	99.5	95.5	98.0	99.6
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.5	99.8	98.7	99.5	99.8	99.1	99.5	99.8
Europe and Northern America	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	...	99.8
Europe	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	44.6	60.2	61.8	41.3	57.3	67.7
Least developed countries	...	43.4	35.7	50.8	43.1	35.8	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.8	82.5	85.2

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### Target 4.b

**By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries**

#### Indicator 4.b.1

**Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study**

#### **Volume of official development assistance (gross disbursements) for scholarships**

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	461.00	1,285.85	1,391.41	1,537.47	1,674.67
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.14	121.96	139.35	233.97	208.79
Northern Africa	9.22	28.00	70.71	93.55	96.65
Western Asia	29.26	51.99	76.85	119.59	134.53
Central Asia	3.16	11.94	13.23	30.69	41.34
Southern Asia	19.17	87.75	89.58	112.65	181.89
Eastern Asia	14.85	246.53	31.25	49.29	42.37
South-Eastern Asia	124.31	205.86	197.38	175.23	120.72
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.58	80.16	69.81	69.23	77.92
Oceania	42.66	52.61	66.27	47.15	26.02
Europe	6.22	18.19	60.39	110.07	126.75
Landlocked developing countries	31.83	135.00	129.99	202.81	214.95
Least developed countries	68.95	210.01	212.91	242.12	235.65
Small island developing States	53.48	93.36	100.80	78.10	52.93
Residual/Unallocated ODA	152.44	380.86	576.59	496.05	617.70

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

### Target 4.c

**By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States**

#### Indicator 4.c.1

**Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level**

#### (a) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in pre-primary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	...	83.6	82.5	85.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.6	49.1	54.0	55.9	61.0	61.9	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	90.4	...	85.7	83.0	81.7	84.9
Northern Africa	...	97.1	...	89.0	85.3	82.7	89.6
Western Asia	80.8	...	...	83.4	81.4	80.9	81.5
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	82.4	82.4	90.8
Central Asia	...	94.9	97.0	91.2	88.4	89.8	88.0
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	82.0	82.0	91.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	87.5	88.3	82.1	82.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	81.7	77.2	77.1	76.8	74.6
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	94.0	87.8	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	...	81.0	82.5	75.3	75.1	76.9	76.1
Least developed countries	...	...	64.1	65.1	65.7	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	65.3	73.1	...	...

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).



**(b) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in primary education, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	85.9	86.4	86.6	85.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	75.6	75.3	71.9	69.7	69.0	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	92.3	86.4	84.9	85.9	85.9
Northern Africa	...	97.4	...	88.3	88.3	91.8	96.2
Western Asia	91.5	...	89.1	85.0	82.3	81.1	78.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	72.4	77.6	85.9	85.3
Central Asia	...	94.2	96.9	99.5	97.2	96.1	94.9
Southern Asia	...	...	...	71.2	76.7	85.4	84.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.8	98.2	93.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	80.7	78.8	80.1	80.6	80.2
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	96.0	94.2	91.4	88.2
Europe	...	...	97.4	93.7	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	99.1	98.5	97.9	95.4
Landlocked developing countries	82.0	85.4	85.0	81.9	73.8	74.2	...
Least developed countries	78.5	78.5	78.1	75.4	72.7	73.5	...
Small island developing States	84.4	85.4	84.5	87.9	89.5	90.1	89.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**(c) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in lower secondary education, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	86.0	85.5	83.4	84.3	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.9	65.4	56.6	57.7	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	85.2	87.8	86.1	87.1	88.1
Northern Africa	...	...	83.8	89.9	88.6	90.5	94.6
Western Asia	...	...	86.1	86.4	84.4	84.6	83.7
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	84.4	82.9	78.4	84.5	84.3
Central Asia	...	...	...	93.6	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	82.6	81.1	76.7	83.9	84.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	97.9	97.1	97.5	93.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	78.2	...	...	78.7	78.6	79.8	78.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	83.4	...	...
Northern America	...	...	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.9	94.1
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	80.6	...	...	...
Least developed countries	65.3	67.3	62.4	63.0	64.1	...	...
Small island developing States	75.1	76.8	10.2	84.4	88.5	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**(d) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in upper secondary education, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	85.0	84.5	86.8	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.8	55.4	70.1	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	82.7	85.8	84.9	86.3	87.9
Northern Africa	...	78.8	87.5	84.2	88.7	95.2
Western Asia	...	...	84.7	85.3	84.8	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	76.4	86.1	93.5	93.9
Central Asia	...	...	99.2	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	74.8	84.7	92.7	93.5
South-Eastern Asia	...	96.3	93.1	91.8	97.5	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	83.5	74.0	74.6	73.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	88.1	...	...
Northern America	...	98.4	98.0	97.4	97.1	91.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	84.8	...	...	...
Least developed countries	51.5	59.6	68.1	...	...	...
Small island developing States	92.4	74.9	87.9	86.5	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### (e) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	85.3	83.9	85.4	84.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.2	61.6	56.1	62.9	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	84.0	86.9	85.6	86.7	88.0
Northern Africa	...	...	81.4	88.8	86.6	89.7	94.9
Western Asia	...	...	...	85.6	84.8	84.7	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	79.8	81.8	88.6	88.7
Central Asia	90.6	95.6	95.1	95.2	96.0	94.6	90.5
Southern Asia	...	...	...	78.0	80.4	88.0	88.5
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	97.4	95.7	95.5	95.1	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	79.2	81.0	76.3	77.2	76.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	92.9	91.3	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	89.2	88.0	85.5	85.0	82.7
Northern America	...	...	98.8	98.5	98.2	98.0	92.9
Landlocked developing countries	84.9	84.4	82.4	82.0	81.9	80.7	78.7
Least developed countries	...	61.4	61.1	65.3	...	...	...
Small island developing States	86.4	82.6	85.0	87.0	86.9	88.3	85.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

## Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

#### Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

#### Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality

(Percentage)

Regions	2022			
	<i>Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life</i>	<i>Area 2: violence against women</i>	<i>Area 3: employment and economic benefits</i>	<i>Area 4: marriage and family</i>
World	70.2	78.8	76.2	80.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.5	71.1	70.5	74.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	59.1	70.6	61.4	65.4
Central and Southern Asia	68.7	73.6	50.0	77.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.8	72.8	71.1	81.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	68.4	79.6	75.2	86.2
Australia and New Zealand	75.0	94.4	100.0	90.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.4	88.9	43.3	75.8
Europe and Northern America	80.0	86.0	92.8	84.2
Landlocked developing countries	76.8	74.1	72.8	79.3
Least developed countries	64.0	68.8	58.8	68.2
Small island developing States	53.0	77.8	66.0	79.4

**Note:** (1) Data are derived from an assessment of the country's legal frameworks completed by National Statistical Offices and/or National Women's Machinery, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire. (2) The score for each area of law (a number between 0 and 100) represents the percentage of achievement on average for the countries in the sample (unweighted average), per area of law. (3) 120 countries were included in the sample in 2022.

**Source:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), World Bank Group, OECD Development Centre.

**Target 5.2**

**Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**

**Indicator 5.2.1**

**Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age**

**Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
World (157 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	12.5 (10.3-15.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries, 94.3 per cent population coverage)	20.4 (16.9-24.0)
Northern Africa (4 countries, 78.7 per cent population coverage)	14.7 (10.6-20.4)
Western Asia (8 countries, 51.4 per cent of population coverage)	13.4 (9.6-18.5)
Central Asia (3 countries, 46.4 per cent population coverage)	8.5 (5.7-12.6)
Southern Asia (9 countries, 100 per cent of population coverage)	18.8 (13.0-26.5)
Eastern Asia (4 countries, 98.4 per cent population coverage)	7.4 (3.3-16.3)
South-Eastern Asia (9 countries 95.2 per cent of population coverage)	8.9 (5.7-14.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean (26 countries, 99.2 per cent population coverage)	8.3 (6.5-10.5)
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	3.2 (2.0-5.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries, 95.8 per cent population coverage)	28.6 (19.3-40.3)
Europe (38 countries, 95 per cent of population coverage)	5.3 (4.1-6.9)
Northern America (2 countries, 99.9 per cent of population coverage)	5.7 (3.6-8.7)
Landlocked developing countries (30 countries, 91.2 per cent population coverage)	19.2 (16.0-22.8)
Least developed countries (39 countries, 92.4 per cent population coverage)	22.0 (18.5-25.8)
Small island developing States (24 countries, 87.3 per cent population coverage)	12.0 (9.8-14.7)

**Note:** Based on data from surveys conducted in 157 countries and 2 areas collected between 2000-2018.

**Source:** Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and global and regional prevalence estimates for non-partner sexual violence against women. Geneva: World Health Organization (on behalf of the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Women Estimation and Data (World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), 2021.

**Target 5.3**

**Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

**Indicator 5.3.1**

**Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18**

**(a) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2023</i>
World (110 countries, 81 per cent population coverage)	8.1	7.1	6.6	5.3	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	13.6	12.5	13.0	11.2	9.4

<i>Regions</i>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2023</b>
Northern Africa and Western Asia (12 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7
Northern Africa (4 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.2
Western Asia (8 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.1
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	20.2	16.7	13.0	8.4	5.6
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	21.0	17.4	13.6	8.7	5.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (12 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Eastern Asia (3 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
South-Eastern Asia (9 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	6.1	8.0	9.4	8.5	7.1
Landlocked developing countries (26 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	13.4	12.2	12.1	10.2	8.9
Least developed countries (40 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	19.2	16.5	15.4	12.5	10.2
Small island developing States (21 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	6.2	6.4	7.6	6.2	5.3

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.

**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2015-2023 period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

## **(b) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2023</b>
World (113 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	24.1	23.1	21.7	20.9	18.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	38.6	37.6	37.5	35.7	31.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia (12 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	20.4	17.4	17.1	17.8	16.6
Northern Africa (4 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	16.6	13.6	13.9	13.4	12.5
Western Asia (8 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	24.8	21.7	20.5	22.1	20.5
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	48.1	44.6	37.5	30.7	25.0
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	14.1	10.0	6.8	6.5	6.1
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	49.5	46.1	38.8	31.6	25.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (12 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	9.5	8.3	7.7	8.5	7.5
Eastern Asia (3 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.8
South-Eastern Asia (9 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	21.9	19.8	17.4	16.6	14.9
Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	22.1	23.4	23.4	22.6	21.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	25.1	27.7	26.4	25.9	24.8
Landlocked developing countries (26 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	41.6	39.7	38.0	35.3	32.7
Least developed countries (40 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	48.3	46.7	43.8	40.0	36.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2023</i>
Small island developing States (21 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	24.3	25.8	24.6	22.5	22.2

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.

**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2015-2023 period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

## Indicator 5.3.2

### Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age

#### Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who have undergone female genital mutilation<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	33.5	32.7	29.9	26.3	21.7
Northern Africa (2 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	93.1	91.3	88.7	82.9	73.6
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	53.8	53.5	47.1	41.2	34.0

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of girls aged 15-19 are presented in parentheses.

**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2004-2022 period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

## Target 5.5

### Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

#### Indicator 5.5.1

#### Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

##### (a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (single and lower chambers)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	22.3	24.9	26.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	22.6	24.3	27.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	7.5	10.9	17.2	17.4	18.2
Northern Africa	5.4	10.9	13.2	24.6	20.1	20.0
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	9.3	12.8	15.6	17.1
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	9.3	18.5	18.4	18.9	18.4
Central Asia	7.0	11.6	20.0	21.8	25.4	26.2
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.6	17.3	16.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	19.5	21.2	23.0
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4	21.6	22.9
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	17.8	20.4	23.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	27.4	32.1	35.8
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	13.2	16.6	19.4
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.2	28.8	35.1	41.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4	6.2	7.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	31.0	32.6
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.3	26.7	31.4	32.9
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	21.8	25.9	29.7
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	24.9	27.3	30.1
Least developed countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	21.7	23.1	26.8
Small island developing States	14.0	18.0	20.5	23.3	25.6	27.3

**Note:** The data concern single and lower chambers and are as at 1 January for 2020 and 2024, as at 1 February for 2015, as at 31 January for 2005 and 2010, and as at 25 January for 2000.

**Source:** Women in National Parliament database, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

## **(b) Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	33.9	33.9	34.3	35.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.9	29.5	25.2	25.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.9	17.9	19.8	19.6
Central and Southern Asia	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.3	27.4	27.8	30.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.6	25.3	25.7	27.2
Australia and New Zealand	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.9
Europe and Northern America	34.9	35.1	36.3	36.5
Landlocked developing countries	32.4	32.4	28.3	28.4
Least developed countries	30.7	29.9	26.9	27.0
Small island developing States	29.8	30.1	31.0	33.2

**Note:** The data refer to 1st of January of the year shown. The averages are based on data for 141 countries compiled by UN Women and UN Regional Commissions as at 24 April 2023.

**Source:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

## **Indicator 5.5.2**

### **Proportion of women in managerial positions**

#### **Proportion of managerial positions held by women**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	24.8	26.6	27.2	27.2	28.0	27.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.7	27.9	31.7	33.7	39.3	38.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.5	10.1	12.8	11.4	14.7	17.6
Northern Africa	9.6	10.3	13.2	8.1	9.5	12.6
Western Asia	9.3	9.9	12.5	15.5	18.4	19.8
Central and Southern Asia	12.4	13.3	13.6	15.0	16.7	16.2
Central Asia	27.3	30.3	31.9	32.6	36.4	34.1
Southern Asia	11.8	12.5	13.0	14.5	16.2	15.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.5	24.8	27.0	28.8	29.1	27.7
Eastern Asia	13.8	15.8	17.2	19.1	21.1	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	41.8	42.1	42.6	40.7	39.8	38.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.2	32.3	33.8	35.5	35.8	36.3
Oceania	32.3	33.9	34.9	37.8	39.8	39.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Australia and New Zealand	33.0	34.7	35.6	38.5	40.5	39.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.1	20.6	24.0	26.5	28.6	27.2
Europe and Northern America	33.3	35.8	37.2	37.0	38.7	38.6
Europe	31.2	34.7	36.0	35.7	37.7	37.2
Northern America	35.6	37.3	38.7	38.4	39.8	40.2
Landlocked developing countries	29.2	31.4	32.7	35.3	39.1	37.3
Least developed countries	24.2	18.9	20.3	24.3	31.2	29.6
Small island developing States	30.3	34.1	35.5	35.9	37.9	37.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

## Target 5.6

**Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

### Indicator 5.6.1

**Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care**

**Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in-union) who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights (including deciding on their own health care, deciding on the use of contraceptive; and can say no to sex)<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Decision-making on sexual and reproductive health and right</i>	<i>Decision-making on women's own health care</i>	<i>Decision-making on use of contraceptive</i>	<i>Say no to sex</i>
World <sup>2</sup> (69 countries, 46 per cent population coverage)	56	75	89	76
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	38	62	84	62
Northern Africa and Western Asia <sup>2</sup> (4 countries, 3 per cent population coverage)	65	94	91	73
Western Asia <sup>2</sup> (4 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	65	94	91	73
Central and Southern Asia (9 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	62	78	91	80
Central Asia (4 countries, 78 per cent population coverage)	62	82	88	77
Southern Asia (5 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	62	78	91	81
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia <sup>2</sup> (5 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	77	92	93	88
Eastern Asia <sup>2</sup> (1 country, 0.2 per cent population coverage)	63	85	84	80
South-Eastern Asia <sup>2</sup> (4 countries, 25 per cent population coverage)	78	92	93	88
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>2</sup> (7 countries, 12 per cent population coverage)	72	86	91	90



<i>Regions</i>	2024			
	<i>Decision-making on sexual and reproductive health and right</i>	<i>Decision-making on women's own health care</i>	<i>Decision-making on use of contraceptive</i>	<i>Say no to sex</i>
Oceania <sup>2</sup> (2 country, 30 per cent population coverage)	57	86	84	76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (2 country, 85 per cent population coverage)	57	86	84	76
Europe and Northern America <sup>2</sup> (5 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	82	97	95	87
Europe <sup>2</sup> (5 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	82	97	95	87
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	43	69	88	62
Least developed countries (32 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	47	68	88	69
Small island developing States (9 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	61	83	89	80

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries used to calculate the regional values and the population coverages are presented in parentheses.

<sup>2</sup>The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the population in the region, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2024, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

## Indicator 5.6.2

Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

**(a) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, total**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2022
World	76
Sub-Saharan Africa	71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72
Northern Africa	57
Western Asia	73
Central and Southern Asia	75
Central Asia	81
Southern Asia	71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	76
Eastern Asia	84
South-Eastern Asia	74
Latin America and the Caribbean	75
Australia and New Zealand	95
Europe and Northern America	87
Europe	87
Landlocked developing countries	75
Least developed countries	71
Small island developing States	60

**Note:** (1) Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. (2) The indicator measures the legal and regulatory environment across four thematic sections, defined as the key parameters of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

**Source:** UNFPA Global Database, 2022, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**(b) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, by thematic areas (sections)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Section 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Section 2: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Section 3: Sexuality Education</i>	<i>Section 4: HIV and HPV</i>
World	74	76	65	81
Sub-Saharan Africa	71	71	55	79
Northern Africa and Western Asia	73	83	35	75
Northern Africa	77	49	0	67
Western Asia	73	91	44	77
Central and Southern Asia	77	79	51	75
Central Asia	80	89	70	81
Southern Asia	75	74	42	72
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64	78	82	87
Eastern Asia	74	100	81	83
South-Eastern Asia	61	68	83	88
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	73	71	80
Australia and New Zealand	84	92	100	100
Europe and Northern America	86	83	87	89
Europe	86	84	90	90
Landlocked developing countries	77	75	60	81
Least developed countries	71	70	56	78
Small island developing States	58	49	65	66

**Note:** (1) Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

(2) Each of the four thematic areas (sections) is represented by individual components, reflecting topics that are: (i) critical from a substantive perspective, (ii) span a broad spectrum of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, and (iii) the subject of national legal and regulatory frameworks.

**Source:** UNFPA Global Database, 2022, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**(c) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to *maternity care*, by component**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Component 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Component 2: Life Saving Commodities</i>	<i>Component 3: Abortion</i>	<i>Component 4: Post-Abortion Care</i>
World	85	90	43	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	81	97	31	76

<i>Regions</i>	2022			
	<i>Component 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Component 2: Life Saving Commodities</i>	<i>Component 3: Abortion</i>	<i>Component 4: Post-Abortion Care</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	86	86	25	88
Northern Africa	80	87	25	80
Western Asia	88	86	25	90
Central and Southern Asia	87	89	39	87
Central Asia	94	90	56	81
Southern Asia	83	89	30	89
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77	83	40	63
Eastern Asia	88	81	73	67
South-Eastern Asia	72	84	25	61
Latin America and the Caribbean	86	86	31	75
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	56	100
Europe and Northern America	93	88	74	82
Europe	96	88	73	85
Landlocked developing countries	83	96	39	88
Least developed countries	79	96	29	79
Small island developing States	63	85	38	54

**Note:** Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

**Source:** UNFPA Global Database, 2022, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**(d) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to *contraceptive services*, by component**  
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2022		
	<i>Component 5: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Component 6: Contraceptive Consent</i>	<i>Component 7: Emergency Contraception</i>
World	78	82	70
Sub-Saharan Africa	71	73	69
Northern Africa and Western Asia	84	84	80
Northern Africa	68	25	63
Western Asia	89	100	85
Central and Southern Asia	78	85	73
Central Asia	85	100	81
Southern Asia	76	78	69
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77	85	71
Eastern Asia	100	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	67	78	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	82	60

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Component 5: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Component 6: Contraceptive Consent</i>	<i>Component 7: Emergency Contraception</i>
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	75
Europe and Northern America	83	91	75
Europe	85	91	77
Landlocked developing countries	76	79	70
Least developed countries	72	70	68
Small island developing States	48	63	34

**Note:** Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

**Source:** UNFPA Global Database, 2022, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**(e) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to *sexuality education*, by component**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Component 8: Sexuality Education Curriculum Laws</i>	<i>Component 9: Sexuality Education Curriculum Topics</i>
World	66	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50	30
Northern Africa	40	0
Western Asia	54	38
Central and Southern Asia	54	48
Central Asia	75	66
Southern Asia	44	40
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85	83
Eastern Asia	100	63
South-Eastern Asia	78	88
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	77
Australia and New Zealand	100	100
Europe and Northern America	88	87
Europe	91	90
Landlocked developing countries	57	67
Least developed countries	53	59
Small island developing States	58	72

**Note:** Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

**Source:** UNFPA Global Database, 2022, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**(f) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to *HIV and HPV care, information and education*, by component**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Component 10: HIV Counselling and Test Services</i>	<i>Component 11: HIV Treatment and Care Services</i>	<i>Component 12: HIV Confidentiality</i>	<i>Component 13: HPV Vaccine</i>
World	87	91	93	54
Sub-Saharan Africa	87	93	91	45
Northern Africa and Western Asia	91	93	97	21
Northern Africa	80	80	95	25
Western Asia	95	97	97	20
Central and Southern Asia	80	86	95	38
Central Asia	80	100	95	50
Southern Asia	80	80	95	33
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90	92	92	69
Eastern Asia	100	100	100	25
South-Eastern Asia	87	89	89	89
Latin America and the Caribbean	84	86	94	57
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	100	100
Europe and Northern America	90	94	94	79
Europe	90	93	95	82
Landlocked developing countries	82	90	93	57
Least developed countries	88	92	93	38
Small island developing States	72	74	86	32

**Note:** Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

**Source:** UNFPA Global Database, 2022, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**Target 5.b**

**Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women**

**Indicator 5.b.1**

**Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex**

**Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>			<i>2021</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	72.9	69.0	76.8	75.0	71.1	78.8	78.1	74.8	81.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.1	49.1	61.2	58.0	52.3	63.9	62.6	57.2	68.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.3	78.2	86.1	83.9	80.1	87.4	86.7	83.6	89.5
Central and Southern Asia	56.8	46.8	66.4	60.3	50.3	69.8	64.8	57.0	72.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	78.7	77.3	79.9	80.6	79.2	82.0	83.7	82.4	85.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.4	80.0	80.8	81.6	81.4	81.9	83.8	83.8	83.7
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.0	97.1	96.9	97.0	97.5	96.6	97.1	97.8	96.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	52.0	49.6	54.2	53.4	51.5	55.0	55.5	53.4	57.4
Europe and Northern America	93.6	93.2	94.0	94.2	93.8	94.5	95.0	94.7	95.3
Landlocked developing countries	53.8	47.7	60.1	56.0	49.9	62.3	60.0	53.8	66.4
Least developed countries	51.3	43.5	59.2	53.5	46.1	61.1	57.3	50.6	64.3
Small island developing States	69.7	68.3	70.5	71.6	70.6	72.3	73.6	72.5	74.6

**Source:** Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

**Note:** Individuals aged 10 or older.

**Target 5.c****Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels****Indicator 5.c.1****Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment****Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	26
Sub-Saharan Africa	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia <sup>2</sup>	20
Central and Southern Asia	63
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33
Latin America and the Caribbean	13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20
Europe and Northern America	29

<sup>1</sup>The data represents information as reported by countries over the period of 2018-2021.<sup>2</sup>Regional average based on reporting from less than 50% of countries.

**Note:** (1) Data are derived from an assessment of country systems to track allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, based on reporting on three criteria collected through a questionnaire; (2) The proportion represents the percent of reporting countries that fully meet the three criteria for the indicator; (3) Data is collected through the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation; OECD Secretariat; UN-Women and UNDP Country Offices.

**Source:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Goal 6

### Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

#### Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

#### Indicator 6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

##### (a) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
World	60.8	63.7	65.9	69.1	72.3	72.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.9	19.3	22.8	26.8	30.4	31.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	66.6	68.5	72.3	74.8	76.8	76.9
Northern Africa	64.0	66.9	70.9	73.6	74.3	74.4
Western Asia	68.9	69.9	73.2	74.5	76.0	76.1
Central and Southern Asia	44.7	49.3	54.5	60.0	65.6	67.5
Central Asia	55.0	60.8	67.4	73.6	78.5	77.8
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	67.8	71.8	75.1	73.7	77.5	78.5
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	35.0	36.7	38.3	40.0	41.5	42.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.0	72.4	73.8	75.3	75.5	75.2
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	91.9	92.6	94.2	95.1	95.3	94.3
Europe	88.9	90.6	92.2	93.0	93.2	93.2
Northern America	...	95.4	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.4
Landlocked developing countries	26.0	28.7	31.6	33.9	36.5	36.9
Least developed countries	25.2	27.5	30.2	33.2	36.6	37.5
Small island developing States	54.9	54.7	55.4	55.8	56.0	56.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

##### (b) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2010		2015		2020		2022	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	51.3	79.7	55.9	80.4	60.9	81.2	62.2	81.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	46.5	11.6	50.8	14.3	52.8	15.2	53.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	79.5	...	80.3	...	81.0	...	81.0
Northern Africa	...	80.6	...	81.9	...	81.4	...	81.1
Western Asia	...	...	...	75.7	...	76.2	...	76.1
Central and Southern Asia	50.2	63.1	57.4	65.0	64.9	66.8	67.7	67.1
Central Asia	49.3	87.0	60.6	87.7	69.6	88.0	68.1	88.0
Southern Asia	50.2	61.5	57.3	63.5	64.8	65.4	67.7	65.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	81.1	60.8	83.7	63.9	86.4	64.9	86.8
Eastern Asia	...	91.4	...	94.6	...	97.5	...	97.6



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
South-Eastern Asia	30.5	48.1	32.1	48.7	33.8	49.3	34.3	49.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.1	81.6	48.8	82.0	52.8	80.8	53.1	80.2
Oceania	...	96.8	...	97.8	...	97.6	...	97.5
Australia and New Zealand	...	99.5	...	99.7	...	99.6	...	99.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	57.2	...	56.6	...	55.9	...	55.3
Europe and Northern America	87.1	96.6	89.4	96.8	89.9	96.9	85.1	96.9
Europe	84.2	95.2	86.7	95.2	86.8	95.3	86.6	95.3
Northern America	...	96.5	...	96.9	...	97.4	...	97.5
Landlocked developing countries	17.3	66.7	20.0	66.5	23.0	66.0	23.4	65.7
Least developed countries	22.0	49.6	24.5	51.5	27.7	53.3	28.4	53.8
Small island developing States	...	70.0	...	68.8	...	67.4	...	66.8

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

## Target 6.2

**By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**

### Indicator 6.2.1

**Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water**

#### (a.1) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	32.3	36.3	42.2	48.6	54.8	56.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.9	18.5	20.3	22.0	23.8	24.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.0	48.3	52.7	56.4	60.5	64.5
Northern Africa	43.5	44.9	47.7	50.7	53.0	59.7
Western Asia	48.1	51.4	57.0	61.4	67.1	68.8
Central and Southern Asia	12.4	19.6	28.7	38.1	47.4	50.8
Central Asia	77.4	77.1	76.9	77.0	77.0	77.0
Southern Asia	9.9	17.4	26.9	36.7	46.2	49.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25.8	31.8	41.0	51.7	62.2	64.2
Eastern Asia	23.3	30.0	41.4	54.8	68.1	70.4
South-Eastern Asia	32.9	36.4	40.1	43.8	47.6	49.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.3	33.1	37.0	42.0	47.3	49.2
Oceania	73.6	73.0	72.8	72.6	73.0	72.8
Australia and New Zealand	93.6	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.6	95.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	78.2	79.2	80.8	82.6	84.0	84.2
Europe	72.3	73.3	74.9	77.1	78.8	79.1
Northern America	94.6	95.0	95.5	95.7	95.7	95.7
Landlocked developing countries	23.7	25.3	27.5	29.4	31.6	32.2
Least developed countries	14.4	16.8	19.4	21.7	24.4	26.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Small island developing States	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.3	40.6	40.2

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

### (a.2) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	28.4	55.3	35.6	59.9	43.0	64.1	45.9	64.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.7	26.6	18.0	28.4	19.3	30.0	19.8	30.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42.9	59.2	46.5	62.7	50.5	66.4	57.0	68.8
Northern Africa	39.4	55.8	43.7	57.3	47.3	58.2	57.5	61.6
Western Asia	47.6	61.3	50.5	66.0	55.3	71.7	56.3	73.5
Central and Southern Asia	24.9	36.2	37.1	40.1	49.3	44.1	53.8	45.8
Central Asia	79.6	74.1	80.4	73.3	80.9	72.9	81.1	72.7
Southern Asia	23.4	34.2	35.8	38.3	48.3	42.7	53.0	44.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.0	57.1	32.0	67.3	40.7	76.4	43.3	77.0
Eastern Asia	17.6	61.6	26.1	74.5	35.7	86.0	38.3	86.6
South-Eastern Asia	38.0	42.7	43.5	44.1	49.4	45.8	51.8	46.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	38.3	...	43.3	...	48.4	...	50.1
Oceania	39.9	88.8	39.0	89.1	...	89.4	...	89.4
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	35.6	...	34.8	...	33.9	...	33.1
Europe and Northern America	68.6	84.7	69.9	86.5	71.2	87.7	71.6	87.8
Europe	63.5	79.1	64.5	81.6	65.7	83.2	66.2	83.3
Northern America	...	95.4	...	95.8	...	95.9	...	95.9
Landlocked developing countries	22.9	38.6	25.2	39.3	27.9	39.8	28.6	39.7
Least developed countries	16.4	26.3	19.1	27.2	22.4	28.1	25.1	29.6
Small island developing States	32.0	48.2	...	48.1	...	47.5	...	47.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

### (b.1) Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	66.6	75.4	75.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	23.9	25.0	23.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	75.7	79.0	83.7	...
Northern Africa	71.4	74.0	72.3	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	56.2	61.4	72.1	75.9
Central Asia	...	92.0	84.6	84.6
Southern Asia	55.3	60.3	71.6	75.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	92.5	92.7
Eastern Asia	...	...	97.2	97.3
South-Eastern Asia	78.5	79.7	80.8	81.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	36.2	39.5	39.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	33.2	35.0	35.3	35.6
Least developed countries	25.1	28.5	33.2	34.0
Small island developing States	53.8	53.8	52.5	53.2

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

## (b.2) Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	45.5	...	52.7	...	64.6	83.9	64.7	83.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.0	...	16.3	35.8	17.1	36.1	16.5	32.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	59.8	...	66.7	86.8	75.2	...	...	...
Northern Africa	61.2	81.4	66.5	81.1	65.1	78.8	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	67.0	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	46.2	76.5	52.1	78.8	65.1	83.9	69.8	85.9
Central Asia	...	...	87.2	97.1	79.1	90.5	79.1	90.5
Southern Asia	45.4	75.7	51.0	77.8	64.6	83.6	69.5	85.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	88.6	95.0	89.0	95.0
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	95.3	98.3	95.3	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	71.9	86.7	74.6	85.5	76.9	84.7	78.4	84.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	61.8	...	65.5	...	65.8	...
Oceania	...	...	27.1	...	30.0	...	30.0	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	27.6	66.2	30.2	71.9	30.2	70.8
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24.0	55.6	26.3	55.4	27.3	52.8	28.0	51.8
Least developed countries	19.3	38.8	23.1	40.0	28.3	42.4	29.2	42.6
Small island developing States	36.7	65.5	36.8	65.1	35.1	63.5	36.9	63.4

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

## (c.1) Proportion of population practicing open defecation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	21.4	17.8	14.0	10.3	6.7	5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0	28.3	24.5	21.3	17.5	16.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.0	7.8	5.6	3.7	2.1	0.6
Northern Africa	14.3	12.4	8.9	5.8	3.1	0.0
Western Asia	4.2	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
Central and Southern Asia	57.5	45.9	34.6	23.5	13.2	9.0
Central Asia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Southern Asia	59.7	47.6	35.8	24.3	13.7	9.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.2	5.7	4.2	2.8	1.5	1.1
Eastern Asia	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
South-Eastern Asia	21.2	16.8	12.4	8.4	4.8	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.0	7.6	5.2	3.4	1.7	1.2
Oceania	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.9	15.0	13.5
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	36.6	31.3	25.8	21.3	15.8	14.6
Least developed countries	35.2	30.1	24.7	20.0	15.0	13.2
Small island developing States	10.4	9.7	8.6	7.6	7.4	6.9

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

## (c.2) Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	25.7	3.0	19.8	2.1	13.5	1.1	11.0	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.4	7.3	30.9	6.3	26.4	5.0	25.3	4.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.6	0.9	8.6	0.6	5.3	0.3	1.7	0.1
Northern Africa	15.9	2.0	10.5	1.4	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.1
Western Asia	8.0	0.2	5.9	0.1	4.7	0.1	4.4	0.1
Central and Southern Asia	46.8	9.8	33.0	5.9	19.3	1.9	13.8	0.4
Central Asia	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	48.2	10.4	33.9	6.2	19.9	2.0	14.3	0.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.2	1.3	5.1	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.0	0.4
Eastern Asia	2.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	18.3	5.1	12.8	3.5	7.5	1.9	5.4	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.9	2.0	11.7	1.2	6.5	0.6	4.8	0.3
Oceania	11.2	0.3	12.2	0.3	13.1	0.3	11.7	0.3
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.4	2.7	17.4	2.7	18.5	3.3	16.4	3.3
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.5	4.5	28.9	3.6	22.1	2.2	20.5	1.9
Least developed countries	32.2	6.9	27.0	5.3	21.1	3.6	18.9	3.1
Small island developing States	17.7	2.3	16.0	2.1	15.8	2.1	14.7	2.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2023.

**Target 6.3**

**By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

**Indicator 6.3.1**

**Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated**

**Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	55.5	57.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.6	20.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.7	63.8
Northern Africa	48.0	67.5
Western Asia	71.4	61.3
Central and Southern Asia	25.5	24.0
Central Asia	31.9	...
Southern Asia	25.2	23.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.5	62.6
Eastern Asia	70.2	67.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	47.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	45.9
Oceania	77.7	79.2
Australia and New Zealand	78.8	92.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	14.8
Europe and Northern America	80.4	86.5
Europe	76.5	74.3
Northern America	89.6	96.1
Landlocked developing countries	26.9	20.8
Least developed countries	22.3	17.5
Small island developing States	...	41.1

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), 2022.

**Indicator 6.3.2**

**Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality**

**Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>	
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	57.0	56.0	77.5	79.9	49.5	52.2	53.7	49.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.8	78.7	77.2	80.9	62.6	75.1	54.8	72.4
Central Asia	79.8	67.3	85.5	52.2	84.0	77.0	71.4	75.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	80.3	80.2	80.9	79.4	83.8	85.9	76.9	77.2
Eastern Asia	78.3	63.6	100.0	45.1	85.0	67.0	57.1	75.1
South-Eastern Asia	36.7	33.1	...	...	...	...	36.7	33.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	48.9	...	...	...	...	...	48.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>	
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania	36.7	10.0	...	...	...	...	36.7	10.0
Australia and New Zealand	77.2	81.6	95.7	95.2	49.5	80.8	72.5	73.5
Europe and Northern America	77.0	91.0	95.7	95.2	44.2	81.2	72.5	89.5
Europe	100.0	13.1	...	...	100.0	76.3	...	10.0
Northern America	65.0	57.4	69.5	72.3	33.6	49.1	72.2	56.6
Landlocked developing countries	97.9	81.6	100.0	82.4	87.8	54.1	99.6	82.9
Least developed countries	97.7	80.6	...	82.3	87.6	49.6	99.6	77.9

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Target 6.4

**By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity**

### Indicator 6.4.1

**Change in water-use efficiency over time**

#### Water use efficiency

(United States dollars per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Agriculture<sup>1</sup></i>			<i>Industries</i>			<i>Services<sup>2</sup></i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.5	0.6	0.7	28.4	32.9	37.2	104.4	104.3	111.0	17.4	19.1	20.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.4	51.5	56.0	49.3	52.3	52.0	13.0	13.0	13.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.4	0.4	0.5	132.9	78.2	90.1	59.4	50.6	54.0	11.8	11.5	12.7
Northern Africa	0.5	0.5	0.6	117.1	37.7	45.6	25.4	24.9	29.3	5.5	5.5	6.5
Western Asia	0.4	0.4	0.3	137.0	104.5	117.1	89.5	66.9	70.8	16.7	15.9	17.3
Central and Southern Asia	0.4	0.5	0.5	28.8	33.5	37.5	22.4	25.5	27.1	2.5	3.0	3.2
Central Asia	0.3	0.4	0.4	9.7	13.0	14.1	27.9	22.4	23.3	2.4	2.9	3.5
Southern Asia	0.4	0.5	0.5	37.4	42.2	47.4	22.0	25.9	27.5	2.6	3.0	3.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.8	1.1	1.3	37.7	55.0	64.6	81.2	81.2	90.8	15.8	19.9	22.7
Eastern Asia	1.4	1.9	2.2	39.3	60.2	72.2	100.5	94.2	106.6	23.5	30.4	35.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.3	0.3	29.0	33.3	34.3	33.0	38.3	38.5	4.6	5.4	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	0.3	0.3	33.6	33.6	36.4	59.0	55.5	56.8	13.5	12.0	12.5
Oceania	1.1	1.4	1.3	70.3	87.6	95.4	215.6	356.9	353.5	58.7	77.8	69.4
Australia and New Zealand	1.1	1.4	1.4	70.7	88.7	96.7	221.8	379.0	375.4	58.3	77.8	69.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.3	0.5	0.5	60.3	61.6	63.3	102.9	107.2	105.0	76.1	78.9	78.3
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.8	20.5	22.2	212.4	221.7	231.8	47.4	50.1	52.8
Europe	0.5	0.6	0.6	29.3	31.9	34.5	177.6	178.4	185.0	58.5	61.4	64.3
Northern America	0.2	0.2	0.2	14.5	14.6	15.7	252.7	273.2	287.7	40.7	43.4	45.9
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	0.3	0.3	16.3	20.6	22.5	32.1	30.1	31.0	3.1	3.5	4.0
Least developed countries	0.3	0.3	0.4	73.4	93.8	103.4	31.9	36.3	40.1	4.0	4.7	5.2
Small island developing States	0.2	0.2	0.2	36.2	40.2	43.8	90.9	89.6	95.5	24.5	25.3	27.1

<sup>1</sup>ISIC4 A01 A0210 A0322.<sup>2</sup>ISIC4 G to T.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Indicator 6.4.2****Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources****Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Agriculture<sup>1</sup></i>			<i>Industries</i>			<i>Services<sup>2</sup></i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	13.0	13.1	13.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	18.1	18.2	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3	4.7	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.9	6.3	6.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	60.5	65.7	63.0	2.3	4.0	4.2	8.6	11.7	11.2	71.4	81.5	79.7
Northern Africa	89.6	99.0	99.0	1.6	5.6	5.6	13.5	16.0	16.0	104.7	120.6	120.6
Western Asia	48.5	52.0	48.2	2.6	3.4	3.6	6.5	10.0	9.2	57.7	65.4	62.9
Central and Southern Asia	64.7	63.5	67.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	71.3	70.6	74.8
Central Asia	66.7	57.9	57.9	6.1	5.6	6.2	3.9	5.3	5.7	76.8	74.4	69.7
Southern Asia	71.2	70.7	75.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.4	5.3	5.7	78.1	77.5	83.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.6	22.0	22.0	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.6	30.8	30.4	30.4
Eastern Asia	29.5	27.7	27.7	9.6	7.5	7.5	6.5	8.8	8.8	45.7	44.1	44.1
South-Eastern Asia	17.3	17.6	17.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	20.2	20.5	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	4.5	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.8	6.0	6.0
Oceania	1.6	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.8	2.8	3.2
Australia and New Zealand	3.0	3.2	3.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	5.2	5.1	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Europe and Northern America	4.2	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	12.4	12.5	12.5
Europe	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.5	8.4	8.4
Northern America	7.5	7.6	7.6	10.0	9.9	9.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	20.2	20.2	20.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.4	12.6	12.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	15.2	15.1	14.7
Least developed countries	6.4	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
Small island developing States	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.6	3.7	3.7

A01 A0210 A0322.

<sup>2</sup>ISIC4 G to T.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Target 6.5**

**By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate**

**Indicator 6.5.1**

**Degree of integrated water resources management**

**(a) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)**

Regions	2017	2020	2023
World	49	54	57
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	46	49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	56	61	64
Northern Africa	49	56	57
Western Asia	57	62	66
Central and Southern Asia	36	43	55
Central Asia	38	47	53
Southern Asia	37	41	56
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54	62	66
Eastern Asia	64	72	79
South-Eastern Asia	46	57	62
Latin America and the Caribbean	35	37	39
Oceania	45	49	47
Australia and New Zealand	72	77	74
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	38	43	42
Europe and Northern America	67	72	75
Europe	67	72	75
Northern America	...	77	75
Landlocked developing countries	41	48	53
Least developed countries	37	42	46
Small island developing States	38	41	42

**Note:** Based on 183 countries' response to the Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

**Source:** IWRM Data Portal, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

**(b) Proportion of countries by integrated water resources management implementation level**

(Percentage)

Regions	2023					
	Very low	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High	Very high
World	...	8	32	34	20	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	10	40	50	0	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	0	26	39	26	9
Northern Africa	...	0	20	80	0	0
Western Asia	...	0	28	28	33	11
Central and Southern Asia	...	0	36	55	9	0
Central Asia	...	0	20	80	0	0
Southern Asia	...	0	50	33	17	0



<i>Regions</i>	2023					
	<i>Very low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium-low</i>	<i>Medium-high</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Very high</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	7	7	53	20	13
Eastern Asia	...	0	0	25	50	25
South-Eastern Asia	...	9	9	64	9	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	20	60	20	0	0
Oceania	...	25	42	17	17	0
Australia and New Zealand	...	0	0	50	50	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	30	50	10	10	0
Europe and Northern America	...	0	11	18	55	16
Europe	...	0	12	19	52	17
Northern America	...	0	0	0	100	0
Landlocked developing countries	...	0	33	67	0	0
Least developed countries	...	14	45	40	0	0
Small island developing States	...	30	42	21	3	3

Note: Based on 183 countries' response to the Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

Source: IWRM Data Portal, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Indicator 6.5.2

### Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

#### (a) Proportion of transboundary basin area (river and lake basins, and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

(Percentage)

<i>Transboundary basin grouping</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
River and lake basins, and aquifers	59.2 <sup>1</sup>	58.1 <sup>2</sup>	58.5 <sup>3</sup>
River and lake basins	64.0 <sup>4</sup>	65.7 <sup>5</sup>	65.8 <sup>6</sup>
Aquifers component	48.5 <sup>7</sup>	41.5 <sup>8</sup>	45.9 <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Based on 67 out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers.

<sup>2</sup>Based on 102 out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers.

<sup>3</sup>Based on 117 out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers.

<sup>4</sup>Based on 88 out of 149 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

<sup>5</sup>Based on 115 out of 149 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

<sup>6</sup>Based on 119 out of 147 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

<sup>7</sup>Based on 65 out of 151 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

<sup>8</sup>Based on 95 out of 145 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

<sup>9</sup>Based on 111 out of 146 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

Source: Data compiled by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

#### (b) Proportion of countries by levels of transboundary cooperation (2020-2023)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Very high 90-100%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>High 70-90%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Medium high 50-70%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Medium low 30-50%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Low 10-30%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Very low 0-10%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Indicator value not available</i>	<i>Information not received</i>
World	28.1	9.2	11.1	3.9	7.8	16.3	13.1	10.5
Europe and Northern America	54.8	11.9	11.9	4.8	4.8	9.5	2.4	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.1	14.3	9.5	4.8	7.1	4.8	7.1	14.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Very high 90-100%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>High 70-90%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Medium high 50-70%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Medium low 30-50%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Low 10-30%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Very low 0-10%<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Indicator value not available</i>	<i>Information not received</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	4.5	18.2	4.5	9.1	31.8	22.7	4.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.8	9.5	4.8	0.0	19.0	33.3	19.0	9.5
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	25.0	41.7
Eastern and South-eastern Asia	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	30.8	30.8	7.7
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Levels of transboundary cooperation (percentage).

**Note:** Based on 138 countries' response in 2020-2023 to the SDG 6.5.2 questionnaire.

**Source:** Data compiled by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## Target 6.6

**By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes**

### Indicator 6.6.1

**Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time**

#### (a) Lakes and Rivers permanent water area change<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	2.20	2.87	2.49	4.19	4.37
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.66	3.21	3.74	3.15	4.78
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.02	5.20	6.40	18.84	19.90
Northern Africa	15.62	11.11	...	24.19	44.59
Western Asia	2.61	5.01	6.70	18.66	19.09
Central and Southern Asia	5.10	2.63	-0.80	3.78	3.55
Central Asia	5.68	2.58	-1.14	3.60	2.75
Southern Asia	2.95	2.78	0.44	4.44	6.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.98	4.20	6.66	9.52	11.62
Eastern Asia	0.68	3.46	6.78	10.28	12.00
South-Eastern Asia	2.44	7.71	6.05	5.87	9.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.47	1.33	-0.89	-1.07	-2.13
Oceania	4.78	-5.72	12.92	-3.08	0.28
Australia and New Zealand	6.44	-8.26	14.16	-7.00	-5.88
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.03	3.21	8.54	10.67	21.86
Europe and Northern America	1.53	2.88	2.78	3.80	3.85
Europe	4.53	8.10	8.77	12.03	11.85
Northern America	0.34	0.82	0.42	0.56	0.69
Landlocked developing countries	4.84	3.00	0.87	5.58	5.12
Least developed countries	3.00	2.85	2.54	3.29	4.97
Small island developing States	-3.16	0.85	6.35	11.15	16.99

<sup>1</sup>Five year rolling average and the change is measured against the baseline 2000-2019.

**Source:** Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

**(b) Lakes and Rivers seasonal water area change<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	-4.12	3.84	6.81	32.92	37.53
Sub-Saharan Africa	-5.63	0.85	13.72	46.08	60.17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-18.95	11.08	22.04	47.99	55.02
Northern Africa	-27.06	26.06	...	50.73	57.55
Western Asia	-12.10	4.22	15.29	49.57	56.88
Central and Southern Asia	-12.01	8.37	12.47	38.20	39.84
Central Asia	-19.32	4.23	17.80	69.75	60.89
Southern Asia	-8.43	10.40	9.86	22.75	29.52
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.41	8.40	3.72	23.65	32.21
Eastern Asia	11.22	4.46	1.64	25.28	37.13
South-Eastern Asia	7.19	13.24	6.28	21.64	26.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	-2.77	-2.61	0.76	22.51	17.87
Oceania	3.29	-5.56	6.79	-4.72	-5.34
Australia and New Zealand	3.41	-5.74	7.11	-6.30	-6.91
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.25	1.42	-5.07	54.93	53.58
Europe and Northern America	-7.64	4.78	6.03	44.84	52.78
Europe	-9.36	3.74	12.51	75.76	84.00
Northern America	-6.30	5.57	1.02	20.99	28.70
Landlocked developing countries	-14.99	6.21	15.28	56.23	59.04
Least developed countries	0.90	8.23	10.73	29.87	36.83
Small island developing States	-0.80	-0.70	-2.75	27.87	32.14

<sup>1</sup>Five year rolling average and the change is measured against the baseline 2000-2019.

Source: Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

**(c) Mangrove total area change (yearly average)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	-1.72	-2.99	-3.44	-3.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.47	-1.15	-1.27	-2.13
Western Asia	6.46	-3.96	-13.39	-13.85
Central and Southern Asia	-1.15	-2.51	-2.28	-3.01
Southern Asia	-1.15	-2.51	-2.28	-3.01
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	-2.84	-4.46	-5.09	-4.88
Eastern Asia	-7.84	-13.24	-11.51	-11.45
South-Eastern Asia	-2.81	-4.42	-5.06	-4.85
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.76	-2.98	-3.43	-2.82
Oceania	-1.09	-2.29	-2.88	-3.08
Australia and New Zealand	-1.76	-3.49	-4.26	-4.37
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.14	-0.09	-0.36	-0.72
Small island developing States	-1.45	-2.80	-3.41	-3.41

Source: Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

**(d) Reservoir water area as percentage of total land area<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022(2017-2021)</i>	
	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
World	0.00335	0.00374
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.00402	0.00437
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.00115	0.00143
Northern Africa	0.00091	0.00121
Western Asia	0.00154	0.00180
Central and Southern Asia	0.00151	0.00248
Central Asia	0.00181	0.00209
Southern Asia	0.00132	0.00273
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.00131	0.00188
Eastern Asia	0.00129	0.00176
South-Eastern Asia	0.00138	0.00217
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.00199	0.00241
Oceania	0.00051	0.00060
Australia and New Zealand	0.00054	0.00063
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00008	0.00009
Europe and Northern America	0.00622	0.00649
Europe	0.00516	0.00536
Northern America	0.00748	0.00783
Landlocked developing countries	0.00278	0.00300
Least developed countries	0.00366	0.00392
Small island developing States	0.00013	0.00021

<sup>1</sup>Five year rolling average.

Source: Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### (e) Wetland area as percentage of total land area

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-2018</i>
World	4.37
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.35
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.41
Northern Africa	0.55
Western Asia	0.20
Central and Southern Asia	2.40
Central Asia	0.88
Southern Asia	3.33
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.42
Eastern Asia	0.59
South-Eastern Asia	7.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.46
Oceania	8.16
Australia and New Zealand	7.84
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.83
Europe and Northern America	6.88
Europe	6.25
Northern America	7.62
Landlocked developing countries	1.93
Least developed countries	3.57

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-2018</i>
Small island developing States	8.26

Source: Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### (f) Lake water quality trophic state and turbidity, by deviation level<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>							
	<i>Trophic state</i>				<i>Turbidity</i>			
	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Extreme</i>
World	86.0	7.6	3.9	2.1	58.9	11.8	12.3	16.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	83.7	7.7	5.1	3.6	61.9	10.4	11.1	16.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	93.7	4.4	1.3	0.6	58.5	10.0	11.2	20.3
Northern Africa	94.5	3.8	1.1	0.6	56.4	10.1	11.7	21.8
Central and Southern Asia	91.1	6.4	1.7	0.8	63.7	9.9	9.6	16.9
Central Asia	95.0	3.2	1.2	0.6	70.6	10.7	8.1	10.6
Southern Asia	88.7	8.4	2.0	0.9	59.3	9.4	10.5	20.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	82.3	11.1	4.7	1.9	58.3	12.4	13.0	16.3
Eastern Asia	83.8	9.5	4.4	2.3	61.4	10.4	11.4	16.8
South-Eastern Asia	78.3	15.2	5.4	1.1	50.4	17.6	17.0	14.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.3	6.5	3.1	1.9	56.3	11.5	12.3	18.6
Oceania	94.3	3.3	1.5	0.9	59.5	11.5	11.4	17.6
Australia and New Zealand	95.1	3.0	1.2	0.8	59.7	11.4	11.2	17.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	79.7	10.1	7.2	3.0	55.9	13.9	15.3	14.9
Europe and Northern America	83.3	8.8	5.1	2.5	57.6	13.4	13.8	14.9
Europe	85.4	8.1	4.3	1.8	57.6	12.3	13.0	16.7
Northern America	80.8	9.7	6.0	3.4	57.6	14.8	14.7	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	89.5	5.7	3.2	1.6	61.6	10.6	11.0	16.9
Least developed countries	84.7	7.3	4.5	3.4	63.9	10.4	11.3	14.3
Small island developing States	84.4	7.7	4.6	1.9	55.6	11.9	14.0	17.3

<sup>1</sup>Deviation level for both trophic and turbidity: 0-25% (Low), 25-50% (Medium), 50-75% (High), 75-100% (Extreme).

Source: Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### (g) Extent of human made wetlands and inland wetlands

(Square kilometres)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Human made wetlands</i>	<i>Inland wetlands</i>
World	743,885	5,779,187
Sub-Saharan Africa	26,876	533,322
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14,580	821,728
Northern Africa	739	800,388
Western Asia	13,841	21,339
Central and Southern Asia	44,563	130,848
Central Asia	...	5,300
Southern Asia	43,952	124,399

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Human made wetlands</i>	<i>Inland wetlands</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	587,987	442,000
Eastern Asia	368,190	409,313
South-Eastern Asia	219,797	21,411
Latin America and the Caribbean	67,613	1,513,605
Oceania	0	2,501
Australia and New Zealand	...	2,500
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1
Europe and Northern America	6,145	2,333,602
Europe	6,145	621,432
Northern America	...	1,712,170
Landlocked developing countries	6,876	425,930
Least developed countries	71,292	350,352
Small island developing States	1,845	66,200

Source: Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, National Reports COP14.

## Target 6.a

**By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies**

### Indicator 6.a.1

**Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan**

#### **Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for water supply and sanitation**

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	5,275.86	5,619.39	7,205.61	9,017.55	8,088.00	8,496.55
Sub-Saharan Africa	998.43	1,226.10	2,047.35	2,552.26	2,422.95	2,546.86
Northern Africa	418.39	406.45	536.73	957.99	976.93	877.07
Western Asia	581.69	1,706.77	828.46	1,128.90	872.78	943.56
Central Asia	41.76	55.85	84.81	180.61	241.79	239.02
Southern Asia	458.04	710.09	1,020.69	1,298.71	1,170.87	1,083.42
Eastern Asia	509.66	374.21	291.43	205.20	136.37	111.61
South-Eastern Asia	892.16	328.12	849.28	1,050.56	946.32	850.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	956.09	410.13	733.55	535.95	518.21	768.71
Oceania	26.37	10.50	40.12	65.98	66.62	83.72
Europe	266.58	115.29	183.93	326.43	210.09	152.92
Landlocked developing countries	943.48	914.31	1,331.68	1,767.83	1,979.98	1,853.74
Least developed countries	1,163.84	1,318.59	2,190.46	2,795.20	2,930.45	2,806.50
Small island developing States	169.76	93.91	188.76	245.84	177.99	222.95
Residual/Unallocated ODA	126.70	275.87	589.25	714.96	525.07	838.82

<sup>1</sup>Based on commitments.

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Target 6.b

### Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

#### Indicator 6.b.1

#### Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

##### (a) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	...	...	89.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	88.6	86.1	92.3	80.0	86.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	86.7
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	100.0	75.0	80.0	...	...
Central Asia	...	100.0	...	33.3	33.3	100.0
Southern Asia	...	100.0	66.7	100.0	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	76.0	81.5
Landlocked developing countries	...	95.8	96.2	86.4	88.5	100.0
Least developed countries	84.6	94.4	91.9	96.4	87.2	90.0

Note: The number of responding countries (denominator) varies by reporting cycle.

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), World Health Organization (WHO).

##### (b) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in water resources planning and management

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	86.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.6	77.5	88.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	93.3
Northern Africa	...	...	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	90.0	...	...
Central Asia	66.7	66.7	100.0
Southern Asia	100.0	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.0	63.6	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	75.0	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	72.0	74.1
Landlocked developing countries	86.4	88.5	96.2
Least developed countries	85.7	76.9	90.0

Note: The number of responding countries (denominator) varies by reporting cycle.

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), World Health Organization

(WHO).

**(c) Proportion of countries with a high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	...	33.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	26.9	42.5	37.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	33.3
Northern Africa	...	...	...	50
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	20	...	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	60
Southern Asia	44.4	28.6	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	10	...	22.2
South-Eastern Asia	25	12.5	...	28.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	32	22.2
Landlocked developing countries	30.8	36.4	42.3	42.3
Least developed countries	27	35.7	41	32.5

**Note:** The number of responding countries (denominator) varies by reporting cycle.**Source:** Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), World Health Organization (WHO).**(d) Proportion of countries with a high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in water resources planning and management**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	42.5	25.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	46.7
Northern Africa	...	...	50
Central Asia	...	66.7	80
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10	9.1	33.3
South-Eastern Asia	12.5	12.5	42.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	20	11.1
Landlocked developing countries	9.1	50	38.5
Least developed countries	3.6	30.8	22.5

**Note:** The number of responding countries (denominator) varies by reporting cycle.**Source:** Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), World Health Organization (WHO).



**Goal 7****Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all****Target 7.1****By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services****Indicator 7.1.1****Proportion of population with access to electricity****(a) Proportion of population with access to electricity**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	78.4	80.8	83.6	87.0	90.5	91.4	91.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.8	29.3	33.2	38.8	48.0	50.1	51.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	88.1	89.7	91.7	92.9	94.3	94.4	94.6
Northern Africa	81.7	84.8	87.8	89.8	92.0	92.3	92.5
Western Asia	93.9	94.1	95.0	95.7	96.3	96.3	96.4
Central and Southern Asia	61.1	69.2	77.0	87.8	96.5	98.9	98.4
Central Asia	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0
Southern Asia	59.7	68.1	76.2	87.4	96.4	98.8	98.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	92.3	93.8	95.8	97.2	98.1	98.5	98.5
Eastern Asia	97.1	98.2	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3
South-Eastern Asia	79.0	82.3	88.6	92.8	95.4	96.6	96.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	93.5	95.9	97.3	98.2	98.3	98.6
Oceania	81.6	81.0	81.8	81.2	81.5	81.3	80.9
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	30.6	32.1	36.6	36.2	38.2	38.3	37.3
Europe and Northern America	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.0	99.2	99.6	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.2	38.0	42.9	47.9	59.1	60.3	60.0
Least developed countries	20.2	26.3	33.0	42.3	54.6	56.3	56.9
Small island developing States	72.9	71.7	74.2	75.3	77.4	77.3	77.3

Source: The World Bank, 2024.

**(b) Proportion of population with access to electricity, by residence**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	66.5	94.8	72.9	95.9	83.0	97.3	83.0	97.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.3	61.6	16.8	68.0	27.9	78.3	28.9	81.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	76.1	97.2	81.4	98.6	87.3	99.0	87.1	99.1
Northern Africa	70.0	94.2	79.2	96.4	87.0	98.0	86.5	98.0
Western Asia	84.0	99.3	84.4	99.9	87.7	99.6	88.1	99.8
Central and Southern Asia	49.6	90.7	68.2	94.7	95.0	99.1	98.1	99.9
Central Asia	99.2	99.9	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9
Southern Asia	48.1	90.2	67.3	94.4	94.8	99.0	98.1	99.9

Regions	2000		2010		2020		2022	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.0	98.6	93.5	99.5	96.9	99.8	97.4	99.8
Eastern Asia	95.1	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	69.6	94.4	81.3	97.8	91.7	99.1	93.2	99.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.2	98.4	83.8	99.2	95.9	99.6	92.9	99.6
Oceania	47.2	98.4	47.2	98.6	47.4	98.2	46.5	98.0
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	15.9	82.6	22.5	85.0	25.8	82.0	25.3	80.8
Europe and Northern America	98.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Europe	98.2	99.3	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.4	77.2	29.8	80.4	48.1	87.9	46.3	88.7
Least developed countries	11.4	56.6	22.1	68.3	44.0	78.8	43.9	81.0
Small island developing States	43.8	94.4	46.5	93.2	60.8	94.8	49.2	94.7

Source: The World Bank, 2024.

## Indicator 7.1.2

### Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

#### Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

(Percentage)

Regions	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
World	52.5 (48.5-56.5)	57.4 (53.2-61.5)	63.8 (59.6-68.0)	71.1 (66.8-74.6)	73.6 (69.7-76.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.4 (9.3-11.5)	11.6 (10.5-12.9)	13.7 (12.4-15.2)	18.5 (16.4-20.8)	20.7 (18.0-23.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85.9 (82.7-88.9)	89.4 (86.5-92.4)	91.1 (87.9-94.1)	91.6 (87.6-94.9)	91.5 (87.0-95.0)
Northern Africa	82.4 (77.7-88.2)	86.8 (81.9-92.6)	89.9 (84.1-95.5)	91.9 (84.6-97.7)	92.5 (84.4-98.3)
Western Asia	89.0 (85.0-92.0)	91.7 (88.3-94.3)	92.3 (88.7-94.9)	91.5 (86.8-94.5)	90.9 (85.6-94.2)
Central and Southern Asia	30.8 (21.3-42.9)	37.1 (25.6-50.0)	46.9 (33.9-60.0)	61.8 (48.2-73.3)	67.5 (53.9-78.1)
Central Asia	81.2 (71.9-88.0)	84.5 (72.5-91.5)	85.4 (68.0-94.0)	84.5 (61.2-95.0)	83.6 (58.7-95.4)
Southern Asia	29.0 (19.1-41.5)	35.3 (23.5-48.7)	45.4 (32.0-59.1)	61.0 (46.8-72.9)	67.0 (53.1-77.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46.3 (37.3-55.1)	56.8 (48.0-65.2)	70.2 (61.6-77.8)	81.8 (73.9-87.6)	85.3 (78.0-90.2)
Eastern Asia	52.2 (39.9-63.9)	61.4 (49.7-72.8)	73.7 (61.7-83.6)	84.4 (73.5-92.4)	87.9 (77.8-94.4)
South-Eastern Asia	30.4 (25.4-36.4)	44.9 (38.1-52.0)	61.8 (54.7-68.5)	75.4 (69.0-80.5)	79.2 (72.8-84.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.2 (79.3-86.1)	85.4 (81.9-87.8)	87.1 (83.9-89.3)	88.4 (84.8-90.7)	88.8 (84.2-91.2)
Oceania	77.0 (76.0-78.5)	77.0 (75.8-79.0)	77.0 (75.6-79.3)	76.9 (75.2-80.1)	76.9 (75.0-80.9)
Australia and New Zealand	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.2 (6.4-16.3)	11.8 (7.2-19.5)	13.4 (8.2-22.1)	15.0 (8.9-26.8)	15.6 (8.8-30.5)
Europe and Northern America	98.7 (97.0-99.1)	98.9 (96.8-99.3)	99.1 (96.9-99.4)	99.1 (96.5-99.6)	99.1 (96.2-99.6)
Europe	98.2 (95.6-98.7)	98.4 (95.2-99.0)	98.6 (95.4-99.2)	98.7 (94.7-99.3)	98.7 (94.3-99.4)
Northern America	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Landlocked developing countries	23.8 (22.0-25.4)	25.3 (23.2-27.1)	26.6 (23.8-28.7)	27.6 (24.1-30.3)	28.0 (24.3-31.0)
Least developed countries	8.6 (7.1-10.6)	11.1 (9.2-13.2)	14.4 (12.2-16.6)	18.4 (15.8-21.0)	20.3 (17.4-23.1)
Small island developing States	58.6 (47.3-62.4)	60.1 (53.1-63.2)	60.7 (56.9-63.1)	60.7 (57.6-63.8)	60.5 (56.8-64.1)

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

## Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by residence

(Percentage)

Regions	2015		2020		2022	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
World	38.6 (34.5-43.1)	84.9 (81.7-87.1)	49.9 (45.3-54.0)	87.7 (84.6-89.4)	54.4 (49.3-58.7)	88.3 (85.4-90.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2 (3.4-5.2)	29.0 (26.7-31.7)	5.7 (4.4-7.2)	37.4 (33.7-41.0)	6.6 (5.0-8.6)	40.4 (36.2-45.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	81.6 (77.3-85.5)	97.4 (95.3-98.7)	82.5 (76.2-88.1)	97.3 (94.2-98.9)	82.5 (75.2-88.8)	97.0 (93.3-98.9)
Northern Africa	84.1 (79.2-89.1)	95.4 (92.1-98.1)	87.5 (79.4-95.1)	95.9 (90.9-99.1)	88.8 (78.7-96.9)	96.0 (89.3-99.3)
Western Asia	78.1 (70.3-84.0)	98.8 (96.0-99.6)	75.3 (64.6-82.3)	98.5 (94.2-99.5)	73.7 (61.6-81.6)	98.1 (92.9-99.5)
Central and Southern Asia	26.0 (18.8-34.7)	82.1 (74.3-88.1)	45.1 (36.1-54.2)	88.4 (81.7-92.6)	53.6 (43.5-62.9)	89.8 (82.9-93.8)
Central Asia	76.3 (49.7-89.5)	97.1 (75.6-99.5)	76.7 (46.9-92.1)	96.3 (58.9-99.5)	76.0 (45.5-92.9)	95.6 (55.0-99.5)
Southern Asia	24.5 (17.2-33.5)	81.4 (73.3-87.7)	44.2 (34.9-53.5)	88.2 (81.4-92.5)	53.0 (42.7-62.5)	89.8 (82.6-93.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.5 (38.0-60.2)	86.7 (77.3-92.5)	66.9 (55.5-76.5)	92.0 (82.9-95.9)	72.6 (59.9-81.9)	93.4 (85.1-96.9)
Eastern Asia	51.4 (34.2-67.0)	88.6 (76.6-95.8)	69.4 (51.7-83.8)	93.4 (81.5-98.1)	75.3 (55.7-89.1)	94.8 (83.7-98.6)
South-Eastern Asia	46.0 (38.6-53.3)	81.1 (73.4-86.2)	63.0 (55.8-69.3)	88.4 (80.9-92.7)	68.4 (60.9-75.0)	90.3 (82.7-94.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.1 (51.4-61.9)	94.8 (92.3-96.1)	62.3 (54.6-67.9)	94.6 (91.1-96.2)	64.1 (55.6-70.6)	94.3 (89.4-96.3)
Oceania	36.5 (34.2-42.5)	95.9 (95.0-96.9)	36.2 (33.1-45.4)	95.8 (94.7-97.2)	35.9 (32.6-47.8)	95.7 (94.4-97.4)
Australia and New Zealand	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.8 (2.4-14.8)	44.8 (33.1-57.5)	7.2 (2.7-20.6)	45.7 (30.7-63.2)	7.6 (2.7-24.7)	45.5 (28.9-66.7)
Europe and Northern America	97.2 (93.3-98.2)	99.6 (98.0-99.8)	97.3 (92.6-98.5)	99.6 (97.9-99.9)	97.4 (92.2-98.7)	99.6 (97.7-99.9)
Europe	96.2 (91.1-97.5)	99.4 (96.9-99.7)	96.4 (90.1-98.0)	99.4 (96.7-99.8)	96.5 (89.4-98.2)	99.4 (96.4-99.8)
Northern America	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Landlocked developing countries	14.1 (11.3-16.1)	54.9 (50.2-57.3)	14.8 (11.5-17.3)	54.0 (46.3-57.2)	15.0 (11.4-17.8)	53.8 (45.8-57.6)
Least developed countries	5.9 (4.6-7.5)	33.8 (30.2-37.2)	8.8 (6.7-11.0)	37.4 (33.6-41.3)	10.3 (7.7-13.0)	38.8 (34.4-43.2)
Small island developing States	34.7 (30.6-38.3)	78.0 (73.5-80.4)	35.2 (31.0-40.2)	76.6 (72.5-79.8)	35.2 (30.4-41.7)	75.9 (71.2-80.0)

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

### Target 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

#### Indicator 7.2.1

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

#### Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
World	16.87	15.98	16.04	16.70	19.05	18.71
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.44	70.38	70.88	68.39	70.39	69.05
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.41	7.61	6.21	5.43	6.29	5.96
Northern Africa	15.04	13.73	11.09	10.02	10.96	10.48
Western Asia	6.09	5.28	4.48	3.89	4.67	4.40
Central and Southern Asia	34.39	31.86	27.48	26.55	27.24	26.61
Central Asia	3.59	3.90	2.83	3.35	3.14	3.23

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Southern Asia	39.49	36.24	30.99	29.06	29.84	29.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.13	16.76	13.50	13.06	14.87	15.12
Eastern Asia	19.83	13.60	10.50	10.97	13.61	13.95
South-Eastern Asia	38.27	33.62	30.58	25.36	22.30	22.35
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.42	28.99	29.22	28.56	34.50	32.28
Oceania	12.68	11.19	12.38	13.70	15.05	16.06
Australia and New Zealand	10.90	9.54	10.99	12.14	13.53	14.56
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.89	40.12	36.76	38.32	37.94	38.66
Europe and Northern America	7.31	7.92	10.05	11.87	14.20	13.92
Europe	7.39	8.15	10.98	13.15	15.74	15.32
Northern America	7.21	7.65	9.02	10.55	12.54	12.39
Landlocked developing countries	43.28	43.43	41.99	45.30	44.68	44.03
Least developed countries	84.01	80.91	76.19	73.20	70.86	70.09
Small island developing States	25.32	20.97	17.76	18.44	19.56	18.49

Source: IEA (2023), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2023).

## Target 7.3

### By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

#### Indicator 7.3.1

#### Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)

##### Energy intensity level of primary energy

(Megajoules per USD constant 2017 purchasing power parity [PPP] GDP)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	6.11	5.84	5.51	4.94	4.63	4.59
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.84	7.82	6.94	6.31	6.26	6.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.42	4.25	4.52	4.40	4.18	4.15
Northern Africa	3.75	3.90	3.72	3.98	3.66	3.83
Western Asia	4.72	4.39	4.86	4.54	4.38	4.27
Central and Southern Asia	6.88	6.15	5.63	5.01	4.68	4.62
Central Asia	15.66	11.69	9.94	6.48	6.72	6.68
Southern Asia	6.32	5.74	5.31	4.90	4.53	4.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.97	7.13	6.67	5.70	5.28	5.24
Eastern Asia	7.53	7.82	7.34	6.23	5.72	5.68
South-Eastern Asia	5.11	4.81	4.29	3.71	3.58	3.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.76	3.81	3.61	3.49	3.41	3.36
Oceania	5.93	5.25	5.12	4.58	4.42	4.12
Australia and New Zealand	5.96	5.23	5.10	4.54	4.37	4.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.26	5.81	5.58	5.61	5.78	5.86
Europe and Northern America	5.89	5.41	4.95	4.39	4.04	4.03
Europe	5.17	4.83	4.46	3.90	3.70	3.72
Northern America	6.85	6.19	5.63	5.04	4.47	4.42
Landlocked developing countries	11.05	9.32	7.72	6.08	6.12	6.10
Least developed countries	6.53	5.79	5.06	4.85	4.58	4.61
Small island developing States	3.84	3.53	3.17	3.02	2.85	2.79

Source: IEA (2023), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2023).

**Target 7.a**

**By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology**

**Indicator 7.a.1**

**International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems**

**International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems<sup>1</sup>**

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1,534.7	2,771.7	11,334.1	12,329.4	12,151.1	15,432.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	82.6	608.5	1,653.6	3,882.7	2,794.3	4,560.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	165.8	732.1	2,144.8	1,495.9	1,043.0	1,721.3
Northern Africa	16.6	715.1	1,343.5	572.9	568.3	954.2
Western Asia	149.3	17.1	801.3	923.0	474.6	767.2
Central and Southern Asia	632.8	388.0	1,083.8	2,825.2	2,738.0	1,834.2
Central Asia	9.2	0.6	240.8	53.7	307.3	857.6
Southern Asia	623.6	387.4	843.0	2,771.4	2,430.7	976.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	428.0	440.6	384.0	866.8	1,174.4	1,366.6
Eastern Asia	271.0	172.1	156.6	101.7	235.6	55.7
South-Eastern Asia	157.0	268.5	227.3	765.2	938.8	1,310.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	203.8	371.3	4,593.3	2,757.5	3,679.1	3,745.9
Oceania	0.0	18.1	9.4	98.2	21.8	98.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	18.1	9.4	98.2	21.8	98.9
Europe and Northern America	0.6	208.1	542.3	170.7	112.0	470.9
Europe	0.6	208.1	542.3	170.7	112.0	470.9
Landlocked developing countries	81.9	566.4	1,051.6	2,311.4	1,896.7	2,688.3
Least developed countries	62.4	1,062.6	641.0	2,565.6	1,742.8	2,300.5
Small island developing States	25.3	27.8	195.7	365.3	318.4	325.0

<sup>1</sup> Commitments by recipient country. Residual/unallocated ODA (unspecified) to developing countries is not shown in the table.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and IRENA Public Finance Database, 2024, The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

**Target 7.b**

**By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support**

**Indicator 7.b.1**

**Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)**

**Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity<sup>1</sup>**

(Watts per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	122.4	137.3	175.3	249.7	360.4	424.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.5	24.2	23.9	27.5	37.5	39.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	64.2	65.7	73.3	101.9	146.4	167.5
Northern Africa	28.4	27.2	32.9	35.9	49.2	50.2
Western Asia	96.7	100.4	108.3	158.7	231.5	271.1
Central and Southern Asia	29.6	37.7	46.6	60.0	88.7	102.5
Central Asia	194.2	186.0	187.6	194.2	202.9	200.2
Southern Asia	23.4	32.3	41.5	55.0	84.3	98.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.5	84.9	142.9	272.2	487.6	612.4
Eastern Asia	72.4	101.5	176.3	344.9	630.0	801.6
South-Eastern Asia	38.1	39.6	54.9	86.0	134.5	150.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	246.2	262.0	284.5	335.7	427.9	478.4
Oceania	432.4	464.1	503.1	657.2	1,095.6	1,283.3
Australia and New Zealand	568.1	622.2	682.8	905.1	1,532.4	1,805.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.6	56.4	59.1	66.6	73.9	80.7
Europe and Northern America	381.3	428.1	545.0	733.5	945.7	1,090.0
Europe	324.0	384.5	502.7	696.6	890.4	1,025.5
Northern America	514.2	524.7	635.3	809.4	1,056.0	1,217.2
Landlocked developing countries	78.6	73.8	82.6	86.0	97.5	102.7
Least developed countries	16.6	16.8	22.7	27.2	36.0	39.5
Small island developing States	31.0	43.7	42.8	54.4	85.6	101.4
Developed regions	349.9	396.5	499.9	690.5	928.8	1073.1
Developing regions	64.7	75.3	101.6	154.6	243.4	293.4

<sup>1</sup>Year-end value for installed capacity (watts) and mid-year for population.

Source: IRENA based on IRENA's electricity capacity database and population data from the United Nations World Population Prospects.

## Goal 8

### Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

#### Target 8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

#### Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

#### Annual growth rate of real GDP<sup>1</sup> per capita

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3.1	2.7	3.2	1.9	-3.9	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	3.5	3.5	0.5	-4.4	1.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.0	-4.6	4.2
Northern Africa	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.6	-5.0	1.3
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.1	-4.3	5.1
Central and Southern Asia	2.4	5.4	6.1	4.7	-4.5	5.1
Central Asia	6.6	7.7	7.0	1.4	-2.8	2.5
Southern Asia	2.1	5.3	6.0	5.0	-4.7	5.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.7	5.4	7.3	4.2	-0.5	2.6
Eastern Asia	4.8	5.6	7.5	4.3	0.2	2.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.3	6.9	3.6	-4.6	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0	3.1	4.7	-1.0	-8.0	3.3
Oceania	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.8
Australia and New Zealand	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	2.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-2.6	0.3	3.4	2.1	-7.0	3.7
Europe and Northern America	3.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	-4.3	2.5
Europe	4.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	-5.9	3.2
Northern America	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	-3.0	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	2.2	6.0	6.1	1.3	-3.6	1.7
Least developed countries	2.3	5.4	4.6	1.4	-1.7	2.2
Small island developing States	4.0	3.4	5.5	1.6	-7.0	3.7

<sup>1</sup> GDP in constant 2015 USD.

**Source:** National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**Target 8.2**

**Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors**

**Indicator 8.2.1**

**Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

**Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.9	-1.1	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.9	4.0	0.1	-3.4	-0.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.8	2.9	1.4	2.2	-0.7	0.1
Northern Africa	4.1	2.0	1.1	2.4	-1.4	0.6
Western Asia	6.2	3.3	1.0	1.9	-0.2	-0.2
Central and Southern Asia	1.5	5.4	4.9	4.1	-2.4	-0.7
Central Asia	5.0	6.5	5.5	2.3	-0.8	3.0
Southern Asia	1.2	5.2	4.8	4.3	-2.7	-0.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1	5.2	7.3	4.5	1.7	3.7
Eastern Asia	4.3	5.3	7.9	4.7	2.3	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.7	5.4	3.7	-2.0	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.6	1.4	4.3	-1.1	0.5	0.2
Oceania	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-3.2	3.4	6.0	1.6	-6.2	0.7
Europe and Northern America	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.3	-1.4	0.9
Europe	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.4	-4.4	0.7
Northern America	2.3	1.7	3.0	0.9	3.0	0.6
Landlocked developing countries	1.6	5.0	5.1	1.3	-2.3	1.1
Least developed countries	1.7	4.4	3.6	0.0	-0.6	0.1
Small island developing States	3.2	3.0	5.4	0.1	-3.1	0.9

**Note:** Data on labour productivity is measured by GDP per person engaged in constant United States dollars based on 2015 prices.

**Source:** ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).



**Target 8.3**

**Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services**

**Indicator 8.3.1**

**Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex**

**(a) Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	58.4	55.6	60.2	58.0	55.4	59.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.0	90.3	84.1	86.5	89.8	83.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.0	49.4	50.2	50.4	43.4	52.5
Northern Africa	60.2	58.7	60.6	63.0	54.5	65.1
Western Asia	42.8	43.1	42.7	41.6	37.3	43.1
Central and Southern Asia	84.7	86.5	84.1	85.6	87.9	84.7
Central Asia	47.9	43.2	51.5	45.0	40.0	48.5
Southern Asia	86.3	89.7	85.2	87.2	90.7	85.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	57.5	56.0	58.7	53.1	51.8	54.2
Eastern Asia	51.3	49.8	52.5	46.8	45.6	47.8
South-Eastern Asia	75.2	74.8	75.5	69.8	69.5	70.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.6	50.1	52.6	51.8	50.8	52.6
Oceania	36.7	38.3	35.3	34.7	34.8	34.7
Australia and New Zealand	27.1	28.5	25.8	24.9	24.5	25.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	73.3	75.7	71.2	72.0	74.3	69.9
Europe and Northern America	13.2	12.9	13.4	11.4	11.0	11.8
Europe	14.2	14.1	14.4	12.8	12.4	13.2
Northern America	11.1	10.6	11.5	8.9	8.4	9.3
Landlocked developing countries	79.9	81.7	78.5	78.7	80.6	77.1
Least developed countries	90.1	93.0	88.0	89.1	92.0	87.0
Small island developing States	56.1	55.8	56.4	56.1	55.7	56.4

**Source:** ILO modelled estimates.

**Target 8.4**

**Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead**

**Indicator 8.4.1**

**Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP<sup>1</sup>**

**(a) Material footprint**

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	57,403.8	67,835.0	79,575.7	91,701.8	94,107.5	97,057.9	97,955.3

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

**(b) Material footprint per capita**

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.3

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

**(c) Material footprint per unit of GDP**

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.14	1.11	1.09

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

<sup>1</sup>Material footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to final domestic demand of a country. It is calculated as the raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports.

**Indicator 8.4.2**

**Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP**

**(a) Domestic material consumption**

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	56,712	67,177	78,912	90,750	92,597	95,402	95,989
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,784	3,262	3,778	4,476	5,036	5,142	5,250
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,835	3,585	4,571	4,810	5,076	5,244	4,499
Northern Africa	1,034	1,286	1,541	1,566	1,898	1,979	2,075
Western Asia	1,801	2,298	3,031	3,244	3,179	3,265	2,425
Central and Southern Asia	5,807	6,819	8,435	9,802	11,006	11,604	12,065
Central Asia	513	629	765	927	1,072	1,099	1,051
Southern Asia	5,294	6,190	7,670	8,875	9,933	10,504	11,013
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,744	23,553	33,241	40,657	41,060	42,450	43,353
Eastern Asia	14,862	19,903	28,825	35,108	35,601	36,926	37,642

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
South-Eastern Asia	2,882	3,650	4,415	5,549	5,459	5,524	5,711
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,336	7,272	8,418	9,609	9,746	9,918	10,065
Oceania	1,219	1,261	1,220	1,275	1,227	1,275	1,305
Australia and New Zealand	1,120	1,163	1,104	1,194	1,134	1,182	1,209
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99	98	116	81	93	94	95
Europe and Northern America	19,988	21,426	19,249	20,121	19,446	19,770	19,452
Europe	9,831	10,794	10,103	10,269	9,887	9,972	9,454
Northern America	10,157	10,632	9,147	9,852	9,559	9,798	9,998
Landlocked developing countries	1,625	2,025	2,527	3,140	3,717	3,779	3,751
Least developed countries	1,869	2,353	2,995	3,529	4,191	4,262	4,352
Small island developing States	652	526	512	540	492	508	521

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

### (b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	9.22	10.24	11.30	12.22	11.81	12.06	12.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.30	4.41	4.45	4.60	4.54	4.52	4.50
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.84	9.00	10.26	9.75	9.43	9.61	8.13
Northern Africa	6.00	6.82	7.44	6.86	7.55	7.74	7.98
Western Asia	9.51	10.96	12.70	12.25	11.09	11.27	8.26
Central and Southern Asia	3.80	4.08	4.69	5.09	5.38	5.62	5.79
Central Asia	9.17	10.61	12.03	13.43	14.35	14.49	13.65
Southern Asia	3.60	3.84	4.42	4.78	5.04	5.28	5.49
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.79	11.22	15.23	17.92	17.60	18.14	18.49
Eastern Asia	9.96	12.95	18.21	21.52	21.41	22.20	22.63
South-Eastern Asia	5.49	6.49	7.36	8.72	8.15	8.17	8.39
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.13	13.03	14.26	15.42	14.95	15.12	15.24
Oceania	39.03	37.30	32.88	31.55	27.92	28.66	28.96
Australia and New Zealand	48.95	47.86	41.88	42.01	36.89	38.06	38.56
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.84	10.29	10.78	6.75	7.05	6.96	6.97
Europe and Northern America	19.22	20.25	17.80	18.25	17.36	17.64	17.36
Europe	13.52	14.81	13.72	13.84	13.25	13.38	12.71
Northern America	32.43	32.30	26.49	27.33	25.56	26.11	26.53
Landlocked developing countries	4.84	5.36	5.95	6.56	6.91	6.86	6.65
Least developed countries	2.82	3.14	3.55	3.71	3.90	3.88	3.87
Small island developing States	11.29	8.56	7.77	7.74	6.72	6.88	7.01

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

### (c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.13	1.09	1.07
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.76	3.34	2.92	2.73	2.85	2.79	2.74
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.45	1.48	1.49	1.27	1.24	1.20	0.98
Northern Africa	2.36	2.31	2.20	2.03	2.18	2.12	2.16

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	1.16	1.19	1.28	1.08	0.99	0.95	0.66
Central and Southern Asia	3.97	3.46	3.12	2.77	2.59	2.54	2.49
Central Asia	4.52	3.70	3.12	2.88	2.86	2.79	2.56
Southern Asia	3.93	3.44	3.11	2.75	2.57	2.52	2.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.99	2.06	2.17	2.04	1.72	1.67	1.66
Eastern Asia	1.84	1.93	2.08	1.96	1.65	1.60	1.59
South-Eastern Asia	2.49	2.45	2.24	2.20	1.85	1.80	1.76
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.71	1.74	1.69	1.73	1.89	1.80	1.76
Oceania	1.29	1.13	0.96	0.87	0.76	0.76	0.75
Australia and New Zealand	1.22	1.07	0.89	0.84	0.72	0.72	0.72
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.47	3.04	3.08	1.79	1.97	2.00	1.93
Europe and Northern America	0.66	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.44
Europe	0.64	0.63	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.48	0.44
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.52	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.43
Landlocked developing countries	5.71	5.08	4.27	4.07	4.12	4.01	3.82
Least developed countries	5.49	5.04	4.05	3.71	3.67	3.60	3.52
Small island developing States	1.50	1.01	0.81	0.74	0.65	0.64	0.62

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

## Target 8.5

**By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**

### Indicator 8.5.2

**Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities<sup>1,2</sup>**

#### (a) Unemployment rate, both sexes<sup>3</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.6	5.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.0	10.8	9.5	10.8	11.7	10.2
Northern Africa	15.0	12.7	10.5	13.1	12.5	11.3
Western Asia	7.7	9.2	8.6	9.0	11.2	9.3
Central and Southern Asia	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.5	5.1
Central Asia	11.5	7.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	4.6
Southern Asia	7.0	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.6	5.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1
Eastern Asia	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7
South-Eastern Asia	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.5	8.2	7.2	6.7	10.2	6.2
Oceania	5.8	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.7	3.6
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.1	3.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.5
Europe and Northern America	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.6	7.2	4.8
Europe	9.9	8.7	9.1	8.6	6.6	5.4
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	8.2	3.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Landlocked developing countries	6.8	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2
Least developed countries	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.9	5.4
Small island developing States	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	5.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

### (b) Unemployment rate, both sexes, by age<sup>4</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.6	12.1	4.9	13.3	4.6	14.1	5.1	15.7	3.9	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	10.5	4.5	10.0	4.5	9.3	5.3	10.1	4.9	8.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4	22.6	6.7	21.3	7.8	25.6	9.1	27.7	7.9	24.0
Northern Africa	10.0	30.2	7.1	24.1	9.3	31.5	10.0	28.2	9.0	25.9
Western Asia	5.2	15.9	6.3	18.8	6.7	21.0	8.4	27.3	7.1	22.7
Central and Southern Asia	5.4	12.9	5.2	15.3	4.7	18.8	5.1	20.4	3.2	16.0
Central Asia	8.7	22.4	4.5	9.9	4.2	9.5	4.4	10.4	3.9	9.0
Southern Asia	5.3	12.5	5.3	15.5	4.7	19.2	5.1	20.8	3.2	16.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	8.1	3.1	9.8	3.1	10.3	3.4	11.3	3.0	13.0
Eastern Asia	2.6	7.0	3.6	9.8	3.7	10.4	4.0	12.0	3.6	14.7
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.0	1.8	9.8	1.5	10.2	1.8	10.1	1.4	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	17.4	5.2	14.9	4.9	14.8	8.1	21.2	4.8	13.6
Oceania	4.5	11.0	3.6	10.9	4.1	11.7	4.4	12.3	2.7	8.3
Australia and New Zealand	4.9	12.3	3.9	12.4	4.5	13.2	4.7	13.9	2.7	8.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.0	7.7	2.3	6.4	2.5	7.0	2.8	7.7	2.6	7.0
Europe and Northern America	6.8	15.8	7.9	19.2	6.5	16.2	6.2	16.0	4.1	11.2
Europe	8.4	19.4	7.8	20.0	7.5	19.6	5.8	16.4	4.6	13.7
Northern America	3.2	9.6	8.1	17.9	4.5	11.7	7.2	15.5	3.2	8.3
Landlocked developing countries	5.3	10.4	4.0	7.6	3.8	7.3	4.6	9.1	4.2	8.1
Least developed countries	3.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	3.7	8.8	4.4	10.6	4.1	9.7
Small island developing States	4.8	13.8	5.1	15.8	5.0	16.4	5.1	17.0	4.5	14.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

### (c) Unemployment rate, by sex<sup>3</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.4	6.8	6.0	6.6	5.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.2	10.0	15.5	7.6	17.0	8.7	17.6	9.8	15.8	8.3
Northern Africa	20.6	13.3	20.1	7.5	21.9	10.1	22.2	9.7	20.4	8.7
Western Asia	9.5	7.1	11.8	7.6	13.4	7.6	14.9	9.9	13.0	8.0
Central and Southern Asia	8.0	6.9	7.7	7.1	7.9	6.9	7.3	7.6	5.1	5.1
Central Asia	13.4	10.1	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.0	4.7	5.4	4.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Southern Asia	7.5	6.8	7.9	7.1	8.2	7.0	7.4	7.7	5.1	5.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.4
Eastern Asia	3.0	3.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.1	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	8.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	5.8	12.1	8.9	7.5	5.3
Oceania	5.5	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.9	3.4	3.8
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.2	3.6	3.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	4.8	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.1	2.9	4.7	2.8	4.1
Europe and Northern America	8.6	7.6	8.7	9.7	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.1	4.9	4.8
Europe	10.6	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.7	6.7	6.6	5.6	5.2
Northern America	4.4	4.2	8.5	10.3	5.3	5.6	8.5	8.0	3.7	4.0
Landlocked developing countries	7.5	6.2	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.5	6.4	5.3	5.6	4.8
Least developed countries	4.9	4.6	5.5	4.4	5.6	4.5	6.5	5.4	6.0	5.0
Small island developing States	7.9	5.6	8.0	6.1	8.2	5.8	8.0	5.8	7.2	4.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

#### (d) Unemployment rate, female, by age<sup>4</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.8	11.9	5.0	13.1	4.8	13.6	5.2	15.6	4.1	12.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	10.5	4.9	10.2	4.8	9.6	5.6	10.8	5.7	9.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.9	25.6	11.3	31.6	13.6	32.1	14.3	37.2	13.0	32.5
Northern Africa	14.4	35.1	14.2	40.8	17.7	38.5	18.4	45.5	17.1	41.0
Western Asia	6.9	17.3	9.0	23.1	10.7	26.4	11.9	32.4	10.6	27.5
Central and Southern Asia	6.1	13.8	5.8	15.4	5.7	18.9	4.9	21.7	3.4	16.2
Central Asia	10.1	26.6	4.9	11.0	4.1	9.3	4.9	13.1	4.5	11.3
Southern Asia	5.8	13.0	5.9	15.8	5.8	19.5	4.9	22.2	3.3	16.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	7.4	2.8	9.0	2.8	9.6	3.0	10.6	2.7	11.8
Eastern Asia	2.2	6.2	3.0	8.7	3.2	9.3	3.5	10.8	3.2	12.8
South-Eastern Asia	1.9	10.9	1.9	10.1	1.3	10.3	1.6	10.4	1.2	9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	21.6	6.6	18.8	5.8	18.6	9.5	26.1	5.9	16.5
Oceania	4.2	10.2	3.7	10.6	4.2	10.7	4.2	11.5	2.6	7.5
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	11.4	4.2	12.1	4.8	12.2	4.8	13.0	2.8	7.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.2	7.2	1.8	6.1	1.8	6.4	1.7	7.0	1.8	6.5
Europe and Northern America	7.4	16.0	7.5	17.7	6.5	15.2	6.4	15.7	4.3	10.4

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Europe	9.2	20.1	7.6	19.3	7.5	19.0	5.9	16.1	4.9	13.1
Northern America	3.4	9.1	7.3	15.3	4.5	10.4	7.4	15.3	3.1	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	5.9	11.5	4.3	8.2	4.1	7.7	5.1	10.2	4.5	8.8
Least developed countries	3.5	8.1	4.2	8.7	4.5	8.8	5.0	11.1	4.7	9.9
Small island developing States	5.8	16.5	5.9	18.5	6.0	20.0	6.0	20.9	5.5	18.0

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

### (e) Unemployment rate, male, by age<sup>4</sup>

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	4.5	12.2	4.8	13.4	4.5	14.5	5.1	15.7	3.7	13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3	10.6	4.1	9.7	4.3	8.9	5.0	9.4	4.2	8.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.6	21.4	5.2	17.7	5.9	23.1	7.4	24.5	6.2	21.2
Northern Africa	8.9	28.4	4.9	18.1	6.7	28.6	7.6	23.2	6.7	21.4
Western Asia	4.7	15.3	5.5	17.4	5.3	19.1	7.3	25.5	5.8	21.0
Central and Southern Asia	5.2	12.5	5.0	15.2	4.4	18.8	5.2	20.0	3.1	15.9
Central Asia	7.6	19.2	4.2	9.2	4.2	9.6	4.0	8.6	3.5	7.5
Southern Asia	5.1	12.3	5.1	15.4	4.4	19.0	5.2	20.3	3.1	16.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.7	8.8	3.4	10.4	3.4	10.9	3.7	11.9	3.3	13.8
Eastern Asia	2.9	7.8	4.0	10.7	4.1	11.2	4.4	13.0	3.9	16.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.2	1.8	9.5	1.6	10.1	1.9	9.9	1.5	9.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.8	14.7	4.3	12.3	4.3	12.3	7.1	18.0	4.1	11.7
Oceania	4.7	11.7	3.6	11.2	4.1	12.5	4.5	13.0	2.8	8.9
Australia and New Zealand	5.0	13.1	3.8	12.7	4.3	14.2	4.7	14.8	2.7	9.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	8.2	2.7	6.8	3.1	7.6	3.7	8.3	3.3	7.4
Europe and Northern America	6.3	15.6	8.2	20.4	6.5	17.1	6.1	16.2	4.0	12.0
Europe	7.8	18.8	7.9	20.5	7.5	20.1	5.6	16.6	4.3	14.2
Northern America	3.1	10.0	8.8	20.3	4.5	13.0	6.9	15.6	3.2	9.2
Landlocked developing countries	4.9	9.6	3.7	7.2	3.6	7.0	4.3	8.2	3.9	7.6
Least developed countries	2.9	8.8	3.2	8.0	3.1	8.7	3.9	10.2	3.6	9.6
Small island developing States	4.2	11.9	4.5	13.8	4.3	13.8	4.4	14.3	3.7	12.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

<sup>1</sup>Unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force, where unemployed persons are those who, during the short reference period, were not in employment, were available and seeking employment.

<sup>2</sup>Statistics on the labour force status of individuals disaggregated by their disability status are not available at the global and regional levels at this stage.

<sup>3</sup>Data refer to persons aged 15 and above.

<sup>4</sup>Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

**Target 8.6****By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training****Indicator 8.6.1****Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training****(a) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	24.3	22.4	21.8	23.8	21.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.1	22.4	23.0	26.7	25.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.0	30.7	28.1	30.2	28.5
Northern Africa	30.9	30.3	27.5	29.0	27.5
Western Asia	35.0	31.0	28.6	31.2	29.4
Central and Southern Asia	34.9	29.4	29.0	31.1	27.4
Central Asia	22.6	21.5	20.6	18.3	16.6
Southern Asia	35.4	29.7	29.3	31.5	27.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.4	17.3	15.2	14.9	14.1
Eastern Asia	16.7	15.9	13.2	12.7	12.1
South-Eastern Asia	22.3	20.3	19.0	18.8	17.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.3	20.3	21.1	24.3	20.0
Oceania	17.7	18.9	18.3	19.4	18.5
Australia and New Zealand	11.0	11.7	10.1	11.1	9.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	30.5	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.3
Europe and Northern America	13.8	14.3	12.7	12.9	10.6
Europe	14.1	13.9	12.8	12.1	10.5
Northern America	13.1	15.1	12.5	14.3	10.7
Landlocked developing countries	21.5	20.9	22.5	25.8	25.0
Least developed countries	23.7	23.7	24.9	26.9	26.2
Small island developing States	23.0	23.0	22.9	26.3	23.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

**(b) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	34.0	15.0	31.8	13.4	30.8	13.3	31.7	16.3	29.7	14.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.6	17.6	27.8	17.1	28.4	17.6	32.6	20.9	31.7	20.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.8	19.8	45.1	17.2	39.3	17.6	41.0	20.0	39.3	18.2
Northern Africa	43.5	18.8	45.0	16.2	36.9	18.5	40.1	18.3	38.4	17.0
Western Asia	50.0	20.9	45.1	18.1	41.4	16.8	41.7	21.3	40.2	19.2
Central and Southern Asia	55.8	15.3	49.0	11.1	47.5	11.8	46.5	16.8	43.8	12.3
Central Asia	28.5	16.8	26.7	16.4	25.7	15.7	23.8	13.0	21.7	11.8
Southern Asia	56.9	15.2	49.9	10.9	48.3	11.6	47.3	16.9	44.5	12.3



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.5	14.4	21.4	13.4	18.7	11.9	17.6	12.5	16.5	12.0
Eastern Asia	20.0	13.7	19.2	13.0	15.6	11.0	14.4	11.1	13.6	10.8
South-Eastern Asia	28.6	16.3	26.5	14.4	24.4	13.9	22.8	15.0	21.3	14.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.2	12.5	28.2	12.6	29.1	13.1	31.1	17.7	26.1	13.9
Oceania	20.3	15.3	20.8	17.2	20.0	16.7	20.8	18.1	20.0	17.1
Australia and New Zealand	12.8	9.2	12.6	10.9	10.8	9.5	11.2	11.0	9.6	9.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	34.6	26.7	35.9	28.3	36.0	28.8	36.3	29.3	36.0	28.8
Europe and Northern America	15.7	11.9	15.3	13.3	13.5	12.0	13.3	12.5	10.9	10.3
Europe	16.0	12.2	15.3	12.5	13.5	12.1	12.7	11.6	11.0	10.1
Northern America	15.1	11.3	15.3	14.9	13.3	11.8	14.4	14.1	10.7	10.6
Landlocked developing countries	27.8	15.2	27.4	14.4	30.0	14.9	34.1	17.5	33.4	16.7
Least developed countries	34.1	13.4	32.4	15.0	34.2	15.6	36.1	17.8	35.3	17.3
Small island developing States	28.7	17.5	28.0	18.2	28.1	18.0	31.2	21.5	28.2	18.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

## Target 8.7

**Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms**

### Indicator 8.7.1

**Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age**

#### Proportion of children engaged in economic activity and household chores, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	9.6	7.8	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.9	21.2	26.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.8	5.6	9.9
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	3.7	7.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.2	4.5	7.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0	4.0	7.9
Europe and Northern America	2.3	1.8	2.8

**Note:** The definition applied differs from the SDG indicator definition in that it also includes children in hazardous industries and occupations. 80 per cent of surveys were within the reference period of 2016 to 2020. While these estimates represent only those surveys within the reference period of 2016 to 2020, they are still considered to reflect current levels of child labour both globally and regionally given that the prevalence of child labour does not fluctuate substantially on an annual basis.

**Source:** International Labour Office and United Nations Children's Fund, Child Labour: Global estimates 2021, trends and the road forward, ILO and UNICEF, New York, 2022. License: CC BY 4.0.

**Target 8.8**

**Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment**

**Indicator 8.8.2**

**Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status**

**Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation**

(Score)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.50	4.52	4.60	4.63	4.53	4.47	4.52	4.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.24	2.31	2.19	2.21	2.04	2.04	2.10	2.14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.67	4.50	4.62	4.91	4.57	4.60	4.81	4.69
Northern Africa	5.03	5.12	5.13	4.92	4.75	4.79	4.84	4.81
Western Asia	4.39	4.03	4.24	4.91	4.44	4.47	4.79	4.61
Central and Southern Asia	4.85	5.25	5.26	5.16	4.59	4.33	4.32	5.34
Central Asia	1.44	3.49	3.32	3.41	3.35	3.42	3.67	3.49
Southern Asia	4.99	5.33	5.34	5.23	4.64	4.37	4.35	5.41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.72	6.56	6.86	6.97	7.13	7.10	7.08	7.29
Eastern Asia	7.34	7.33	7.73	7.89	8.17	8.33	8.17	8.17
South-Eastern Asia	5.00	4.43	4.50	4.51	4.37	3.87	4.14	4.99
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.03	3.00	2.95	2.94	3.04	2.98	3.17	3.22
Oceania	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.00	0.95	0.95
Australia and New Zealand	0.81	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.76	0.76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.86	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.74
Europe and Northern America	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.59	1.63	1.69	1.87	1.87
Europe	1.10	1.09	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.09	1.37	1.36
Northern America	2.58	2.54	2.59	2.71	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.84
Landlocked developing countries	2.29	2.64	2.57	2.67	2.22	2.25	2.31	2.28
Least developed countries	2.87	3.00	3.26	3.44	3.34	3.33	3.46	3.64
Small island developing States	2.56	1.59	1.60	1.66	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.77

**Note:** (1) SDG indicator 8.8.2 seeks to measure the level of national compliance with fundamental labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining). It is based on six International Labour Organization (ILO) supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. National law is not enacted for the purpose of generating a statistical indicator of compliance with fundamental rights, nor were any of the ILO textual sources created for this purpose. Indicator 8.8.2 is compiled from these sources, and its use does not constitute a waiver of the respective ILO Constituents' divergent points of view on the sources' conclusions. (2) SDG indicator 8.8.2 is not intended as a tool to compare compliance among ILO member States. It should specifically be noted that reporting obligations of an ILO member State to the ILO's supervisory system and thus ILO textual sources are different for ratifying and non-ratifying ILO member States. (3) The indicator has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with freedom of association and collective bargaining rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with freedom of association and collective bargaining rights).

**Source:** International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Target 8.9**

**By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

**Indicator 8.9.1**

**Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate<sup>1</sup>**

**Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.12	3.99	3.96	1.80	2.48	3.07
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>2</sup>	4.43	3.58	4.23	1.84	1.94	3.72
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.74	3.01	3.17	2.03	2.93	3.55
Central and Southern Asia	3.30	2.79	2.35	0.89	1.04	2.15
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.91	6.47	5.17	1.24	2.77	3.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.73	3.33	4.25	4.26	4.21	4.71
Australia and New Zealand	3.22	2.96	3.41	1.93	1.74	2.56
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) <sup>2</sup>	12.55	11.17	11.93	4.04	2.18	9.23
Europe and Northern America	3.39	3.24	3.50	1.93	2.24	2.88
Europe	3.88	3.76	4.11	2.39	2.43	3.76
Northern America	2.71	2.62	2.91	1.50	2.06	2.14

<sup>1</sup>The SDG indicator 8.9.1 measures the economic contribution of tourism to a national economy. It relies on the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UN Tourism, OECD and EUROSTAT. Data are collected by UN Tourism.

<sup>2</sup> This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism) estimates.

**Target 8.10**

**Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**

**Indicator 8.10.1**

**(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults**

**(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults<sup>1</sup>**

(Per 100,000 adults)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	13.6	14.6	15.0	13.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	4.1	4.8	4.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.0	10.3	11.0	9.6
Central and Southern Asia	9.8	10.7	13.5	15.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.1	9.6	11.2	10.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.3	15.8	17.1	14.5
Oceania	25.8	25.3	22.9	15.1
Europe and Northern America	33.3	35.5	31.2	24.9
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	7.7	8.7	12.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	2.6	3.5	4.8	5.9
Small island developing States	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.0

<sup>1</sup>Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

**Source:** Financial Access Survey (FAS), Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

### **(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults<sup>1</sup>**

(Per 100,000 adults)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	33.3	45.2	64.6	63.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	9.1	12.4	10.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.3	24.7	34.0	37.6
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	8.0	19.6	28.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.1	38.3	76.9	74.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.0	64.6	73.6	73.2
Oceania	106.2	120.9	116.7	83.7
Europe and Northern America	97.7	122.3	142.8	144.5
Landlocked developing countries	3.4	8.1	12.7	20.4
Least developed countries	0.9	2.7	5.3	8.7
Small island developing States	22.1	23.1	26.8	28.3

<sup>1</sup>Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

**Source:** Financial Access Survey (FAS), Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## **Indicator 8.10.2**

### **Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider**

#### **Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, total**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	50.6	61.9	68.5	73.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	35.1	42.6	49.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.1	37.2	43.3	47.4
Northern Africa	15.2	23.9	32.5	35.3
Western Asia	41.2	47.1	59.8	56.5
Central and Southern Asia	33.9	48.3	69.6	68.4
Central Asia	22.4	39.0	44.4	53.9
Southern Asia	34.3	48.6	70.6	68.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	59.0	71.3	72.8	81.4
Eastern Asia	67.8	80.9	81.7	89.9
South-Eastern Asia	31.2	41.2	47.5	58.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	39.5	52.0	55.2	67.7
Australia and New Zealand	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2
Europe and Northern America	79.3	86.8	88.9	94.7
Europe	75.0	83.4	86.6	94.3
Northern America	88.8	94.2	93.8	95.5
Landlocked developing countries	20.1	28.1	38.8	45.4
Least developed countries	17.9	23.9	36.9	42.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>
Small island developing States	51.9	57.5	61.1	70.0

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

**Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, in labor force and out of labor force**  
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>In labor force</i>				<i>Out of labor force</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	55.9	68.6	73.8	74.5	38.5	49.2	59.3	62.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.4	40.1	47.2	55.0	13.5	24.5	31.4	35.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	44.6	48.9	58.1	58.3	18.5	25.5	27.9	35.2
Northern Africa	21.8	34.6	45.3	44.3	9.7	14.4	22.6	27.4
Western Asia	58.6	58.6	72.0	66.9	24.4	34.7	39.9	42.5
Central and Southern Asia	41.2	58.1	76.3	74.2	25.7	37.2	62.3	61.6
Central Asia	25.7	44.1	50.1	62.5	15.1	31.3	36.0	43.7
Southern Asia	41.9	58.6	77.5	74.6	26.0	37.4	63.1	62.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	61.6	75.3	76.6	72.9	51.2	60.4	63.5	59.4
Eastern Asia	69.4	83.8	85.1	99.1	62.9	72.3	72.9	97.2
South-Eastern Asia	34.8	44.9	51.1	64.4	23.3	32.1	39.7	46.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.9	58.2	60.4	71.6	27.4	42.0	44.2	57.2
Australia and New Zealand	99.7	98.8	99.9	99.9	97.9	99.4	98.5	97.8
Europe and Northern America	82.0	90.3	92.3	95.8	68.0	79.0	82.9	92.8
Europe	75.3	88.2	91.7	95.9	62.3	72.4	78.8	91.9
Northern America	91.8	94.2	93.5	95.6	82.0	94.0	94.6	95.1
Landlocked developing countries	24.4	32.6	43.7	51.4	12.0	20.0	28.2	33.7
Least developed countries	21.2	28.2	41.6	47.1	13.2	17.0	28.2	33.0
Small island developing States	55.7	55.2	68.9	74.3	45.0	37.0	46.9	60.4

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

## Target 8.a

**Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries**

### Indicator 8.a.1

**Aid for trade commitments and disbursements**

#### (a) Total official development assistance for trade, commitments

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-05<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	13,695.03	42,785.18	58,108.29	62,880.30	65,001.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,139.87	11,671.58	14,693.18	16,707.12	18,394.32
Northern Africa	549.23	3,825.98	3,713.26	3,998.38	3,732.05
Western Asia	2,983.19	3,012.79	4,184.05	1,652.33	3,032.49
Central Asia	175.71	1,030.99	1,078.83	1,283.42	1,699.85
Southern Asia	2,280.74	7,247.63	9,905.81	11,034.02	10,025.24
Eastern Asia	264.98	905.62	940.12	1,121.57	631.68

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-05<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
South-Eastern Asia	1,711.68	3,465.15	10,270.14	6,209.02	5,851.67
Latin America and the Caribbean	833.00	2,861.28	4,087.30	4,958.50	4,770.94
Oceania	129.59	396.34	796.70	684.21	828.50
Europe	475.18	1,610.22	1,403.94	2,104.00	3,170.39
Landlocked developing countries	2,556.09	8,752.93	9,664.71	10,003.68	10,127.26
Least developed countries	3,790.40	13,549.04	18,773.39	19,297.80	19,621.98
Small island developing States	402.59	1,264.24	1,849.70	2,119.48	2,117.43
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,151.88	6,757.60	7,034.97	13,127.72	12,863.88

<sup>1</sup>2002-2005 average.

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## (b) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	20,901.12	32,120.59	43,194.60	46,983.15	51,101.85
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,592.67	7,491.59	10,926.63	11,875.54	12,055.97
Northern Africa	1,181.68	2,396.27	2,829.17	3,500.58	3,150.29
Western Asia	4,629.82	2,542.47	4,072.92	2,597.49	2,667.25
Central Asia	194.01	403.38	721.10	1,004.58	1,229.07
Southern Asia	2,914.47	5,578.74	7,969.54	7,702.46	9,160.83
Eastern Asia	694.82	594.52	560.98	485.04	546.84
South-Eastern Asia	2,293.17	3,292.20	4,473.24	4,198.03	4,604.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,039.87	2,561.73	2,805.46	3,268.78	3,821.20
Oceania	152.36	298.42	502.91	562.09	636.28
Europe	761.50	1,064.32	1,491.24	1,708.89	3,590.65
Landlocked developing countries	3,653.17	6,393.64	6,919.42	7,941.18	7,412.04
Least developed countries	5,317.97	9,395.09	11,598.81	13,853.07	14,115.10
Small island developing States	420.71	1,216.84	1,172.83	1,408.99	1,376.12
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,446.74	5,896.93	6,841.41	10,079.66	9,638.58

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Target 9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

### Indicator 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

#### (a) Passenger volume, by mode of transport

(Millions of passenger-kilometres)

Regions	2019			2022		
	Air	Rail	Road	Air	Rail	Road
World	8,543,963.0	6,253,834.8	44,332,398.8	5,888,775.5	6,190,211.2	41,560,169.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	120,178.2	12,327.5	1,701,314.5	75,433.8	9,120.8	1,659,522.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,050,666.2	245,743.3	3,514,401.7	831,010.1	224,552.7	3,498,631.3
Northern Africa	66,248.1	81,056.1	1,754,587.4	56,305.9	77,179.6	1,730,231.2
Western Asia	984,418.0	164,687.2	1,759,814.3	774,704.2	147,373.1	1,768,400.1
Central and Southern Asia	322,220.8	2,506,142.7	6,980,765.4	270,786.0	2,504,014.5	6,996,578.4
Central Asia	29,396.2	30,332.7	323,617.2	29,875.0	33,003.5	346,592.7
Southern Asia	292,824.6	2,475,810.0	6,657,148.2	240,911.0	2,471,011.1	6,649,985.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,401,813.4	2,328,390.7	12,085,344.1	948,898.6	2,346,921.5	11,249,380.3
Eastern Asia	1,731,365.1	2,261,639.9	9,984,904.0	614,743.0	2,281,591.1	9,177,719.8
South-Eastern Asia	670,448.3	66,750.8	2,100,440.1	334,155.7	65,330.4	2,071,660.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	438,822.9	102,127.6	3,807,518.4	399,988.9	98,302.2	3,299,968.8
Oceania	208,679.5	14,862.4	435,710.6	117,918.8	14,710.2	418,437.7
Australia and New Zealand	200,052.4	14,612.4	400,897.4	111,718.7	14,482.1	380,722.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8,627.1	250.1	34,813.3	6,200.1	228.1	37,715.7
Europe and Northern America	4,001,582.1	1,044,240.6	15,807,344.1	3,244,739.4	992,589.3	14,437,650.8
Europe	2,070,770.4	889,720.6	6,512,742.3	1,550,250.3	845,756.4	5,638,085.2
Northern America	1,930,811.7	154,520.0	9,294,601.8	1,694,489.1	146,832.9	8,799,565.6
Landlocked developing countries	94,617.5	57,503.1	1,014,166.4	83,975.9	60,104.6	1,084,718.1
Least developed countries	80,649.4	117,117.6	1,937,242.3	66,085.0	121,294.3	2,015,133.9
Small island developing States	179,495.9	7,080.2	307,997.1	108,187.8	7,023.9	308,308.5

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

**(b) Freight volumes, by mode of transport**

(Millions of freight tonnes-kilometres)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Inland waterways</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	220,209.3	4,105,257.0	13,730,191.8	40,889,811.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,800.9	101,316.7	338,189.0	1,782,331.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42,767.7	53,339.2	236,763.0	3,627,595.1
Northern Africa	690.2	53,153.7	45,930.5	925,952.1
Western Asia	42,077.5	185.5	190,832.5	2,701,643.0
Central and Southern Asia	3,471.5	57,606.9	898,907.9	3,680,494.0
Central Asia	382.3	204.6	249,438.3	123,071.2
Southern Asia	3,089.2	57,402.3	649,469.6	3,557,422.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	69,140.6	2,146,577.8	4,939,994.3	10,991,228.6
Eastern Asia	59,923.8	1,947,590.7	4,789,305.4	8,299,725.6
South-Eastern Asia	9,216.8	198,987.1	150,688.9	2,691,503.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,029.4	166,654.8	719,864.7	4,542,242.2
Oceania	2,176.0	7,201.3	85,697.8	1,040,270.1
Australia and New Zealand	2,009.3	7,201.3	85,697.8	1,037,628.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	166.8	0.0	0.0	2,641.8
Europe and Northern America	90,823.2	1,572,560.3	6,510,775.1	15,225,649.1
Europe	41,709.0	756,916.4	2,359,278.6	6,708,993.0
Northern America	49,114.2	815,643.9	4,151,496.5	8,516,656.1
Landlocked developing countries	7,183.8	37,806.5	344,256.5	664,649.1
Least developed countries	5,008.2	104,158.5	117,589.0	940,074.0
Small island developing States	5,129.5	0.0	13,094.1	80,856.6

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

**(c) Freight loaded and unloaded, maritime transport**

(Millions of metric tons)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	16,765.1	19,977.9	22,035.9	22,125.6	21,278.2	21,960.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	656.5	781.8	808.6	853.8	818.1	849.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,017.6	2,353.8	2,628.9	2,615.7	2,426.4	2,559.6
Northern Africa	470.6	402.5	456.3	494.0	428.0	465.9
Western Asia	1,547.0	1,951.3	2,172.6	2,121.8	1,998.4	2,093.7
Central and Southern Asia	1,008.9	1,008.1	1,138.9	1,153.4	1,108.9	1,147.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	1,008.9	1,008.1	1,138.9	1,153.4	1,108.9	1,147.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,459.7	7,041.9	7,942.0	8,160.6	8,235.2	8,388.3
Eastern Asia	3,934.6	5,122.2	5,760.3	5,922.3	6,009.6	6,083.7
South-Eastern Asia	1,525.1	1,919.7	2,181.7	2,238.2	2,225.6	2,304.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,538.1	1,941.1	2,023.5	2,027.9	1,961.6	2,020.4
Oceania	1,039.7	1,425.1	1,727.6	1,715.6	1,632.5	1,661.6
Australia and New Zealand	1,019.1	1,397.7	1,699.0	1,686.5	1,604.3	1,632.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.6	27.4	28.6	29.1	28.2	29.2
Europe and Northern America	5,044.6	5,426.1	5,766.5	5,598.6	5,095.4	5,333.5
Europe	3,435.3	3,728.8	3,854.6	3,553.6	3,168.3	3,289.8



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Northern America	1,609.2	1,697.3	1,911.9	2,045.0	1,927.1	2,043.7
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	273.0	312.5	362.6	412.8	489.7	513.3
Small island developing States	709.8	705.5	727.6	694.9	611.6	616.1

Note: Data with improved methodology and with data for 2022 and 2023 will be finalized in the course of 2024.

Source: UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport, 2022 and UNCTADstat

(<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=32363>).

## Target 9.2

**Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries**

### Indicator 9.2.1

**Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita**

#### (a) Manufacturing value added share in GDP at constant 2015 United States dollars

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	14.7	15.4	15.8	16.3	16.4	16.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	11.2	9.9	10.3	10.0	9.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.6	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.7
Northern Africa	11.8	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.4	11.3
Western Asia	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.3	13.1
Central and Southern Asia	12.7	13.4	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.5
Central Asia	17.1	15.3	15.9	14.7	14.4	14.2
Southern Asia	12.3	13.2	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.1	22.8	24.5	25.6	25.6	26.5
Eastern Asia	18.5	22.7	24.8	26.1	26.1	27.1
South-Eastern Asia	23.1	23.5	22.5	21.5	21.9	22.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.4	17.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	13.6
Oceania	10.2	9.3	8.0	6.7	6.2	5.6
Australia and New Zealand	10.3	9.4	8.1	6.7	6.2	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.4	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.4
Europe and Northern America	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4
Europe	14.2	14.1	13.6	14.1	14.3	14.5
Northern America	12.9	12.7	12.2	11.6	10.7	10.5
Landlocked developing countries	14.1	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.7	11.6
Least developed countries	10.2	10.0	10.5	12.0	13.6	14.5
Small island developing States	22.9	22.9	21.5	19.3	20.0	18.6

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

#### (b) Manufacturing value added share in GDP at current United States dollars

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	17.4	16.2	15.9	16.3	15.7	16.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	13.2	10.6	10.3	11.1	11.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.8	11.7	11.0	12.0	12.5	13.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	12.6	10.8	10.8	11.8	12.6	12.3
Western Asia	12.8	11.9	11.0	12.1	12.5	13.2
Central and Southern Asia	15.1	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.2	14.9
Central Asia	14.9	14.5	14.7	14.7	17.7	17.8
Southern Asia	15.1	15.5	16.1	15.1	15.1	14.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.5	24.6	25.6	25.6	24.1	25.7
Eastern Asia	22.2	24.5	26.0	26.1	24.5	26.4
South-Eastern Asia	25.9	25.6	23.0	21.5	21.2	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.5	16.9	14.8	14.4	14.5	15.1
Oceania	11.4	10.4	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.8
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	10.5	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.3	7.6	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.4
Europe and Northern America	15.9	14.0	12.8	12.8	11.8	11.9
Europe	16.7	14.9	13.7	14.1	13.8	13.8
Northern America	15.2	13.0	11.8	11.6	10.1	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.2	11.9	11.8	11.5	12.6	12.6
Least developed countries	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.0	14.3	14.2
Small island developing States	23.3	23.9	21.6	19.3	19.3	18.4

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

### (c) Manufacturing value added per capita at constant 2015 United States dollars

(Constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1,154.8	1,329.4	1,468.1	1,653.1	1,722.2	1,922.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	146.2	149.0	153.2	172.9	159.7	162.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	627.2	702.3	791.0	920.5	920.3	1,065.3
Northern Africa	290.0	311.8	380.4	398.8	393.6	420.7
Western Asia	944.5	1,066.9	1,163.5	1,369.5	1,381.2	1,635.5
Central and Southern Asia	121.5	157.8	224.5	277.5	321.8	373.5
Central Asia	346.8	440.0	614.3	683.0	719.6	781.8
Southern Asia	113.0	147.4	210.2	262.4	306.7	357.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	871.4	1,280.1	1,774.0	2,301.7	2,693.5	3,149.0
Eastern Asia	999.1	1,521.1	2,165.7	2,866.6	3,389.9	4,001.2
South-Eastern Asia	508.7	621.4	739.8	853.9	965.2	1,086.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,237.7	1,279.6	1,308.5	1,287.9	1,091.3	1,199.1
Oceania	3,114.5	3,122.4	2,778.0	2,444.6	2,288.3	2,188.7
Australia and New Zealand	4,128.9	4,220.8	3,798.9	3,375.6	3,172.9	3,042.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	226.1	220.5	201.7	185.1	184.3	203.8
Europe and Northern America	3,930.3	4,302.9	4,266.0	4,531.5	4,530.0	4,986.1
Europe	2,986.8	3,307.1	3,332.7	3,637.3	3,759.3	4,211.0
Northern America	6,119.4	6,507.0	6,255.3	6,371.8	6,067.2	6,503.7
Landlocked developing countries	121.6	138.4	173.2	186.1	195.3	206.2
Least developed countries	61.4	72.1	95.0	124.6	151.7	168.8
Small island developing States	1,793.5	2,015.9	2,149.3	2,124.3	2,140.9	2,211.8

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

**Indicator 9.2.2****Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment****Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.4	11.6	11.5
Northern Africa	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.0	11.6	11.3
Western Asia	11.7	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.6
Central and Southern Asia	10.9	12.4	11.8	13.2	12.2	12.4
Central Asia	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0
Southern Asia	10.9	12.5	11.8	13.3	12.3	12.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.7	16.8	18.4	18.4	19.2	19.2
Eastern Asia	18.0	18.1	20.4	20.1	20.9	20.9
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	12.6	12.5	13.6	14.5	14.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	14.1	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.1
Oceania	11.0	9.8	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.2
Australia and New Zealand	13.4	11.5	9.4	8.7	7.3	6.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Europe and Northern America	17.8	16.1	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.0
Europe	19.6	17.9	15.5	14.9	14.9	14.6
Northern America	14.2	12.4	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9
Least developed countries	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.7
Small island developing States	11.6	10.2	9.0	8.1	7.8	7.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Target 9.3**

**Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets**

**Indicator 9.3.2****Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit****(a) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2023</i>
World	30.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.6
Northern Africa	13.4
Western Asia	25.7
Central and Southern Asia	24.1
Central Asia	20.9
Southern Asia	25.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.5
Eastern Asia	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	19.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.4
Oceania	45.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.0
Europe and Northern America	41.2
Europe	41.2
Landlocked developing countries	23.7
Least developed countries	17.4
Small island developing States	38.6

<sup>1</sup> Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 158 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2023 period, only the latest available year of survey data in the period is used in this computation.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys available at <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>.

## Target 9.4

**By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities**

### Indicator 9.4.1

**CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added**

#### (a) Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions - Fuel Combustion<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> - MtCO<sub>2</sub>)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	23,266	27,106	30,616	32,378	31,740	33,572
Sub-Saharan Africa	410	529	614	696	680	712
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,118	1,383	1,764	2,068	2,064	2,175
Northern Africa	250	335	408	474	463	505
Western Asia	868	1,048	1,356	1,594	1,600	1,670
Central and Southern Asia	1,605	1,981	2,672	3,184	3,395	3,672
Central Asia	275	324	406	346	389	416
Southern Asia	1,330	1,656	2,266	2,838	3,006	3,256
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,485	8,062	10,716	12,250	13,262	13,880
Eastern Asia	4,789	7,177	9,635	10,959	11,712	12,316
South-Eastern Asia	696	886	1,081	1,291	1,550	1,563
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,201	1,325	1,504	1,654	1,332	1,453
Oceania	371	408	434	424	415	407
Australia and New Zealand	364	398	422	410	400	392
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	10	12	14	16	15
Europe and Northern America	11,981	12,139	11,502	10,614	9,373	9,993
Europe	5,747	5,904	5,629	5,144	4,617	4,938
Northern America	6,233	6,235	5,873	5,469	4,756	5,055
Landlocked developing countries	360	417	506	487	553	593
Least developed countries	91	129	183	253	306	329

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Small island developing States	126	130	142	155	139	141

<sup>1</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> Fuel Combustion represents total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion.

<sup>2</sup>World aggregate includes the data for international aviation and navigation bunkers, which are not reported separately in this table.

Source: IEA (2023), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy.

## (b) CO<sub>2</sub> emission per GDP, PPP

(Kilogrammes of CO<sub>2</sub> per constant 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.25
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.16
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.23
Northern Africa	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.20
Western Asia	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.24
Central and Southern Asia	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.26
Central Asia	1.02	0.77	0.68	0.45	0.44	0.44
Southern Asia	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.46	0.44	0.39	0.34	0.34
Eastern Asia	0.46	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.38	0.38
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.14
Oceania	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.28	0.26
Australia and New Zealand	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.30	0.27	0.25
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Europe and Northern America	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.19	0.19
Europe	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.17
Northern America	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.22	0.22
Landlocked developing countries	0.54	0.45	0.38	0.28	0.27	0.28
Least developed countries	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
Small island developing States	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.12

Note: Regional estimates are calculated using CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion and GDP calculated using purchasing power parities.

Source: IEA (2023), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy.

## (c) CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of manufacturing value added

(Kilogrammes of CO<sub>2</sub> per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.53	0.54	0.57	0.49	0.44	0.41
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.60	0.63	0.57	0.50	0.47	0.47
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.01	0.93	0.95	0.82	0.73	0.68
Northern Africa	0.84	0.93	0.74	0.61	0.53	0.60
Western Asia	1.05	0.92	1.01	0.87	0.78	0.70
Central and Southern Asia	1.61	1.47	1.48	1.29	1.12	1.12
Central Asia	1.86	2.01	1.82	0.88	0.68	0.68
Southern Asia	1.58	1.41	1.44	1.33	1.16	1.15
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.81	0.92	0.88	0.67	0.55	0.50
Eastern Asia	0.87	0.97	0.91	0.69	0.55	0.50
South-Eastern Asia	0.52	0.56	0.61	0.45	0.52	0.49
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.28
Oceania	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35
Australia and New Zealand	0.49	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.10	1.23	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.12
Europe and Northern America	0.36	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.21
Europe	0.38	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23
Northern America	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	1.32	1.38	1.27	0.73	0.62	0.61
Least developed countries	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.34	0.29	0.29
Small island developing States	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.25

**Source:** UNIDO National Accounts Database and IEA (2023), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and International Energy Agency (IEA).

## Target 9.5

**Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending**

### Indicator 9.5.1

**Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP**

#### Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1.54	1.54	1.62	1.72	1.95	1.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.33
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.77	0.98	0.98
Northern Africa	0.30	0.31	0.43	0.60	0.74	0.74
Western Asia	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.83	1.07	1.07
Central and Southern Asia	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.55
Central Asia	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13
Southern Asia	0.59	0.69	0.69	0.62	0.57	0.57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.50	1.67	1.81	2.05	2.31	2.33
Eastern Asia	1.84	2.03	2.16	2.42	2.69	2.71
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.64	0.74	0.88	1.05	1.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.54	0.55	0.65	0.70	0.59	0.55
Oceania	1.46	1.85	2.15	1.76	1.71	1.72
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.89	2.22	1.83	1.77	1.77
Europe and Northern America	2.11	2.05	2.18	2.26	2.62	2.59
Europe	1.73	1.70	1.82	1.92	2.06	2.02
Northern America	2.56	2.46	2.64	2.70	3.34	3.32
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.20
Least developed countries	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27
Small island developing States	0.81	0.97	0.95	1.01	1.05	0.71

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data extracted on 21 February 2024.

**Indicator 9.5.2****Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants****Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	805	902	1,010	1,143	1,327	1,352
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	71	81	94	96	96
Northern Africa and Western Asia	544	564	620	801	950	1,005
Northern Africa	470	471	496	686	763	767
Western Asia	611	649	728	899	1,114	1,215
Central and Southern Asia	130	150	174	235	314	317
Central Asia	447	460	394	501	442	472
Southern Asia	118	138	166	226	309	311
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	700	900	1,163	1,398	1,762	1,821
Eastern Asia	856	1,102	1,415	1,697	2,150	2,250
South-Eastern Asia	281	376	531	668	843	812
Latin America and the Caribbean	241	359	433	529	623	625
Oceania	2,485	2,942	3,216	3,547	3,368	3,324
Australia and New Zealand	3,321	4,021	4,454	4,976	4,747	4,696
Europe and Northern America	2,767	3,008	3,202	3,523	3,971	4,050
Europe	2,461	2,734	2,988	3,320	3,700	3,817
Northern America	3,483	3,617	3,661	3,944	4,514	4,514
Landlocked developing countries	146	146	138	163	166	169
Least developed countries	42	47	57	65	73	72
Small island developing States	495	606	715	802	899	897

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data extracted on 21 February 2024.

**Target 9.a**

**Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States**

**Indicator 9.a.1**

**Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure**

**Total official flows (gross disbursements) for infrastructure**

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total official flows	23,912.35	17,999.00	47,316.05	61,515.43	64,426.25	68,160.66
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,229.12	3,137.61	6,091.71	9,386.15	9,503.63	11,855.06
Northern Africa	1,208.71	1,115.04	3,798.70	4,077.08	5,189.65	4,464.02
Western Asia	2,582.03	3,405.10	6,549.94	7,318.46	4,674.89	4,553.46
Central Asia	408.45	161.61	1,504.47	1,591.47	1,992.08	3,128.36
Southern Asia	4,724.21	3,587.17	8,780.74	9,665.08	11,857.97	13,896.07
Eastern Asia	2,441.79	1,382.14	2,575.58	2,676.87	1,972.81	1,745.29
South-Eastern Asia	3,134.71	1,856.53	3,482.00	9,730.68	7,048.05	6,569.32

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,457.78	1,563.21	7,164.94	8,873.89	10,051.55	8,637.75
Oceania	278.89	142.20	247.76	706.48	915.20	1,099.17
Europe	916.71	790.87	3,323.52	3,323.23	3,713.42	4,593.13
Landlocked developing countries	2,249.82	2,494.80	5,750.04	6,212.88	7,487.88	8,502.57
Least developed countries	3,710.82	3,711.72	6,193.99	8,332.94	10,936.46	12,847.23
Small island developing States	682.69	314.60	1,236.60	1,718.82	1,977.27	1,770.47
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,529.97	857.52	3,796.68	4,166.03	7,507.00	7,619.04

<sup>1</sup>Based on commitments.

**Note (1):** Total official flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF).

**Note (2):** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Target 9.b

**Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities**

### Indicator 9.b.1

**Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added**

#### Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	45.8	44.6	44.7	46.3	46.8	46.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.3	18.3	18.4	16.9	17.0	18.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	32.4	31.7	30.4	30.9	33.7	32.7
Northern Africa	27.5	24.3	21.9	19.6	22.3	22.6
Western Asia	33.8	33.2	32.6	33.5	36.5	34.9
Central and Southern Asia	36.4	35.9	35.0	35.2	34.5	33.1
Central Asia	5.0	6.5	13.7	11.1	14.2	14.2
Southern Asia	37.4	37.1	36.2	37.5	36.3	34.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.2	49.3	47.9	49.8	50.6	50.6
Eastern Asia	49.8	49.9	48.4	50.7	51.7	51.6
South-Eastern Asia	44.0	44.3	44.0	42.5	40.9	41.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.7	36.4	34.5	32.3	34.1	32.5
Oceania	23.4	21.4	26.9	26.0	28.1	29.7
Australia and New Zealand	23.5	21.5	26.9	24.7	26.3	27.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.5	9.8	7.9	7.1	7.9	7.9
Europe and Northern America	46.5	44.8	46.2	48.0	47.2	45.7
Europe	43.5	43.1	46.2	48.9	48.9	47.7
Northern America	49.5	47.1	46.3	46.9	45.2	43.1
Landlocked developing countries	9.1	8.1	13.5	12.8	13.6	13.7
Least developed countries	14.5	8.3	10.1	9.1	9.4	8.4
Small island developing States	72.3	73.6	68.9	75.4	62.5	62.6

**Note:** Data follows ISIC 3 classification, except for "Australia and New Zealand" data for the period 2008-2021 which follows ISIC 4.

**Source:** UNIDO INDSTAT database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).



**Target 9.c**

**Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020**

**Indicator 9.c.1**

**Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology**

**(a) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 2G mobile network**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	94.9	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.3	97.5	97.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.1	88.8	88.6	90.1	91.7	92.5	93.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.3	98.6
Northern Africa	96.5	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.2	98.0	98.0
Western Asia	95.7	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.7	98.5	99.2
Central and Southern Asia	94.0	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.7	97.8	98.1
Central Asia	92.6	96.9	97.6	97.7	97.6	98.5	97.8
Southern Asia	94.1	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.7	97.8	98.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	97.7	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
Eastern Asia	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	93.1	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.3	94.7	93.8	93.5	93.7	94.6	96.0
Oceania	96.1	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.9	96.5
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	88.9	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.1	90.2
Europe and Northern America	98.3	98.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8
Europe	97.5	98.0	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.8
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	88.7	93.4	93.9	93.7	94.2	95.2	95.2
Least developed countries	86.9	89.1	89.7	91.1	92.1	92.9	93.1
Small island developing States	89.8	90.6	90.8	90.9	91.2	91.2	91.6

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2023, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

**(b) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	78.0	90.6	92.6	93.0	93.8	94.5	95.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.6	71.7	74.2	75.6	78.8	81.1	83.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.9	92.7	93.8	94.8	94.3	95.6	97.5
Northern Africa	75.9	88.8	90.6	92.4	94.8	95.4	96.5
Western Asia	85.2	96.2	96.6	96.9	93.8	95.8	98.5
Central and Southern Asia	68.5	89.3	93.0	93.7	94.2	94.4	95.0
Central Asia	55.6	81.6	84.4	89.8	93.2	94.2	94.0
Southern Asia	68.9	89.6	93.3	93.9	94.2	94.5	95.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.0	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.4
Eastern Asia	95.6	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
South-Eastern Asia	72.3	96.8	96.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	98.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.5	91.7	91.5	91.6	91.8	92.8	94.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania	87.3	89.9	89.8	89.8	89.8	90.1	90.0
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	59.7	67.6	67.6	67.7	67.6	67.8	68.7
Europe and Northern America	93.2	96.1	97.7	97.9	99.0	99.0	99.4
Europe	90.0	94.3	96.6	96.9	98.5	98.6	99.2
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	49.6	68.9	71.7	74.1	75.8	79.6	81.6
Least developed countries	53.2	71.9	74.4	76.2	77.7	79.7	82.0
Small island developing States	61.7	79.9	80.1	80.6	81.4	83.0	85.3

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2023, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

### (c) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 4G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	43.5	79.3	82.9	85.3	86.7	88.5	90.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	24.9	34.6	41.1	48.7	60.1	63.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.8	67.9	70.8	80.0	81.3	83.0	83.7
Northern Africa	6.9	73.5	76.4	80.6	82.1	84.4	85.2
Western Asia	27.1	63.0	65.9	79.3	80.6	81.8	82.3
Central and Southern Asia	12.0	85.1	88.8	91.3	92.3	92.7	93.9
Central Asia	31.1	60.7	63.8	73.4	78.9	84.5	87.9
Southern Asia	11.2	86.1	89.8	91.9	92.8	93.0	94.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.9	95.7	96.5	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.4
Eastern Asia	85.5	97.8	98.3	98.3	97.8	98.1	98.2
South-Eastern Asia	15.9	90.4	92.1	93.1	93.3	93.6	92.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.8	80.6	84.6	86.4	87.8	89.6	91.0
Oceania	74.9	84.8	85.1	85.5	85.3	85.8	87.4
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.6	51.1	52.2	53.2	53.1	58.8	60.7
Europe and Northern America	83.9	91.1	96.9	97.6	98.0	98.3	99.1
Europe	76.3	86.7	95.4	96.4	97.1	97.7	98.8
Northern America	99.4	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	12.1	27.8	36.2	39.6	43.2	48.0	54.0
Least developed countries	15.4	30.7	36.6	44.8	46.6	52.2	56.3
Small island developing States	35.1	54.8	60.5	64.7	67.0	68.6	70.5

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2023, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

## Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

### Indicator 10.4.1

#### Labour share of GDP

#### Labour share of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	54.1	53.5	53.1	52.9	53.8	52.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.0	50.6	51.1	51.9	52.6	52.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.5	31.8	33.1	37.9	39.3	36.4
Northern Africa	35.4	33.7	34.9	42.8	43.0	40.7
Western Asia	32.6	31.0	32.4	36.1	37.9	34.8
Central and Southern Asia	52.8	51.5	51.4	50.3	51.8	51.7
Central Asia	47.3	46.7	47.4	43.8	42.1	42.2
Southern Asia	53.1	51.8	51.7	50.8	52.5	52.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.2	52.1	51.7	52.0	52.5	52.1
Eastern Asia	52.9	52.9	52.2	52.2	53.1	52.7
South-Eastern Asia	49.6	49.4	50.1	51.3	49.9	49.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.0	47.0	48.4	49.5	49.0	47.8
Oceania	57.5	57.0	54.7	55.7	54.9	52.6
Australia and New Zealand	58.2	57.7	55.4	56.5	55.5	53.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.8	44.7	42.5	41.9	43.1	41.5
Europe and Northern America	59.2	58.7	58.6	57.5	59.0	57.4
Europe	57.5	57.2	58.5	56.5	58.0	56.3
Northern America	61.6	60.7	58.7	58.9	60.2	58.9
Landlocked developing countries	46.5	45.7	44.0	44.1	42.9	42.8
Least developed countries	41.3	40.3	41.0	41.7	41.4	41.5
Small island developing States	46.9	47.4	47.4	48.0	48.7	45.7

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2023, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Target 10.6**

**Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions**

**Indicator 10.6.1**

**Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations**

**(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organizations**

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	69.1	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.7	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

**Source:** Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights at international organizations**

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	58.9	62.4	62.1	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.8	32.4
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.3	37.2
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

**Source:** Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**Target 10.7**

**Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**

**Indicator 10.7.2**

**Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**

**(a) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	62.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia <sup>1</sup>	50.0
Northern Africa <sup>1</sup>	33.3
Western Asia <sup>1</sup>	53.3
Central and Southern Asia <sup>1</sup>	75.0
Central Asia	100.0
Southern Asia <sup>1,2</sup>	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia <sup>1</sup>	50.0
Eastern Asia <sup>1</sup>	33.3
South-Eastern Asia	57.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.6
Oceania	44.4
Australia and New Zealand	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28.6
Europe and Northern America	74.4
Europe	73.7
Northern America	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	68.0
Least developed countries	58.1
Small island developing States <sup>2</sup>	26.7

<sup>1</sup>Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for the overall SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

<sup>2</sup>Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates.

**Note:** Percentage of countries that “Meet or fully meet” the criteria for SDG target 10.7 as conceptualized and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth or Thirteenth United Nation Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”). Based on the two rounds of the Inquiry combined. Where Governments replied to both rounds of the Inquiry, data from the Thirteenth Inquiry were used. The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States, and 2 non-member States.

**Source:** United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**(b) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>					
	<i>Migrant rights</i>	<i>Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies</i>	<i>Cooperation and partnerships</i>	<i>Socioeconomic well-being</i>	<i>Mobility dimensions of crises</i>	<i>Safe, orderly and regular migration</i>
World	61.6	73.2	77.5	63.0	68.1	80.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8	64.9	75.7	54.1	78.4	73.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.9	72.2	55.6	50.0	44.4	77.8
Northern Africa	0.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7
Western Asia	46.7	73.3	53.3	53.3	46.7	80.0
Central and Southern Asia	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.0
Central Asia	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
Southern Asia <sup>1</sup>	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	50.0	70.0
Eastern Asia	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7
South-Eastern Asia	71.4	57.1	71.4	85.7	57.1	71.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.4	70.6	94.1	58.8	82.4	76.5
Oceania	66.7	44.4	66.7	66.7	44.4	66.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.1	28.6	57.1	57.1	42.9	57.1
Europe and Northern America	66.7	87.2	82.1	66.7	76.9	97.4
Europe	65.8	86.8	81.6	65.8	76.3	97.4
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	64.0	76.0	88.0	60.0	68.0	76.0
Least developed countries	51.6	58.1	77.4	54.8	67.7	71.0
Small island developing States <sup>1</sup>	53.3	40.0	60.0	53.3	40.0	60.0

<sup>1</sup>Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates.

**Note:** Percentage of countries that “Meet or fully meet” the criteria for SDG target 10.7 as conceptualized and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth or Thirteenth United Nation Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”). Based on the two rounds of the Inquiry combined. Where Governments replied to both rounds of the Inquiry, data from the Thirteenth Inquiry were used. The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States, and 2 non-member States.

**Source:** United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**Indicator 10.7.3****Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination****Total deaths and disappearances recorded during migration**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	5,548	6,750	6,290	5,418	4,302	6,190	8,177
Sub-Saharan Africa	322	265	643	982	243	266	708
Northern Africa	61	733	987	855	131	344	442
Western Asia	41	16	144	172	122	68	506
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Asia	2	22	217	170	321	680	1,083
Eastern Asia	9	15	1	5	2	...	48
South-Eastern Asia	842	907	310	200	36	83	89
Latin America and the Caribbean	190	209	330	412	371	593	840
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	20	142	59	165	86	113	151
Northern America	530	305	348	419	369	592	363
Landlocked developing countries	19	118	518	729	101	329	291
Least developed countries	1,277	1,142	1,179	1,212	805	585	1,485
Small island developing States	41	92	124	57	192	154	240

**Note:** World aggregates differ from the sum of regional totals because incidents in international bodies of water are not classified within any region but are included in the world total, providing a more accurate representation of deaths and disappearances worldwide.

**Source:** International Organization for Migration (IOM) Missing Migrants Project.

**Indicator 10.7.4****Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin****Number of refugees per 100,000 population, by country of origin**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	177.4	128.1	147.2	213.1	307.4	441.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	497.8	319.7	281.1	465.2	587.0	585.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	460.8	466.5	559.9	1,214.5	1,519.2	1,465.7
Northern Africa	386.3	424.0	250.0	334.5	376.9	445.6
Western Asia	528.5	504.5	826.9	1,961.9	2,504.0	2,352.7
Central and Southern Asia	258.8	154.6	188.9	166.3	148.8	312.5
Central Asia	119.2	119.5	25.8	14.7	15.2	23.3
Southern Asia	264.1	155.8	194.8	172.0	153.8	323.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	42.9	35.4	45.7	45.3	70.3	63.5
Eastern Asia	8.8	9.4	12.8	14.2	11.5	10.7
South-Eastern Asia	139.3	106.1	132.0	124.9	215.4	191.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	21.0	79.2	71.5	668.3	907.8
Oceania	1.5	4.4	5.6	3.4	2.7	2.5
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.4	15.2	19.0	11.1	8.5	7.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Europe and Northern America	103.4	65.9	46.4	46.3	17.1	538.3
Europe	148.2	95.6	67.8	68.2	25.6	810.6
Northern America	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	1,429.0	877.2	861.3	993.1	1,192.9	1,744.3
Least developed countries	1,127.4	704.9	721.9	837.1	976.4	1,293.0
Small island developing States	269.3	62.0	64.4	76.8	63.0	197.3

**Source:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) based on National data on refugee populations, available at UNHCR refugee statistics, and National population estimates from the World Population Prospects.

## Target 10.a

**Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements**

### Indicator 10.a.1

**Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff**

#### Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	All products	48.1	53.7	63.8	63.9	62.9
	Agriculture products	57.9	64.3	69.0	72.3	72.0
	Arms	30.3	25.4	40.4	66.7	58.8
	Clothing	38.3	39.6	41.7	45.5	47.1
	Industrial	48.6	55.6	72.1	70.5	68.8
	Oil	68.6	83.3	91.2	77.8	84.3
	Textiles	42.8	51.7	60.0	61.4	59.0
Developing countries	All products	40.7	44.0	49.4	53.2	55.2
	Agriculture products	46.2	47.1	50.8	54.5	56.1
	Arms	47.5	43.9	43.1	46.8	46.7
	Clothing	24.5	28.1	32.9	38.7	40.3
	Industrial	42.9	46.0	51.8	55.3	57.6
	Oil	68.0	76.7	81.9	75.8	84.0
	Textiles	28.7	34.8	40.6	46.0	48.2

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).



**Target 10.b**

**Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes**

**Indicator 10.b.1**

**Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)**

**Total resource flows (net disbursements) for development**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total resource flows	134,019.83	290,067.07	524,264.85	290,212.93	234,831.99	498,724.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,491.26	45,082.42	49,102.59	69,629.22	60,246.88	64,925.96
Northern Africa	4,475.12	8,480.88	14,091.40	19,940.05	15,081.38	15,247.68
Western Asia	12,419.26	41,484.59	24,328.89	31,921.34	29,833.52	25,541.07
Central Asia	1,789.57	2,517.82	2,672.98	8,901.99	7,762.56	6,470.31
Southern Asia	4,191.58	23,071.79	40,312.39	22,711.36	35,378.22	50,682.45
Eastern Asia	1,145.53	23,673.96	50,709.01	15,721.20	21,643.90	41,899.73
South-Eastern Asia	4,524.73	27,468.13	31,743.94	30,175.16	37,375.66	30,383.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,346.63	56,917.10	97,500.82	85,086.52	45,986.70	77,986.76
Oceania	833.47	3,995.59	7,549.40	1,221.68	3,136.53	3,095.77
Europe	5,698.41	15,713.33	8,300.13	3,673.25	9,710.36	38,611.54
Landlocked developing countries	8,933.46	18,471.66	28,615.06	37,726.15	43,219.26	41,233.61
Least developed countries	13,115.42	25,372.10	46,302.20	47,922.37	68,904.88	60,899.80
Small island developing States	4,176.98	5,523.48	22,306.81	4,911.46	6,764.15	15,535.18
Residual/Unallocated ODA	45,104.28	41,661.46	197,953.31	1,231.16	-31,323.71	143,878.87

**Note:** (1) Total resource flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF) and private flows. (2) Only the country-specific aids are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated aids to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated aid" row.

**Source:** DAC Statistics database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**Target 10.c**

**By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent**

**Indicator 10.c.1**

**Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted**

**Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	9.3	7.5	6.8	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	9.8	8.5	7.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.1
Central and Southern Asia	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.5

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<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.4	7.4	6.7	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.4	10.1	9.1	8.3
Europe and Northern America	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.5

<sup>1</sup>Third quarter of the specified year.

**Source:** Remittance Prices Worldwide database, the World Bank.

## Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

#### Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

#### Proportion of urban population living in slums and informal settlements<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	31.20	29.65	27.28	24.95	24.21	24.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.14	60.87	57.26	53.44	50.16	53.55
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.59	30.80	25.15	19.23	18.66	17.82
Central and Southern Asia	55.99	53.90	51.73	49.66	48.23	42.85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.55	33.34	28.83	24.44	21.70	24.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.86	27.19	21.78	17.44	17.70	16.91
Australia and New Zealand	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.98	16.00	15.50	14.91	15.25	12.18
Europe and Northern America	1.40	1.21	0.94	0.74	0.69	0.66
Landlocked developing countries	55.76	53.07	50.37	47.06	45.95	46.64
Least developed countries	64.99	65.48	63.94	62.42	61.22	60.92
Small island developing States	21.00	20.95	20.06	19.91	19.71	19.88

<sup>1</sup>Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

### Target 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

#### Indicator 11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

#### Proportion of urban population with convenient access to public transport (population weighted averages)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	60.85
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.78
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.29
Northern Africa	38.54
Western Asia	54.89

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central and Southern Asia	52.80
Central Asia	33.95
Southern Asia	54.21
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	56.60
Eastern Asia	62.53
South-Eastern Asia	47.04
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.61
Oceania	77.56
Australia and New Zealand	81.31
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.23
Europe and Northern America	82.61
Europe	89.66
Northern America	65.34
Landlocked developing countries	39.43
Least developed countries	37.31
Small island developing States	55.10

**Note:** Convenient access to public transport (areas served) is measured as a walking distance of 500 metres to low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and/or 1,000 metres to high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries). Averages based on 2042 cities and urban areas from 188 countries. Population weighted averages.

**Source:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

### Target 11.3

**By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries**

#### Indicator 11.3.1

**Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate**

#### Built-up area per capita

(Square meters)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	181.0	178.4	160.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	98.6	121.3	126.5
Central and Southern Asia	78.5	92.4	110.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	333.8	320.5	287.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	108.8	117.5	133.2
Australia and New Zealand	419.1	456.7	472.6
Europe and Northern America	190.7	237.9	289.1

**Note:** Based on data from 755 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 184 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Europe and Northern America, 109 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

**Source:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

**Target 11.6**

**By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management**

**Indicator 11.6.1**

**Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities**

**Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>MSW collection coverage in cities</i>	<i>MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities</i>
World	82	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	54	19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	52
Central and Southern Asia	72	24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	83	57
Australia and New Zealand	99	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57	52
Europe and Northern America	95	85

**Note:** Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection coverage is defined as the amount of MSW collected as a proportion of total MSW generated.

**Source:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

**Indicator 11.6.2**

**Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)**

**(a) Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5)**

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Urban</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	35.3	36.1	36.1	31.7	37.2	38.4	38.2	33.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.8	32.1	33.6	32.7	33.9	34.4	36.0	35.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	38.7	38.3	39.3	39.7
Northern Africa	36.6	36.1	37.5	38.1	43.5	42.7	44.5	45.6
Western Asia	33.9	34.2	34.4	34.1	32.9	33.0	33.1	32.6
Central and Southern Asia	53.0	53.0	53.2	48.3	56.4	56.4	56.7	51.3
Central Asia	43.8	49.8	44.0	37.4	52.1	59.1	52.0	44.0
Southern Asia	53.3	53.1	53.6	48.7	56.5	56.3	56.8	51.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.2	40.7	40.4	31.6	41.1	44.1	43.8	33.8
Eastern Asia	44.0	48.2	48.0	35.7	46.0	50.5	50.3	37.4
South-Eastern Asia	22.8	21.1	21.1	21.3	23.6	21.8	21.8	22.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.0	18.4	17.3	15.0	18.3	18.8	17.3	15.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Urban</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania	8.9	8.1	7.2	8.8	9.2	8.3	7.0	9.0
Australia and New Zealand	9.1	8.2	6.7	8.9	9.3	8.3	6.8	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.0
Europe and Northern America	13.7	13.7	11.6	10.0	14.1	14.1	12.0	10.3
Europe	15.8	15.8	13.3	11.5	16.7	16.6	14.0	12.1
Northern America	9.1	9.2	8.2	7.1	9.5	9.6	8.5	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	33.6	34.4	33.8	31.5	36.3	37.3	36.5	34.2
Least developed countries	32.7	32.5	33.0	31.4	37.7	37.7	38.1	35.9
Small island developing States	11.4	11.0	12.0	11.4	11.9	11.5	12.5	11.7

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

### (b) Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>
World	36.1	38.2	37.6	39.0	31.7	33.1	32.9	33.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.6	36.0	38.1	33.3	32.7	35.4	37.6	32.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.8	39.3	41.0	36.1	35.9	39.7	41.3	36.6
Northern Africa	37.5	44.5	46.7	40.2	38.1	45.6	47.7	41.5
Western Asia	34.4	33.1	34.1	31.2	34.1	32.6	33.5	30.9
Central and Southern Asia	53.2	56.7	59.4	53.5	48.3	51.3	53.7	48.4
Central Asia	44.0	52.0	52.4	51.7	37.4	44.0	44.3	43.7
Southern Asia	53.6	56.8	59.5	53.5	48.7	51.5	53.9	48.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.4	43.8	41.8	46.5	31.6	33.8	32.6	35.5
Eastern Asia	48.0	50.3	47.8	53.5	35.7	37.4	35.7	39.6
South-Eastern Asia	21.1	21.8	23.1	19.8	21.3	22.0	23.2	20.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.3	17.3	18.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.7	13.4
Oceania	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.4	8.6
Europe and Northern America	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.3
Europe	13.3	14.0	14.2	13.7	11.5	12.1	12.3	11.7
Northern America	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.0
Landlocked developing countries	33.8	36.5	38.4	34.7	31.5	34.2	36.0	32.4
Least developed countries	33.0	38.1	41.2	34.4	31.4	35.9	38.8	32.2
Small island developing States	12.0	12.5	13.5	10.9	11.4	11.7	12.5	10.5

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

**Target 11.7**

**By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities**

**Indicator 11.7.1**

**Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities**

**Proportion of urban population with convenient access to open public spaces<sup>1</sup> (population weighted averages)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	44.21
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.24
Northern Africa and Western Asia	41.06
Northern Africa	29.21
Western Asia	47.48
Central and Southern Asia	38.16
Central Asia	38.78
Southern Asia	38.11
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.06
Eastern Asia	41.35
South-Eastern Asia	27.78
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.59
Oceania	68.79
Australia and New Zealand	71.13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	30.47
Europe and Northern America	65.84
Europe	70.73
Northern America	56.84
Landlocked developing countries	37.22
Least developed countries	27.94
Small island developing States	43.52

<sup>1</sup>Convenient access to open public spaces (areas served) is measured as a walking distance of 400 metres to an open public space. Averages based on 1365 cities and urban areas from 187 countries. Population weighted averages.

**Source:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

**Target 11.a**

**Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning**

**Indicator 11.a.1**

**Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space**

**Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	156
Sub-Saharan Africa	40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20
Northern Africa	6
Western Asia	14
Central and Southern Asia	13
Central Asia	4
Southern Asia	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15
Eastern Asia	4
South-Eastern Asia	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	17
Oceania	14
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	37
Europe	37
Northern America	0

**Source:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Global Survey on National Urban Policies 2018 and 2020.

**Target 11.b**

**By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels**

**Indicator 11.b.1**

**Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**



## Number of countries that reported having a National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023<sup>1</sup></i>
World	129
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	29

<sup>1</sup>The value represents the number of countries that reported, as of end 2023, having a National DRR Strategy, with varying levels of alignment with the Sendai Framework.

**Source:** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor, 2024.



<i>Regions</i>	<i>Macro policies</i>			<i>Regulatory and legal instruments</i>			<i>Voluntary and self-regulation schemes</i>			<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>		
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>
Central and Southern Asia	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Southern Asia	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	2	33	2	...	41	...	...	9	...	...	6
Eastern Asia	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	2	33	...	...	41	...	...	9	...	...	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	4	45	56	...	23	31	...	30	29	...	17	13
Europe	4	45	53	...	23	29	...	30	28	...	17	13
Northern America	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

### (c) Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	28	74	134	20	253
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	5	2	...	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1	11	2	...
Northern Africa	...	...	8	...	...
Western Asia	...	1	3	2	...
Central and Southern Asia	8	...	1	...	...
Southern Asia	8	...	1	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6	9	2	...	89
Eastern Asia	6	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	9	2	...	89
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	48	3	12	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...	14
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	14
Europe and Northern America	4	11	115	6	129
Europe	4	11	115	6	123
Northern America	...	...	...	...	6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Landlocked developing countries	3	...	1	...	2
Least developed countries	...	5	2	...	4
Small island developing States	6	13	...	...	...

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

## Target 12.2

### By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

#### Indicator 12.2.1

#### Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP<sup>1</sup>

##### (a) Material footprint

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	57,403.8	67,835.0	79,575.7	91,701.8	94,107.5	97,057.9	97,955.3

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

##### (b) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.3

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

##### (c) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.14	1.11	1.09

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

<sup>1</sup>Material footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to final domestic demand of a country. It is calculated as the raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports.

#### Indicator 12.2.2

#### Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

##### (a) Domestic material consumption

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	56,712	67,177	78,912	90,750	92,597	95,402	95,989
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,784	3,262	3,778	4,476	5,036	5,142	5,250
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,835	3,585	4,571	4,810	5,076	5,244	4,499
Northern Africa	1,034	1,286	1,541	1,566	1,898	1,979	2,075
Western Asia	1,801	2,298	3,031	3,244	3,179	3,265	2,425
Central and Southern Asia	5,807	6,819	8,435	9,802	11,006	11,604	12,065
Central Asia	513	629	765	927	1,072	1,099	1,051

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Southern Asia	5,294	6,190	7,670	8,875	9,933	10,504	11,013
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,744	23,553	33,241	40,657	41,060	42,450	43,353
Eastern Asia	14,862	19,903	28,825	35,108	35,601	36,926	37,642
South-Eastern Asia	2,882	3,650	4,415	5,549	5,459	5,524	5,711
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,336	7,272	8,418	9,609	9,746	9,918	10,065
Oceania	1,219	1,261	1,220	1,275	1,227	1,275	1,305
Australia and New Zealand	1,120	1,163	1,104	1,194	1,134	1,182	1,209
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99	98	116	81	93	94	95
Europe and Northern America	19,988	21,426	19,249	20,121	19,446	19,770	19,452
Europe	9,831	10,794	10,103	10,269	9,887	9,972	9,454
Northern America	10,157	10,632	9,147	9,852	9,559	9,798	9,998
Landlocked developing countries	1,625	2,025	2,527	3,140	3,717	3,779	3,751
Least developed countries	1,869	2,353	2,995	3,529	4,191	4,262	4,352
Small island developing States	652	526	512	540	492	508	521

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

### (b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	9.22	10.24	11.30	12.22	11.81	12.06	12.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.30	4.41	4.45	4.60	4.54	4.52	4.50
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.84	9.00	10.26	9.75	9.43	9.61	8.13
Northern Africa	6.00	6.82	7.44	6.86	7.55	7.74	7.98
Western Asia	9.51	10.96	12.70	12.25	11.09	11.27	8.26
Central and Southern Asia	3.80	4.08	4.69	5.09	5.38	5.62	5.79
Central Asia	9.17	10.61	12.03	13.43	14.35	14.49	13.65
Southern Asia	3.60	3.84	4.42	4.78	5.04	5.28	5.49
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.79	11.22	15.23	17.92	17.60	18.14	18.49
Eastern Asia	9.96	12.95	18.21	21.52	21.41	22.20	22.63
South-Eastern Asia	5.49	6.49	7.36	8.72	8.15	8.17	8.39
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.13	13.03	14.26	15.42	14.95	15.12	15.24
Oceania	39.03	37.30	32.88	31.55	27.92	28.66	28.96
Australia and New Zealand	48.95	47.86	41.88	42.01	36.89	38.06	38.56
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.84	10.29	10.78	6.75	7.05	6.96	6.97
Europe and Northern America	19.22	20.25	17.80	18.25	17.36	17.64	17.36
Europe	13.52	14.81	13.72	13.84	13.25	13.38	12.71
Northern America	32.43	32.30	26.49	27.33	25.56	26.11	26.53
Landlocked developing countries	4.84	5.36	5.95	6.56	6.91	6.86	6.65
Least developed countries	2.82	3.14	3.55	3.71	3.90	3.88	3.87
Small island developing States	11.29	8.56	7.77	7.74	6.72	6.88	7.01

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

### (c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.13	1.09	1.07

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.76	3.34	2.92	2.73	2.85	2.79	2.74
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.45	1.48	1.49	1.27	1.24	1.20	0.98
Northern Africa	2.36	2.31	2.20	2.03	2.18	2.12	2.16
Western Asia	1.16	1.19	1.28	1.08	0.99	0.95	0.66
Central and Southern Asia	3.97	3.46	3.12	2.77	2.59	2.54	2.49
Central Asia	4.52	3.70	3.12	2.88	2.86	2.79	2.56
Southern Asia	3.93	3.44	3.11	2.75	2.57	2.52	2.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.99	2.06	2.17	2.04	1.72	1.67	1.66
Eastern Asia	1.84	1.93	2.08	1.96	1.65	1.60	1.59
South-Eastern Asia	2.49	2.45	2.24	2.20	1.85	1.80	1.76
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.71	1.74	1.69	1.73	1.89	1.80	1.76
Oceania	1.29	1.13	0.96	0.87	0.76	0.76	0.75
Australia and New Zealand	1.22	1.07	0.89	0.84	0.72	0.72	0.72
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.47	3.04	3.08	1.79	1.97	2.00	1.93
Europe and Northern America	0.66	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.44
Europe	0.64	0.63	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.48	0.44
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.52	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.43
Landlocked developing countries	5.71	5.08	4.27	4.07	4.12	4.01	3.82
Least developed countries	5.49	5.04	4.05	3.71	3.67	3.60	3.52
Small island developing States	1.50	1.01	0.81	0.74	0.65	0.64	0.62

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

## Target 12.3

**By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses**

### Indicator 12.3.1

**(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index**

#### **(a) Global food loss index**

(Index with 2015 base year = 100)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	98.7	101.2	98.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	99.3	103.3	98.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	94.4	106.3	100.2
Northern Africa	93.2	100.4	102.5
Western Asia	95.6	112.5	97.8
Central and Southern Asia	96.8	94.9	88.7
Central Asia	98.8	102.4	97.7
Southern Asia	96.6	94.5	88.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	99.1	99.5	100.0
Eastern Asia	99.7	99.7	99.7
South-Eastern Asia	97.5	99.1	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	99.8	100.5	101.1
Australia and New Zealand	99.6	104.3	101.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99.1	107.4	101.0
Europe and Northern America	99.5	106.5	100.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Northern America	101.5	110.1	100.7
Landlocked developing countries	99.1	104.1	97.7
Least developed countries	97.8	102.6	99.9
Small island developing States	99.1	104.7	100.1

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

### (b.1) Food waste, by sector

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>				<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
World	930.86	569.01	118.14	243.72	1,051.96	630.96	131.22	289.78
Sub-Saharan Africa	167.85	121.81	16.41	29.63	154.44	106.39	11.75	36.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72.62	50.01	8.45	14.16	96.57	69.03	11.11	16.43
Northern Africa	32.56	22.11	3.77	6.67	46.24	35.55	2.6	8.09
Western Asia	40.07	27.9	4.68	7.49	50.33	33.48	8.51	8.34
Central and Southern Asia	196.87	114.63	31.15	51.1	235.84	147.76	20.47	67.6
Central Asia	9.52	6.35	1.15	2.02	10.09	6.66	1.04	2.39
Southern Asia	187.36	108.28	30	49.07	225.75	141.1	19.43	65.22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	286.62	159.7	37.09	89.83	324.93	164.53	63.8	96.6
Eastern Asia	200.66	106.36	24.73	69.56	223.4	123.96	30.5	68.93
South-Eastern Asia	85.96	53.34	12.35	20.27	101.53	40.56	33.3	27.68
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.07	47.22	10.03	17.82	106.02	62.21	11.16	32.65
Oceania	5.37	3.93	0.44	1	6.91	4.06	0.71	2.14
Australia and New Zealand	3.78	2.85	0.25	0.67	5.17	2.88	0.56	1.73
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.59	1.07	0.19	0.33	1.74	1.18	0.15	0.42
Europe and Northern America	126.46	71.7	14.58	40.18	127.25	76.98	12.22	38.05
Europe	76.63	49.4	8.95	18.29	66.34	49.24	7.06	10.04
Northern America	49.83	22.31	5.63	21.89	60.92	27.75	5.16	28.01
Landlocked developing countries	71.5	48.95	8.15	14.4	74.59	50.22	6.43	17.94
Least developed countries	137.61	96.78	16.18	24.65	153.45	102.92	14.26	36.28
Small island developing States	8.38	5.47	1.03	1.87	11.38	7.1	1.31	2.97

Source: Food Waste Index Report 2024, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### (b.2) Food waste per capita, by sector

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>				<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
World	119.88	73.77	15.32	31.39	131.91	79.12	16.45	36.34

Regions	2019				2022			
	Total	Households	Retail	Out-of-home consumption	Total	Households	Retail	Out-of-home consumption
Sub-Saharan Africa	155.32	114.24	15.39	27.42	132.37	91.18	10.07	31.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	136.99	96.72	16.34	26.70	174.41	124.68	20.06	29.67
Northern Africa	131.79	91.47	15.60	27.00	177.85	136.76	9.99	31.11
Western Asia	141.51	101.33	16.99	26.45	171.35	113.98	28.97	28.40
Central and Southern Asia	97.39	57.56	15.64	25.28	113.14	70.88	9.82	32.43
Central Asia	129.38	86.69	15.64	27.52	130.99	86.51	13.49	30.99
Southern Asia	96.18	56.45	15.64	25.19	112.45	70.28	9.68	32.49
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	123.32	68.41	15.89	38.65	138.60	70.18	27.22	41.21
Eastern Asia	120.85	63.59	14.79	41.90	134.32	74.53	18.34	41.44
South-Eastern Asia	129.48	80.57	18.66	30.53	149.07	59.55	48.88	40.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	116.05	72.85	15.47	27.55	160.56	94.22	16.90	49.45
Oceania	124.06	93.21	10.45	23.15	153.47	90.06	15.79	47.62
Australia and New Zealand	124.58	95.21	8.44	22.06	164.78	91.69	17.96	55.14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	122.84	88.29	15.41	25.70	127.53	86.33	10.82	30.38
Europe and Northern America	113.10	64.38	13.09	35.94	113.58	68.71	10.91	33.96
Europe	102.69	66.11	11.97	24.51	89.22	66.22	9.50	13.50
Northern America	133.97	60.85	15.36	58.86	161.64	73.62	13.69	74.32
Landlocked developing countries	136.20	93.96	15.64	27.44	132.29	89.07	11.40	31.82
Least developed countries	131.28	93.66	15.66	23.51	136.38	91.47	12.67	32.24
Small island developing States	115.45	76.65	14.48	25.74	153.09	95.51	17.68	39.90

Source: Food Waste Index Report 2021, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Target 12.4

**By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment**

### Indicator 12.4.1

**Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement**

**Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals**

(Percentage)



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>				
	<i>Basel Convention<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Minamata Convention<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Montreal Protocol<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Rotterdam Convention<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Stockholm Convention<sup>5</sup></i>
World	60.7	...	100.0	75.2	50.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.6	...	100.0	66.8	43.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.4	...	100.0	69.3	48.9
Northern Africa	80.0	...	100.0	...	52.1
Western Asia	75.6	...	100.0	70.1	47.8
Central and Southern Asia	55.7	...	100.0	...	46.9
Central Asia	44.0	...	100.0	...	31.3
Southern Asia	62.2	...	100.0	64.5	54.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	62.5	...	100.0	74.0	52.7
Eastern Asia	48.0	...	100.0	73.1	62.5
South-Eastern Asia	70.0	...	100.0	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.7	...	100.0	72.7	53.2
Oceania	35.0	...	100.0	...	38.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	...	100.0	87.9	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	100.0	...	29.5
Europe and Northern America	79.1	...	100.0	93.2	61.3
Europe	78.6	...	100.0	93.1	60.3
Northern America	...	50.0	100.0	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	45.8	...	100.0	63.5	45.3
Least developed countries	40.0	...	100.0	65.3	42.7
Small island developing States	41.3	...	100.0	...	36.8

<sup>1</sup>The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);

<sup>2</sup>The Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention);

<sup>3</sup>The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

<sup>4</sup>The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);

<sup>5</sup>The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention).

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Indicator 12.4.2

(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

### (a.1) Electronic waste generated per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.9	6.2	7.4	7.6	7.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	6.5	7.6	7.8	8.0
Northern Africa	3.7	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.7
Western Asia	6.3	8.1	9.5	9.8	10.1
Central and Southern Asia	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.9	3.1
Central Asia	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.9	5.1
Southern Asia	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.5	6.4	8.1	8.5	8.8
Eastern Asia	4.8	7.0	9.0	9.4	9.8
South-Eastern Asia	3.4	4.7	5.9	6.2	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.7	7.7	9.3	9.6	9.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	12.2	14.6	15.5	15.6	15.7
Australia and New Zealand	16.7	20.2	21.5	21.7	21.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Europe and Northern America	14.3	16.8	18.3	18.5	18.8
Europe	13.2	15.5	17.0	17.3	17.6
Northern America	16.5	19.5	20.7	20.9	21.1
Landlocked developing countries	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Least developed countries	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
Small island developing States	3.9	4.9	5.6	5.7	5.8

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## (a.2) Electronic waste generated, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	34,157.2	46,314.4	57,638.6	59,753.8	61,908.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	876.9	1,397.4	1,893.1	1,979.4	2,067.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,261.2	3,207.0	4,107.9	4,272.9	4,440.5
Northern Africa	762.8	1,074.3	1,375.0	1,429.0	1,483.8
Western Asia	1,498.4	2,132.7	2,733.0	2,843.9	2,956.7
Central and Southern Asia	2,043.8	3,356.2	5,493.0	5,992.8	6,536.5
Central Asia	160.9	251.7	352.9	374.6	396.1
Southern Asia	1,882.9	3,104.6	5,140.0	5,618.2	6,140.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9,716.9	14,447.4	18,934.7	19,785.2	20,654.0
Eastern Asia	7,672.2	11,454.0	14,962.9	15,622.6	16,291.7
South-Eastern Asia	2,044.8	2,993.4	3,971.8	4,162.6	4,362.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,373.5	4,791.3	6,072.9	6,273.8	6,464.5
Oceania	451.6	588.5	682.4	695.6	707.0
Australia and New Zealand	440.5	572.7	661.1	673.3	683.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.1	15.8	21.3	22.3	23.2
Europe and Northern America	15,433.3	18,526.5	20,454.7	20,754.1	21,038.8
Europe	9,738.5	11,497.7	12,717.5	12,904.5	13,076.0
Northern America	5,694.8	7,028.8	7,737.1	7,849.7	7,962.8
Landlocked developing countries	431.2	705.2	1,007.8	1,068.8	1,131.6
Least developed countries	523.2	855.7	1,250.8	1,334.4	1,421.9
Small island developing States	259.2	342.1	410.1	421.2	432.2

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## (b.1) Proportion of electronic waste collected

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	23.310	23.520	23.350	23.060	22.640	22.260
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.210	0.010	0.010	0.110	0.110	0.120
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.120	0.080	4.670	6.130	6.540	6.080
Western Asia	0.170	0.120	7.020	9.220	9.830	9.130
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.000	1.100	1.110	1.110
Central Asia	...	...	0.060	3.370	3.300	3.220
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.950	0.960	0.980
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.570	16.950	15.030	15.800	15.690	15.620
Eastern Asia	13.390	21.390	18.960	19.990	19.880	19.800

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.910	2.330	2.420	2.680	2.730	2.730
Oceania	...	7.630	8.860	41.420	41.420	41.350
Australia and New Zealand	...	7.840	9.110	42.760	42.800	42.760
Europe and Northern America	44.700	43.050	44.920	46.630	46.340	46.310
Europe	38.820	34.910	37.200	43.330	42.830	42.770
Northern America	54.750	56.520	57.550	52.060	52.110	52.130
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.060	2.000	1.920	1.890
Least developed countries	...	...	...	0.150	0.150	0.150
Small island developing States	0.720	0.030	0.040	0.050	0.050	0.050

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### **(b.2) Electronic waste collected per capita**

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Asia	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Eastern Asia	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Oceania	...	1.0	1.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.5	1.8	9.2	9.3	9.3
Europe and Northern America	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.5	8.6	8.7
Europe	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.4	7.4	7.5
Northern America	9.0	10.5	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.0
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Least developed countries	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### **(b.3) Electronic waste collected, total**

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	7,960.6	9,808.6	10,812.3	13,289.7	13,530.3	13,783.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	2.3	149.8	251.9	279.5	270.1
Western Asia	2.6	2.3	149.8	251.9	279.5	270.1
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.2	60.6	66.5	72.8
Central Asia	...	...	0.2	11.9	12.4	12.8
Southern Asia	...	...	...	48.7	54.1	60.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,148.4	2,171.3	2,991.2	3,105.2	3,225.2
Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,148.4	2,171.3	2,991.2	3,105.2	3,225.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.7	98.6	116.0	162.5	171.2	176.5
Oceania	...	40.9	52.2	282.7	288.1	292.4
Australia and New Zealand	...	40.9	52.2	282.7	288.1	292.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Europe and Northern America	6,898.4	7,518.3	8,322.7	9,538.7	9,617.4	9,743.8
Europe	3,780.3	3,800.2	4,277.3	5,510.5	5,526.7	5,592.9
Northern America	3,118.1	3,718.2	4,045.4	4,028.3	4,090.7	4,150.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.4	20.2	20.5	21.4
Least developed countries	...	...	...	1.9	2.0	2.2
Small island developing States	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Target 12.5

**By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse**

### Indicator 12.5.1

**National recycling rate, tons of material recycled**

#### (a) Proportion of electronic waste recycled

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	23.31	20.59	20.45	23.99	23.21	23.10	22.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.21	0.01	0.01	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.12	0.10	0.51	4.91	5.36	6.13	6.08
Western Asia	0.17	0.14	0.77	7.37	8.05	9.22	9.13
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.83	1.09	1.10	1.11
Central Asia	...	...	...	0.40	3.53	3.37	3.22
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.86	0.91	0.95	0.98
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.57	6.33	15.36	15.25	15.38	15.80	15.62
Eastern Asia	13.39	8.00	19.38	19.24	19.44	19.99	19.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.91	1.20	2.24	2.29	2.50	2.69	2.75
Oceania	...	8.07	7.64	8.86	8.86	41.42	41.35
Australia and New Zealand	...	8.29	7.85	9.12	9.12	42.76	42.76
Europe and Northern America	44.70	43.05	37.52	47.05	46.67	46.63	46.31
Europe	38.82	35.41	34.29	42.28	42.53	43.33	42.77
Northern America	54.75	55.82	42.83	54.83	53.45	52.06	52.13
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.00	0.32	1.88	2.00	1.89
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.15	0.15
Small island developing States	0.72	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

#### (b) Electronic waste recycled per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.147	1.135	1.235	1.560	1.613	1.706	1.739
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.021	0.022	0.022
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.006	0.005	0.032	0.334	0.389	0.471	0.492
Central and Southern Asia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.153	0.160	0.167
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.263	0.186	0.513	0.570	0.633	0.709	0.757
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.052	0.078	0.165	0.185	0.220	0.252	0.270

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	9.247	9.368
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Europe and Northern America	6.401	6.672	6.178	8.101	8.305	8.530	8.709

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### (c) Electronic waste recycled, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	7,960.6	8,079.1	9,010.3	11,654.1	12,330.6	13,312.4	13,807.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9	0.1	0.1	18.7	21.4	23.8	25.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	2.5	15.5	166.2	201.1	251.9	270.1
Western Asia	2.6	2.5	15.5	166.2	201.1	251.9	270.1
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	49.5	60.6	72.8
Central Asia	...	...	...	1.1	11.0	11.9	12.8
Southern Asia	...	...	...	29.6	38.5	48.7	60.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	740.6	2,087.1	2,334.1	2,632.0	2,991.2	3,225.2
Eastern Asia	1,027.0	740.6	2,087.1	2,334.1	2,632.0	2,991.2	3,225.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.7	47.1	101.2	115.8	140.5	163.5	177.5
Oceania	0.0	41.0	43.0	54.2	57.7	282.7	292.4
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	41.0	43.0	54.2	57.7	282.7	292.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	6,898.4	7,247.7	6,763.3	8,934.3	9,228.4	9,538.7	9,743.8
Europe	3,780.3	3,730.3	3,842.9	4,976.9	5,222.1	5,510.5	5,592.9
Northern America	3,118.1	3,517.4	2,920.4	3,957.4	4,006.3	4,028.3	4,150.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.0	2.4	16.7	20.2	21.4
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.9	2.2
Small island developing States	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## Target 12.6

**Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle**

### Indicator 12.6.1

**Number of companies publishing sustainability reports**

#### (a) Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	2,276	2,292	2,449	4,046	3,981	4,568	5,203
Sub-Saharan Africa	95	89	92	103	105	22	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38	47	65	85	137	211	169
Northern Africa	2	3	2	2	4	29	9
Western Asia	36	44	63	83	133	182	160
Central and Southern Asia	81	90	98	139	21	34	573
Central Asia	0	2	3	3	3	4	4
Southern Asia	81	88	95	136	18	30	569
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	667	519	743	1,267	953	1,716	1,365

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Eastern Asia	546	421	572	1,002	717	1,105	776
South-Eastern Asia	121	98	171	265	236	611	589
Latin America and the Caribbean	103	128	123	174	194	229	247
Oceania	118	116	138	185	226	273	75
Australia and New Zealand	118	116	138	185	226	273	75
Europe and Northern America	1,174	1,303	1,190	2,093	2,345	2,083	2,748
Europe	727	832	1,030	1,275	1,450	1,636	1,427
Northern America	447	471	160	818	895	447	1,321

**Note:** Sample of over 10,000 public companies around the world provided by the Refinitiv database.

**Source:** UNCTAD and UNEP calculations based on data from Refinitiv.

## Target 12.a

**Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production**

### Indicator 12.a.1

**Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)**

#### Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity<sup>1</sup>

(Watts per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	122.4	137.3	175.3	249.7	360.4	424.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.5	24.2	23.9	27.5	37.5	39.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	64.2	65.7	73.3	101.9	146.4	167.5
Northern Africa	28.4	27.2	32.9	35.9	49.2	50.2
Western Asia	96.7	100.4	108.3	158.7	231.5	271.1
Central and Southern Asia	29.6	37.7	46.6	60.0	88.7	102.5
Central Asia	194.2	186.0	187.6	194.2	202.9	200.2
Southern Asia	23.4	32.3	41.5	55.0	84.3	98.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.5	84.9	142.9	272.2	487.6	612.4
Eastern Asia	72.4	101.5	176.3	344.9	630.0	801.6
South-Eastern Asia	38.1	39.6	54.9	86.0	134.5	150.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	246.2	262.0	284.5	335.7	427.9	478.4
Oceania	432.4	464.1	503.1	657.2	1,095.6	1,283.3
Australia and New Zealand	568.1	622.2	682.8	905.1	1,532.4	1,805.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.6	56.4	59.1	66.6	73.9	80.7
Europe and Northern America	381.3	428.1	545.0	733.5	945.7	1,090.0
Europe	324.0	384.5	502.7	696.6	890.4	1,025.5
Northern America	514.2	524.7	635.3	809.4	1,056.0	1,217.2
Landlocked developing countries	78.6	73.8	82.6	86.0	97.5	102.7
Least developed countries	16.6	16.8	22.7	27.2	36.0	39.5
Small island developing States	31.0	43.7	42.8	54.4	85.6	101.4
Developed regions	349.9	396.5	499.9	690.5	928.8	1073.1
Developing regions	64.7	75.3	101.6	154.6	243.4	293.4

<sup>1</sup>Year-end value for installed capacity (watts) and mid-year for population.

**Source:** IRENA based on IRENA's electricity capacity database and population data from the United Nations World Population Prospects.

**Target 12.b****Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products****Indicator 12.b.1****Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability****(a) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism**

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	333	441	547	459	164 <sup>1</sup>
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>2</sup>	20	44	44	49	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	28	42	35	39	21 <sup>1</sup>
Central and Southern Asia	11	10	20	10	1 <sup>1</sup>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27	51	71	55	24 <sup>1</sup>
Latin America and the Caribbean	59	58	94	61	31 <sup>1</sup>
Australia and New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	17	18	18	16	14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) <sup>1</sup>	11	11	16	12	6
Europe and Northern America	160	207	249	217	52 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Data based on reporting from less than 50% of countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

<sup>2</sup> This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism).

**(b) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (SEEA tables)**

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	71	97	132	98	24 <sup>1</sup>
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>2</sup>	1	5	10	5	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	3	3	5	1 <sup>1</sup>
Central and Southern Asia	1	2	2	3	1 <sup>1</sup>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	5	8	3	3 <sup>1</sup>
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	10	15	9	3 <sup>1</sup>
Australia and New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	4	5	5	3	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) <sup>1</sup>	2	2	7	3	3
Europe and Northern America	49	65	82	67	11 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Data based on reporting from less than 50% of countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

<sup>2</sup> This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism).

### (c) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account tables)

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	262	344	415	358	140 <sup>1</sup>
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>2</sup>	19	39	34	44	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25	39	32	34	20 <sup>1</sup>
Central and Southern Asia	10	8	18	7	0 <sup>1</sup>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25	46	63	52	21 <sup>1</sup>
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	48	79	50	28 <sup>1</sup>
Australia and New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	13	13	13	13	12
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) <sup>1</sup>	9	9	9	9	3
Europe and Northern America	111	142	167	149	41 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Data based on reporting from less than 50% of countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

<sup>2</sup> This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution.

Source: World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism).

### Target 12.c

**Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities**

### Indicator 12.c.1

**Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP**

#### (a) Fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP (production and consumption)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.93	1.21	1.00	0.59	0.76	0.45	1.70
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.14	1.70	1.52	0.71	1.00	0.60	2.38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.68	6.30	5.20	2.27	3.23	1.57	7.09
Northern Africa	5.56	8.48	7.41	3.22	6.32	2.92	14.25
Western Asia	4.42	5.70	4.63	2.02	2.40	1.20	5.21
Central and Southern Asia	5.39	6.18	4.69	1.94	3.56	2.14	6.64
Central Asia	11.33	10.66	7.58	3.73	5.91	2.82	18.17
Southern Asia	4.80	5.71	4.39	1.77	3.35	2.07	5.57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.53	0.83	0.56	0.45	0.55	0.25	1.01
Eastern Asia	0.36	0.45	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.15	0.62
South-Eastern Asia	1.61	3.32	2.02	0.98	1.68	0.93	3.60
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.58	2.20	1.76	1.31	1.07	0.58	1.86
Oceania	0.62	0.66	0.58	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.53
Australia and New Zealand	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.54
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Europe and Northern America	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.27	0.32	0.27	1.03



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Europe	0.63	0.69	0.71	0.49	0.59	0.49	2.04
Northern America	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08
Landlocked developing countries	5.59	6.02	4.55	2.18	3.29	1.64	9.79
Least developed countries	1.80	2.40	1.61	0.53	1.18	0.86	3.51
Small island developing States	0.01	0.34	0.37	0.25	0.70	1.31	1.41

**Source:** IEA fossil fuel subsidies database, OECD.Stat- Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels and IMF Energy Subsidies Template (pre-tax calculations).

### **(b) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita**

(Nominal United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	86.6	116.1	99.5	60.4	82.1	47.6	191.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.4	27.2	25.4	11.8	16.7	9.5	39.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	321.9	459.7	390.9	176.9	257.1	119.0	590.5
Northern Africa	187.9	286.2	246.7	110.8	228.9	101.0	526.3
Western Asia	438.3	609.1	515.1	234.1	281.6	134.8	647.4
Central and Southern Asia	81.1	99.4	82.4	37.9	75.9	44.4	154.2
Central Asia	436.8	457.0	348.4	175.0	296.7	141.4	968.2
Southern Asia	68.1	86.3	72.5	32.8	67.6	40.7	123.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.2	64.1	47.4	41.3	54.8	25.7	112.5
Eastern Asia	31.2	43.4	35.8	41.6	46.8	19.5	88.3
South-Eastern Asia	53.0	118.3	77.2	40.5	75.0	41.0	171.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	133.6	194.9	158.2	113.7	93.0	46.2	161.6
Oceania	211.5	234.5	208.1	174.5	174.8	167.2	204.3
Australia and New Zealand	297.6	331.6	295.4	248.6	249.1	238.6	292.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2
Europe and Northern America	122.5	129.4	135.1	96.0	119.7	98.5	406.5
Europe	154.0	171.2	180.6	127.5	162.1	129.2	587.7
Northern America	55.3	41.6	40.8	31.6	34.3	37.1	49.0
Landlocked developing countries	77.9	89.9	72.5	35.4	56.1	27.6	170.7
Least developed countries	15.8	22.1	15.9	5.4	12.5	9.2	38.6
Small island developing States	0.6	33.8	38.6	26.8	76.6	134.8	158.0

**Source:** IEA fossil fuel subsidies database, OECD.Stat- Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels and IMF Energy Subsidies Template (pre-tax calculations).

## Goal 13

### Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

#### Target 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

#### Indicator 13.1.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

#### Number of countries that reported having a National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023<sup>1</sup></i>
World	129
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	29

<sup>1</sup>The value represents the number of countries that reported, as of end 2023, having a National DRR Strategy, with varying levels of alignment with the Sendai Framework.

**Source:** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor, 2024.

#### Target 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

#### Indicator 13.2.1

Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

#### (a) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
First national communication	154
Second national communication	146
Third national communication	99
Fourth national communication	26
Fifth national communication	4
Sixth national communication	1

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national communications from non-Annex I Parties -

<https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs> as at 30 April 2023.

### **(b) Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
First biennial update report	89
Second biennial update report	39
Third biennial update report	25
Fourth biennial update report	12
Fifth biennial update report	2

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on biennial update reports from non-Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/BURS> as at 30 April 2023.

### **(c) Number of countries with national communications, Annex I Parties**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
Eighth national communication	37

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on eighth national communications from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/NC8> as at 30 April 2023.

### **(d) Number of countries with biennial reports, Annex I Parties**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
Fifth biennial report	37

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on fifth biennial reports from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/BR5> as at 30 April 2023.

### **(e) Number of countries with adaptation communications**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
First adaptation communication	55
Second adaptation communication	1

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications - <https://unfccc.int/ACR> as at 30 April 2023.

### **(f) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
First nationally determined contribution	194
Second nationally determined contribution	17

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions - <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> as at 30 April 2023.

### **(g) Number of countries with national adaptation plans**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
National adaptation plan	45

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans - <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps> as at 30 April 2023.

**Indicator 13.2.2****Total greenhouse gas emissions per year****(a) Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**(Gigatonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
Annex I Parties	18.02	18.39	17.51	16.75	15.24	15.93

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on 2023 GHG inventory submissions by Annex I Parties as at 31 December 2023.

**(b) Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**(Gigatonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	17.18	19.29	23.88	24.89	27.94

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

**Target 13.a**

**Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible**

**Indicator 13.a.1**

**Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025**

**(a) Climate-specific financial support provided via bilateral, regional and other channels, by type of support**

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mitigation	8.79	9.91	15.17	17.08	19.73	23.95	20.30	20.80	19.67	16.07
Adaptation	2.64	2.00	4.25	3.55	4.14	5.19	5.67	7.23	6.70	11.61
Cross-cutting	2.00	1.79	3.02	2.50	2.29	3.13	3.52	5.34	3.57	4.17
Other	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.74	3.34	1.08	...	...	1.78	0.0003
Total	14.08	14.38	23.15	23.87	29.49	33.35	29.49	33.37	31.72	31.86

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 28 February 2024.

**(b) Climate-specific financial support provided via multilateral channels, by type of support**

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mitigation	1.33	0.99	0.58	0.45	0.67	0.47	3.42	3.82	3.38	2.84
Adaptation	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.29	0.22	0.41	0.68	0.87	0.46	0.89

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cross-cutting	0.96	1.22	1.20	1.88	1.94	2.91	1.91	2.02	3.93	4.57
Other	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.19	...	0.00003	0.80	0.85
Total	2.90	2.70	2.27	2.74	3.02	3.98	6.02	6.71	8.56	9.15

<sup>1</sup>Total is greater than the sum due to partial data not broken down by type of support.

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 28 February 2024.

### (c) Financial support provided

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total climate-specific	16.98	17.08	25.42	26.61	32.51	37.33	35.51	40.08	40.28	41.01
Core/general contributions provided to multilateral institutions	11.78	11.83	15.11	16.63	14.64	14.01	13.32	15.30	12.61	11.48
Total financial support provided	28.76	28.91	40.53	43.24	47.16	51.33	48.83	55.38	52.89	52.49

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 28 February 2024.

## Target 13.b

**Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities**

### Indicator 13.b.1

**Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

#### (a) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023	
	Least developed countries	Small island developing States
First national communication	46	40
Second national communication	43	40
Third national communication	28	19
Fourth national communication	2	2
Fifth national communication	...	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 30 April 2023.

#### (b) Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023	
	Least developed countries	Small island developing States
First biennial update report	23	16

	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
Second biennial update report	2	2
Third biennial update report	...	1
Fourth biennial update report	...	1
Fifth biennial update report	...	1

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on biennial update reports from non-Annex I Parties as at 30 April 2023.

### **(c) Number of countries with adaptation communications**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>First adaptation communication</i>
Least developed countries	14
Small island developing States	9

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications as at 30 April 2023.

### **(d) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>First nationally determined contribution</i>	<i>Second nationally determined contribution</i>
Least developed countries	45	4
Small island developing States	37	6

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions as at 30 April 2023.

### **(e) Number of countries with national adaptation plans**

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
Least developed countries	19
Small island developing States	11

**Source:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans as at 30 April 2023.

## Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### Target 14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

### Indicator 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

#### (a.1) Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	4.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.9
Northern Africa	2.3	2.2	3.5	1.3	0.5
Western Asia	4.5	8.9	5.0	2.0	3.2
Central and Southern Asia	4.5	2.2	1.0	4.8	4.8
Southern Asia	5.5	2.4	1.4	5.0	4.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.5
Eastern Asia	4.7	5.0	4.3	2.7	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	3.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	5.6	3.9	4.7	3.0
Oceania	2.4	4.4	3.1	5.0	3.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.5	2.6	2.2	6.0	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.5	4.6	1.6	1.7	2.0
Europe and Northern America	5.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	5.5
Europe	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6
Northern America	5.3	7.0	5.9	6.6	5.5
Least developed countries	7.5	5.0	6.2	6.1	3.7
Small island developing States	1.9	5.4	2.1	2.9	1.0

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

#### (a.2) Chlorophyll-a anomaly, remote sensing by concentration

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
World	1.80	6.34	5.77	1.48	5.47	5.64	1.32	5.29	5.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.47	8.37	7.39	2.50	9.03	6.39	1.73	7.06	6.71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.87	3.91	4.99	0.89	3.12	4.59	0.75	3.79	5.47
Northern Africa	0.69	4.35	5.44	0.45	2.56	4.42	0.37	3.88	5.72
Western Asia	1.16	3.19	4.24	1.62	4.04	4.89	1.38	3.64	5.04
Central and Southern Asia	1.72	6.24	5.95	1.67	5.43	5.75	1.26	4.54	5.49
Central Asia	0.53	6.66	7.01	1.28	4.76	5.44	0.29	2.35	5.16

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Southern Asia	2.40	6.00	5.34	1.90	5.81	5.93	1.81	5.79	5.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.39	2.64	3.58	0.27	2.94	4.95	0.73	3.66	4.76
Eastern Asia	0.34	2.46	3.19	0.13	2.64	5.08	0.82	3.86	4.98
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	3.05	4.52	0.59	3.67	4.65	0.51	3.19	4.24
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.25	4.48	4.41	1.36	4.26	4.98	1.34	4.62	4.92
Oceania	0.38	3.35	5.23	0.41	3.04	5.03	0.35	2.87	4.80
Australia and New Zealand	0.41	3.53	5.40	0.44	3.18	5.13	0.37	3.03	4.94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.01	0.69	2.70	0.03	0.86	3.61	0.02	0.59	2.80
Europe and Northern America	2.93	9.25	6.97	1.98	6.99	6.38	1.78	6.73	7.04
Europe	3.29	8.47	7.30	2.13	7.03	6.33	2.16	7.08	6.97
Northern America	2.52	10.16	6.58	1.81	6.94	6.45	1.36	6.33	7.12
Least developed countries	2.54	7.12	6.20	2.52	7.57	5.51	1.69	6.38	6.43
Small island developing States	1.29	4.10	4.47	2.15	4.23	4.53	0.78	3.89	4.28

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

### **(b.1) Beach litter per square kilometer**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	30,963,632	15,450,519	17,937,112	35,052,867	10,877,298	4,211,092	3,544,331	224,679
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,563,440	5,732,703	2,535,165	29,951,355	4,635,330	961,851	173,313	159,792
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20,823,556	2,972,962	8,683,276	1,134,952	1,842,096	1,293,205	...	...
Northern Africa	20,468,085	1,575,575	58,923	461,262	1,151,942	747,186	...	...
Western Asia	355,471	1,397,387	8,624,354	673,690	690,155	546,019	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	11,449	1,271,339	1,340,241	521,671	711,110	625,651	556,506	264,575
Central Asia	11,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	1,271,339	1,340,241	521,671	711,110	625,651	556,506	264,575
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6,619,828	1,707,803	2,890,337	1,328,323	1,639,932	828,554	231,509	267,108
Eastern Asia	6,619,828	165,807	342,850	189,980	704,970	10,243	218,867	233,314
South-Eastern Asia	...	1,541,996	2,547,487	1,138,343	934,962	818,311	262,224	288,279
Latin America and the Caribbean	311,140	1,953,407	1,374,410	1,262,079	867,042	46,418	174,697	244,898
Oceania	788,211	754,423	780,035	380,846	303,124	364,203	155,497	191,236
Australia and New Zealand	1,514	7,798	208,543	152,920	107,755	219,726	50,181	146,812
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	786,697	746,626	571,492	227,926	195,369	144,477	...	...
Europe and Northern America	846,008	1,057,882	333,647	473,640	878,664	91,210	4,446,924	212,709
Europe	838,301	854,514	111,204	338,412	719,365	37,032	237,186	180,321
Northern America	7,707	203,368	222,444	135,227	159,299	54,178	4,687,987	216,832



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Landlocked developing countries <sup>2</sup>	11,449	262,554	31,323,913	14,011,147	13,436,148	1,060,018	...	...
Least developed countries	3,548,173	3,439,821	1,756,259	1,665,376	1,782,936	986,701	...	...
Small island developing States	92,979	1,850,783	1,779,920	1,178,677	816,004	38,569	152,075	193,454

Source: Plastic Pollution (MLW, MDMAP, ICC).

### (b.2) Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the beach and that ends in the ocean

(Percent)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Ending in the beach</i>			<i>Ending in the ocean</i>		
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	65.45	66.46	69.96	34.53	33.54	30.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.77	77.06	81.49	23.22	22.93	18.51
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.60	79.06	75.28	21.40	20.95	24.72
Northern Africa	75.70	74.94	74.90	24.31	25.06	25.10
Western Asia	84.09	86.83	75.81	15.91	13.19	24.19
Southern Asia	70.17	71.79	67.42	29.83	28.21	32.58
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	71.44	75.79	68.67	28.56	24.21	31.33
Eastern Asia	75.11	81.53	82.27	24.89	18.47	17.73
South-Eastern Asia	62.66	62.03	60.67	37.34	37.97	39.33
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.87	62.36	66.94	38.13	37.65	33.06
Oceania	64.98	66.17	76.35	35.03	33.85	23.65
Australia and New Zealand	64.22	65.10	55.78	35.79	34.92	44.22
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	76.77	82.54	77.41	23.23	17.47	22.59
Europe and Northern America	56.53	56.86	59.63	43.43	43.13	40.37
Europe	64.98	66.49	68.16	35.02	33.50	31.84
Northern America	46.56	45.50	29.08	53.35	54.50	70.92
Least developed countries	81.41	81.46	72.42	18.59	18.54	27.58
Small island developing States	77.58	76.94	63.82	22.43	23.07	36.18

Source: Global Model for Monitoring Marine Litter, Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies (COAPS).

### (b.3) Exported beach litter originating from national land-based sources

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	15,266.45	15,968.46	16,543.29	17,006.28	17,393.11	17,710.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,401.43	1,465.88	1,518.65	1,561.15	1,596.66	1,625.74
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,364.78	1,427.54	1,478.92	1,520.31	1,554.89	1,583.43
Northern Africa	793.94	830.45	860.35	884.43	904.54	921.02
Western Asia	570.84	597.08	618.58	635.89	650.35	662.41
Southern Asia	1,979.29	2,070.31	2,144.84	2,204.86	2,255.01	2,296.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8,241.36	8,620.34	8,930.65	9,180.59	9,389.42	9,560.41
Eastern Asia	3,131.08	3,275.06	3,392.96	3,487.91	3,567.25	3,632.21
South-Eastern Asia	5,110.28	5,345.28	5,537.70	5,692.68	5,822.17	5,928.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,960.03	2,050.16	2,123.96	2,183.40	2,233.06	2,273.73
Oceania	87.66	91.69	94.99	97.65	99.88	101.70
Australia and New Zealand	4.28	4.47	4.64	4.76	4.87	4.96
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	83.39	87.22	90.36	92.89	95.00	96.73

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Europe and Northern America	231.89	242.55	251.28	258.32	264.19	269.00
Europe	181.25	189.59	196.41	201.91	206.50	210.26
Northern America	50.64	52.97	54.87	56.41	57.69	58.74
Least developed countries	1,509.42	1,578.83	1,635.66	1,681.44	1,719.69	1,751.01
Small island developing States	513.41	537.02	556.35	571.91	584.93	595.58

Source: Global Model for Monitoring Marine Litter, Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies (COAPS).

## Target 14.4

**By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics**

### Indicator 14.4.1

**Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels**

#### Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels<sup>1</sup>

(Percentage)

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	72.8	72.4	69.5	68.0	66.7	65.8	64.6
Atlantic, Eastern Central	...	47.4	46.7	53.5	57.1	57.1	60.0
Atlantic, Northeast	...	74.2	69.2	78.6	73.5	79.3	72.7
Atlantic, Northwest	...	66.7	83.3	69.0	73.9	56.3	61.1
Atlantic, Southeast	...	53.8	50.0	58.6	67.7	67.7	64.7
Atlantic, Southwest	...	61.9	47.6	50.0	41.2	46.7	60.0
Atlantic, Western Central	...	72.4	45.8	55.6	60.3	61.4	62.2
Indian Ocean, Eastern	...	79.2	79.5	84.8	73.1	68.6	65.3
Indian Ocean, Western	...	75.0	70.6	66.7	66.7	68.3	62.5
Mediterranean and Black Sea	...	69.8	50.0	40.6	37.8	37.5	36.7
Pacific, Eastern Central	...	82.4	90.9	90.9	86.7	86.7	85.7
Pacific, Northeast	...	66.7	90.0	86.2	85.7	83.9	86.2
Pacific, Northwest	...	90.0	84.2	76.2	82.7	65.4	55.0
Pacific, Southeast	...	58.3	72.7	58.3	38.5	45.5	33.3
Pacific, Southwest	...	77.3	88.0	87.5	74.1	84.6	76.9
Pacific, Western Central	...	94.7	85.3	77.5	82.6	77.5	79.6

<sup>1</sup>Within biologically sustainable levels means that the abundance of world fish stock is at or higher than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Target 14.5

**By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information**

### Indicator 14.5.1

**Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas**

**(a) Mean proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	26.28 (26.14-26.50)	38.00 (37.84-38.15)	42.88 (42.78-42.98)	45.36 (45.34-45.36)	45.53 (45.53-45.53)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.48 (21.97-23.04)	39.22 (38.74-39.71)	41.84 (41.35-42.34)	48.98 (48.98-48.98)	49.28 (49.28-49.28)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.29 (11.29-11.29)	23.03 (23.03-23.03)	25.74 (25.74-25.74)	28.10 (28.10-28.10)	28.38 (28.38-28.38)
Northern Africa	17.50 (17.50-17.50)	34.52 (34.52-34.52)	39.71 (39.71-39.71)	44.68 (44.68-44.68)	44.68 (44.68-44.68)
Western Asia	7.95 (7.95-7.95)	16.87 (16.87-16.87)	18.24 (18.24-18.24)	19.20 (19.20-19.20)	19.63 (19.63-19.63)
Central and Southern Asia	23.81 (22.58-23.81)	25.93 (25.93-25.93)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)	26.68 (26.68-26.68)	26.68 (26.68-26.68)
Central Asia <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	23.81 (22.58-23.81)	25.93 (25.93-25.93)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)	26.68 (26.68-26.68)	26.68 (26.68-26.68)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.79 (17.23-18.51)	23.43 (22.70-24.10)	30.83 (30.44-31.29)	33.36 (33.36-33.36)	33.59 (33.59-33.59)
Eastern Asia	23.44 (23.44-23.78)	28.27 (27.93-28.27)	38.18 (37.83-38.18)	38.81 (38.81-38.81)	39.29 (39.29-39.29)
South-Eastern Asia	12.39 (11.21-14.04)	19.11 (17.71-20.87)	24.12 (23.20-25.07)	28.42 (28.42-28.42)	28.43 (28.43-28.43)
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.49 (23.20-23.75)	36.62 (36.32-36.65)	41.59 (41.42-41.59)	43.77 (43.77-43.77)	44.01 (44.01-44.01)
Oceania	22.93 (22.57-23.40)	32.73 (32.43-32.93)	36.91 (36.81-36.91)	38.67 (38.67-38.67)	38.67 (38.67-38.67)
Australia and New Zealand	42.81 (42.71-42.81)	50.48 (50.42-50.48)	55.00 (55.00-55.00)	57.11 (57.11-57.11)	57.11 (57.11-57.11)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.05 (5.03-6.80)	17.59 (16.98-18.02)	21.51 (21.32-21.51)	22.97 (22.97-22.97)	22.97 (22.97-22.97)
Europe and Northern America	37.48 (37.24-37.66)	52.40 (52.22-52.58)	58.00 (57.86-58.11)	60.42 (60.42-60.42)	60.60 (60.60-60.60)
Europe	41.54 (41.14-41.89)	60.96 (60.70-61.28)	68.50 (68.30-68.64)	70.92 (70.92-70.92)	71.15 (71.15-71.15)
Northern America	27.69 (27.40-27.91)	31.61 (31.31-31.74)	32.67 (32.50-32.67)	35.04 (35.04-35.04)	35.12 (35.12-35.12)
Landlocked developing countries <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	13.31 (12.87-13.63)	23.71 (23.68-23.73)	26.20 (26.16-26.21)	29.08 (29.08-29.08)	29.08 (29.08-29.08)
Small island developing States	9.24 (8.68-9.84)	19.23 (18.84-19.62)	24.58 (24.37-24.94)	28.62 (28.56-28.62)	28.64 (28.64-28.64)

<sup>1</sup>Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database on OECMs](#).

<sup>2</sup>There are no marine KBAs in this region.

**Note:** Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e. calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

**Source:** United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2024.

## Target 14.6

**By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation**

### Indicator 14.6.1

**Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**

#### **Progress by regions in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**

(Levels of implementation<sup>1</sup>)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	4	4
Northern Africa	3	... <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>2</sup>
Western Asia	4	4	3
Central and Southern Asia	3	4	3
Central Asia	2	... <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>2</sup>
Southern Asia	4	4	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	5	4
Eastern Asia	5	5	4
South-Eastern Asia	4	5	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	4	4
Oceania	4	3	4
Australia and New Zealand	5	5	... <sup>2</sup>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4	2	4
Europe and Northern America	5	5	5
Europe	5	5	5
Northern America	5	... <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>2</sup>
Landlocked developing countries	2	3	... <sup>2</sup>
Least developed countries	3	3	3
Small island developing States	3	3	4

<sup>1</sup>The values reflect from 1 very low, 2 low, 3 medium, 4 high to 5 very high, the level of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

<sup>2</sup>No, or not enough, reporting States to create an aggregated score for this regional grouping.

**Source:** Data based on a country self-reported questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Target 14.7**

**By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism**

**Indicator 14.7.1**

**Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries**

**Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP***(Percentage)*

	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.27	0.32	0.43	0.50	0.38	0.42
Southern Asia	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.18
South-Eastern Asia	1.06	0.89	0.91	0.80	0.80	0.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Oceania	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.59	0.58
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.70	1.89	1.63	1.61	1.54	1.63
Europe and Northern America	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Europe	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Northern America	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Least developed countries	1.27	1.16	1.24	1.20	0.88	0.81
Small island developing States	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.51

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Target 14.a**

**Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries**

**Indicator 14.a.1**

**Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology**

**National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding***(Percentage)*

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1.60	1.17	1.49	0.87	0.95	1.21	0.66	0.85	1.14

Source: The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO).

**Target 14.b****Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets****Indicator 14.b.1****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries**(Levels of implementation<sup>1</sup>)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3	4	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	4	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4	5	4
Northern Africa	4	... <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>2</sup>
Western Asia	3	5	4
Central and Southern Asia	3	2	3
Central Asia	3	... <sup>2</sup>	4
Southern Asia	4	2	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	4	4
Eastern Asia	3	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	4	4	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	4
Oceania	3	4	5
Australia and New Zealand	3	... <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>2</sup>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4	4	5
Europe and Northern America	4	4	5
Europe	4	4	5
Northern America	4	... <sup>2</sup>	... <sup>2</sup>
Landlocked developing countries	4	3	3
Least developed countries	4	4	4
Small island developing States	4	4	4

<sup>1</sup> The value 1 represents the very low level, 2 as low level, 3 as medium level, 4 as high level and 5 as very high level of implementation of legal/regulatory/policy/institutional frameworks which recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries.

<sup>2</sup>No, or not enough, reporting States to create an aggregated score for this regional grouping.

**Source:** Data based on a country self-reported questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Goal 15

### Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

#### Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

#### Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

#### Forest area as a proportion of total land area

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	31.9	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.8	29.3	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Northern Africa	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Western Asia	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0
Central Asia	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Southern Asia	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.0
Eastern Asia	19.8	21.8	22.7	22.8	23.2	23.5
South-Eastern Asia	50.7	49.7	48.2	48.2	47.5	47.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.8	48.1	47.4	47.2	46.9	46.7
Oceania	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8
Australia and New Zealand	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	77.1	77.0	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.5
Europe and Northern America	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Europe	45.3	45.8	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.0
Northern America	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5
Landlocked developing countries	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7
Least developed countries	29.7	28.2	27.2	27.0	26.6	26.2
Small island developing States	73.0	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.3

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment and FAOSTAT Database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Indicator 15.1.2****Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type****(a) Mean proportion of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	26.6 (26.5-26.7)	38.8 (38.7-38.9)	41.9 (41.8-41.9)	44.1 (44.1-44.1)	44.3 (44.3-44.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.3 (31.0-31.6)	40.6 (40.4-40.8)	41.8 (41.6-41.9)	44.5 (44.5-44.5)	44.8 (44.8-44.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2 (9.1-9.3)	19.2 (19.0-19.2)	21.4 (21.3-21.4)	23.9 (23.9-23.9)	24.5 (24.5-24.5)
Northern Africa	16.2 (16.2-16.6)	31.1 (30.7-31.1)	35.0 (35.0-35.0)	41.6 (41.6-41.6)	41.6 (41.6-41.6)
Western Asia	7.0 (6.9-7.1)	15.4 (15.3-15.5)	17.1 (17.0-17.1)	18.2 (18.2-18.2)	19.1 (19.1-19.1)
Central and Southern Asia	12.8 (12.7-12.8)	15.8 (15.8-15.8)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	19.7 (19.7-19.7)	19.7 (19.7-19.7)
Central Asia	12.0 (12.0-12.0)	20.3 (20.3-20.3)	20.7 (20.7-20.7)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)	23.0 (23.0-23.0)
Southern Asia	13.0 (12.9-13.0)	14.6 (14.6-14.6)	18.0 (18.0-18.0)	18.8 (18.8-18.8)	18.8 (18.8-18.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.5 (17.1-17.8)	24.8 (24.5-25.2)	28.3 (28.1-28.6)	31.4 (31.4-31.4)	31.7 (31.7-31.7)
Eastern Asia	16.2 (16.2-16.3)	21.6 (21.6-21.7)	25.5 (25.4-25.5)	26.5 (26.5-26.5)	26.6 (26.6-26.6)
South-Eastern Asia	18.8 (18.1-19.3)	27.9 (27.3-28.5)	31.2 (30.7-31.6)	36.2 (36.2-36.2)	36.6 (36.6-36.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.4 (25.4-25.5)	36.2 (36.1-36.2)	38.9 (38.8-38.9)	40.9 (40.8-40.9)	41.1 (41.1-41.1)
Oceania	21.9 (21.6-22.1)	30.1 (29.9-30.2)	33.0 (32.8-33.0)	35.3 (35.3-35.3)	35.3 (35.3-35.3)
Australia and New Zealand	36.3 (36.1-36.6)	45.8 (45.5-46.0)	50.4 (50.2-50.4)	54.2 (54.2-54.2)	54.2 (54.2-54.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0 (6.5-7.5)	14.0 (13.7-14.0)	15.0 (15.0-15.0)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)
Europe and Northern America	37.0 (36.7-37.2)	55.6 (55.5-55.8)	59.6 (59.5-59.7)	61.6 (61.6-61.6)	61.8 (61.8-61.8)
Europe	38.8 (38.6-39.0)	60.3 (60.2-60.4)	64.8 (64.7-64.9)	66.9 (66.9-66.9)	67.1 (67.1-67.1)
Northern America	27.9 (27.5-28.3)	32.1 (31.8-32.3)	33.1 (32.9-33.2)	34.8 (34.8-34.8)	35.4 (35.4-35.4)
Landlocked developing countries	27.7 (27.4-28.0)	35.3 (35.1-35.5)	36.0 (35.8-36.1)	38.8 (38.8-38.8)	39.4 (39.4-39.4)
Least developed countries	24.7 (24.4-24.9)	33.1 (32.9-33.3)	34.4 (34.3-34.5)	38.1 (38.0-38.1)	38.5 (38.5-38.5)
Small island developing States	11.7 (11.4-12.1)	22.3 (22.0-22.5)	25.0 (24.8-25.1)	27.2 (27.2-27.2)	27.3 (27.3-27.3)

<sup>1</sup>Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database of OECMs](#).

**Note:** Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e., calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

**Source:** United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2024.

**(b) Mean proportion of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	27.8 (27.7-28.0)	39.6 (39.5-39.8)	42.1 (42.0-42.2)	44.3 (44.3-44.3)	44.5 (44.5-44.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.5 (33.9-35.0)	44.0 (43.6-44.4)	45.1 (44.7-45.2)	47.4 (47.4-47.4)	47.4 (47.4-47.4)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.1 (8.1-8.1)	15.2 (15.2-15.2)	18.2 (18.2-18.2)	20.6 (20.6-20.6)	20.7 (20.7-20.7)
Northern Africa	20.2 (20.2-20.2)	41.5 (41.5-41.5)	48.7 (48.7-48.7)	55.2 (55.2-55.2)	55.2 (55.2-55.2)
Western Asia	4.7 (4.7-4.7)	7.7 (7.7-7.7)	9.6 (9.6-9.6)	10.8 (10.8-10.8)	11.0 (11.0-11.0)
Central and Southern Asia	12.9 (12.9-12.9)	16.1 (16.1-16.1)	18.5 (18.5-18.5)	19.9 (19.9-19.9)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)
Central Asia	11.8 (11.8-11.8)	17.8 (17.8-17.8)	18.3 (18.3-18.3)	19.6 (19.6-19.6)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)
Southern Asia	13.5 (13.5-13.5)	15.1 (15.1-15.1)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.8 (14.3-15.2)	21.5 (21.0-21.6)	24.3 (24.3-24.3)	28.2 (28.2-28.2)	28.4 (28.4-28.4)



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern Asia	12.6 (12.6-12.6)	16.9 (16.9-16.9)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)	21.6 (21.6-21.6)	21.8 (21.8-21.8)
South-Eastern Asia	18.2 (17.1-19.4)	28.8 (27.9-29.3)	31.3 (31.2-31.3)	39.0 (39.0-39.0)	39.0 (39.0-39.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.8 (27.8-27.8)	44.8 (44.8-44.8)	47.4 (47.4-47.4)	49.4 (49.4-49.4)	50.0 (50.0-50.0)
Oceania	20.6 (20.5-20.6)	26.8 (26.7-26.8)	29.5 (29.5-29.5)	32.1 (32.1-32.1)	32.1 (32.1-32.1)
Australia and New Zealand	20.8 (20.7-20.8)	27.1 (27.0-27.1)	29.9 (29.8-29.9)	32.4 (32.4-32.4)	32.4 (32.4-32.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)
Europe and Northern America	37.7 (37.3-38.1)	54.0 (53.7-54.3)	56.6 (56.4-56.7)	58.4 (58.4-58.4)	58.8 (58.8-58.8)
Europe	40.4 (40.0-40.8)	58.4 (58.1-58.8)	61.3 (61.1-61.5)	63.3 (63.2-63.3)	63.3 (63.3-63.3)
Northern America	18.5 (17.4-19.3)	22.2 (21.3-22.8)	22.9 (22.3-23.1)	23.7 (23.7-23.7)	25.9 (25.9-25.9)
Landlocked developing countries	24.2 (23.9-24.6)	31.4 (30.9-31.6)	32.0 (31.8-32.1)	35.2 (35.1-35.2)	35.4 (35.4-35.4)
Least developed countries	27.3 (26.8-27.7)	35.8 (35.2-36.0)	36.2 (35.8-36.3)	41.5 (41.5-41.5)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)
Small island developing States	23.6 (20.9-23.6)	61.0 (58.4-61.0)	62.3 (59.7-62.3)	62.3 (62.3-62.3)	64.9 (64.9-64.9)

<sup>1</sup>Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database of OECMs](#).

**Note:** Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e., calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

**Source:** United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2024.

## Target 15.2

**By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally**

### Indicator 15.2.1

**Progress towards sustainable forest management**

#### (a) Forest area annual net change rate

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
World	-0.13	-0.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.49	-0.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-0.02	-0.06
Northern Africa	-0.41	-0.57
Western Asia	0.39	0.42
Central and Southern Asia	0.30	0.29
Central Asia	0.30	0.65
Southern Asia	0.30	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.15
Eastern Asia	0.97	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	-0.19	-0.55
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.55	-0.29
Oceania	-0.13	0.23
Australia and New Zealand	-0.16	0.32
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.01	-0.07
Europe and Northern America	0.10	0.02
Europe	0.12	0.03

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
Northern America	0.07	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	-0.36	-0.43
Least developed countries	-0.53	-0.70
Small island developing States	0.04	-0.04

**Note:** May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data.

**Source:** Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

### **(b) Above-ground biomass stock in forest**

(Tonnes per hectare)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	115.9	116.7	117.7	118.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	133.0	133.5	133.5	133.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.4	50.2	51.5	52.5
Northern Africa	50.8	50.9	50.4	50.5
Western Asia	45.7	49.6	52.6	54.3
Central and Southern Asia	84.0	83.3	83.7	83.4
Central Asia	38.3	42.1	42.9	43.3
Southern Asia	89.6	88.3	88.8	88.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	106.6	104.8	106.5	107.0
Eastern Asia	58.6	61.8	66.6	70.1
South-Eastern Asia	155.8	154.3	155.6	155.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	173.0	176.0	177.2	178.0
Oceania	115.7	117.2	115.6	114.6
Australia and New Zealand	99.0	100.7	99.0	98.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	173.2	173.1	173.9	171.5
Europe and Northern America	80.5	83.6	85.9	87.5
Europe	74.2	79.2	82.3	84.3
Northern America	90.1	90.5	91.5	92.4
Landlocked developing countries	104.5	104.4	104.5	103.8
Least developed countries	120.0	120.2	120.3	120.1
Small island developing States	269.1	268.0	267.9	266.7

**Note:** May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data. Only countries with data for all years are considered.

**Source:** Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

### **(c) Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	14.12	16.81	17.48	17.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.88	24.35	26.10	26.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.65	24.22	24.95	25.32
Northern Africa	12.50	18.74	18.75	18.75
Western Asia	30.12	30.58	32.15	32.96
Central and Southern Asia	18.49	23.06	24.34	24.86
Central Asia	29.46	47.13	53.32	58.76
Southern Asia	17.42	20.72	21.52	21.57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.84	23.89	24.43	25.04
Eastern Asia	8.30	13.13	13.88	14.63
South-Eastern Asia	32.76	38.10	38.36	38.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.98	29.96	30.48	31.27

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania	12.45	15.18	16.04	16.13
Australia and New Zealand	14.71	18.14	19.21	19.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.86	3.87	3.91	3.91
Europe and Northern America	4.23	5.95	6.27	6.47
Europe	3.05	3.91	4.37	4.51
Northern America	5.93	8.89	9.02	9.32
Landlocked developing countries	31.84	32.74	33.40	33.09
Least developed countries	25.80	26.96	29.16	29.18
Small island developing States	6.06	6.80	7.78	7.66

**Note:** May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data. Only countries with data for all years are considered.

**Source:** Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

#### **(d) Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	51.72	54.46	56.19	58.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.89	21.24	25.07	27.70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	52.86	60.22	62.54	64.86
Northern Africa	20.45	30.66	32.89	34.92
Western Asia	89.51	93.65	96.06	98.70
Central and Southern Asia	65.33	67.76	68.46	69.50
Central Asia	74.67	76.84	88.95	98.27
Southern Asia	64.51	66.96	66.65	66.97
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47.19	54.31	58.71	62.78
Eastern Asia	54.83	63.61	70.03	76.47
South-Eastern Asia	35.38	39.95	41.24	41.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.35	12.39	14.82	17.13
Oceania	26.24	27.14	26.99	27.13
Australia and New Zealand	71.12	75.33	74.64	75.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98
Europe and Northern America	80.68	81.70	82.02	83.42
Europe	95.84	96.19	96.43	96.65
Northern America	58.39	60.40	60.84	63.98
Landlocked developing countries	33.53	36.57	40.15	41.00
Least developed countries	24.22	27.73	31.59	34.47
Small island developing States	36.03	36.13	36.33	36.86

**Note:** May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data. Only countries with data for all years are considered.

**Source:** Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

#### **(e) Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme**

(Thousands of hectares)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	51,311.0	239,424.2	343,428.2	397,541.4	435,529.6	444,114.0	389,266.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,112.4	2,327.9	7,346.5	6,348.4	9,052.6	9,796.3	10,368.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	20.3	2,359.5	6,432.0	5,493.6	7,974.7
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,359.5	6,432.0	5,493.6	7,974.7
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.7	568.6	601.9	621.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.7	568.6	601.9	621.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	272.4	872.7	8,435.0	17,427.3	18,981.9	18,649.8	22,641.8
Eastern Asia	12.4	704.2	2,805.1	9,118.3	6,300.7	5,547.5	8,275.7
South-Eastern Asia	260.0	168.5	5,629.9	8,308.9	12,681.2	13,102.2	14,366.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,598.1	8,471.5	13,808.2	14,500.3	19,927.6	21,153.6	19,013.0
Oceania	25.4	6,646.2	11,584.1	12,033.2	12,870.2	21,172.4	22,057.4
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	6,579.4	11,581.4	11,844.7	12,732.5	21,034.8	21,919.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	66.8	2.7	188.5	137.8	137.6	137.8
Europe and Northern America	48,285.2	221,074.0	302,196.1	344,039.1	367,696.6	367,246.4	306,590.3
Europe	45,975.2	83,355.8	115,682.9	142,248.8	168,746.2	169,242.2	108,738.2
Northern America	2,309.9	137,718.2	186,513.3	201,790.3	198,950.4	198,004.2	197,852.2
Landlocked developing countries	595.6	1,490.3	2,103.4	1,202.0	1,171.4	1,250.1	1,673.7
Least developed countries	1.4	245.2	411.5	452.1	536.0	579.1	768.0
Small island developing States	110.6	171.6	568.4	703.8	923.0	817.8	828.5

**Note:** May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data.

**Source:** Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

**Indicator 15.3.1****Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area****Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Degraded land area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Total land area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Share of degraded land (percentage)</i>	<i>Degraded land area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Total land area (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Share of degraded land (percentage)</i>
World	11,044,012	97,963,000	11.3	15,225,956	97,955,344	15.5
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>1</sup>	1,376,623	20,538,004	6.7	3,004,288	20,537,641	14.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	461,802	12,221,864	3.8	878,389	12,221,487	7.2
Northern Africa	252,886	7,756,597	3.3	354,615	7,756,504	4.6
Western Asia	208,916	4,465,267	4.7	523,774	4,464,983	11.7
Central and Southern Asia <sup>2</sup>	1,090,617	10,629,388	10.3	1,491,178	10,620,030	14.0
Central Asia	788,147	3,897,323	20.2	790,810	3,892,021	20.3
Southern Asia	302,470	6,732,065	4.5	700,368	6,728,009	10.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia <sup>3</sup>	3,384,754	15,652,829	21.6	3,740,621	15,658,892	23.9
Eastern Asia	2,792,356	11,269,822	24.8	2,965,990	11,268,758	26.3
South-Eastern Asia	592,398	4,383,007	13.5	774,631	4,390,134	17.6
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>4</sup>	2,711,579	17,306,925	15.7	3,787,428	17,305,888	21.9
Oceania <sup>5</sup>	676,063	8,391,383	8.1	726,206	8,391,371	8.7
Australia and New Zealand	571,595	7,934,481	7.2	636,805	7,934,502	8.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	104,468	456,902	22.9	89,401	456,869	19.6
Europe and Northern America <sup>6</sup>	1,342,574	13,222,607	10.2	1,597,846	13,220,035	12.1
Europe	484,117	4,383,429	11.1	562,138	4,383,335	12.8
Northern America	858,457	8,839,178	9.7	1,035,708	8,836,700	11.7
Landlocked developing countries	1,911,011	16,370,015	11.7	2,407,025	16,363,583	14.7
Least developed countries	1,190,607	18,860,128	6.3	2,403,388	18,859,481	12.7

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Angola and Comoros<sup>2</sup> Excluding Maldives<sup>3</sup> Excluding Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Republic of Korea and Singapore<sup>4</sup> Excluding Barbados and Grenada<sup>5</sup> Including Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand but excluding the islands of Oceania<sup>6</sup> Excluding Belarus, Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United States of America**Note:** Data based on the country-level data submitted in UNCCD 2022 national reports from 115 countries and 52 estimates prepared by UNCCD based on global data sources.**Source:** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).**Target 15.4****By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development****Indicator 15.4.1****Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity****Mean proportion of mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	24.7 (24.6-24.9)	35.4 (35.3-35.5)	38.4 (38.3-38.5)	40.7 (40.7-40.7)	41.0 (41.0-41.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.3 (32.8-33.6)	40.5 (40.1-40.8)	41.4 (41.1-41.5)	43.0 (42.9-43.0)	43.2 (43.2-43.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.1 (8.1-8.2)	17.5 (17.4-17.6)	18.7 (18.7-18.7)	20.9 (20.9-20.9)	21.7 (21.7-21.7)
Northern Africa	15.9 (15.9-15.9)	27.2 (27.2-27.2)	28.0 (28.0-28.0)	36.8 (36.8-36.8)	36.8 (36.8-36.8)
Western Asia	6.5 (6.5-6.6)	15.4 (15.3-15.5)	16.8 (16.6-16.8)	17.4 (17.4-17.4)	18.5 (18.5-18.5)
Central and Southern Asia	14.0 (14.0-14.0)	16.3 (16.3-16.3)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)
Central Asia	20.1 (20.1-20.1)	27.3 (27.3-27.3)	27.8 (27.8-27.8)	31.5 (31.5-31.5)	31.5 (31.5-31.5)
Southern Asia	12.9 (12.7-12.9)	14.3 (14.3-14.3)	20.2 (20.2-20.2)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.4 (19.0-20.0)	27.9 (27.4-28.4)	30.5 (30.2-30.8)	33.8 (33.8-33.8)	34.1 (34.1-34.1)
Eastern Asia	14.1 (14.1-14.1)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)	21.4 (21.4-21.4)	22.6 (22.6-22.6)	22.6 (22.6-22.6)
South-Eastern Asia	24.0 (23.0-24.9)	34.6 (33.6-35.4)	38.2 (37.5-38.6)	43.3 (43.3-43.3)	43.9 (43.9-43.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.5 (28.4-28.6)	38.6 (38.5-38.6)	41.0 (41.0-41.1)	43.3 (43.3-43.3)	43.5 (43.5-43.5)
Oceania	14.1 (14.0-14.2)	18.3 (18.2-18.4)	19.4 (19.3-19.4)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)
Australia and New Zealand	33.4 (33.3-33.6)	41.8 (41.6-41.8)	44.9 (44.7-44.9)	53.7 (53.7-53.7)	53.7 (53.7-53.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.3 (5.2-5.3)	7.6 (7.5-7.6)	7.7 (7.6-7.7)	8.7 (8.7-8.7)	8.7 (8.7-8.7)
Europe and Northern America	35.3 (34.9-35.5)	55.5 (55.2-55.7)	60.6 (60.4-60.7)	62.6 (62.5-62.6)	62.9 (62.9-62.9)
Europe	36.8 (36.5-37.1)	59.7 (59.5-59.9)	65.3 (65.2-65.5)	67.5 (67.4-67.5)	67.8 (67.8-67.8)
Northern America	26.0 (25.2-26.7)	29.6 (28.8-29.9)	31.3 (30.7-31.4)	32.4 (32.4-32.4)	32.4 (32.4-32.4)
Landlocked developing countries	34.3 (33.9-34.6)	39.5 (39.2-39.6)	40.3 (40.0-40.3)	43.3 (43.1-43.3)	44.1 (44.1-44.1)
Least developed countries	29.3 (28.9-29.8)	37.9 (37.5-38.1)	39.1 (38.8-39.2)	42.1 (42.1-42.1)	42.7 (42.7-42.7)
Small island developing States	11.3 (11.0-11.7)	23.4 (23.2-23.6)	24.6 (24.3-24.6)	25.4 (25.4-25.4)	25.5 (25.5-25.5)

<sup>1</sup>Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database of OECMs](#).

**Note:** Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e., calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

**Source:** United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2024.

## Indicator 15.4.2

### (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

#### (a.1) Mountain Green Cover Index

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	78.15	78.24	78.31	78.32	78.27
Sub-Saharan Africa	90.27	90.40	90.45	90.45	90.46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.30	47.47	47.65	47.66	47.65
Northern Africa	28.90	29.39	29.83	29.94	29.96
Western Asia	59.07	59.03	59.05	58.99	58.96
Central and Southern Asia	62.99	63.60	64.03	64.09	64.04
Central Asia	76.52	76.75	76.82	76.85	76.74
Southern Asia	59.45	60.16	60.68	60.75	60.71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.81	85.86	85.92	86.04	85.88
Eastern Asia	82.16	82.23	82.31	82.47	82.27
South-Eastern Asia	99.40	99.39	99.37	99.33	99.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.99	81.01	81.00	80.96	80.93
Oceania	96.21	96.27	96.24	96.20	96.24
Australia and New Zealand	94.30	94.41	94.36	94.29	94.36

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99.26	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24
Europe and Northern America	76.61	76.61	76.62	76.55	76.54
Europe	85.71	85.73	85.79	85.72	85.73
Northern America	66.09	66.05	66.02	65.95	65.91
Landlocked developing countries	75.85	76.02	76.13	76.21	76.17
Least developed countries	83.76	83.79	83.78	83.75	83.73
Small island developing States	99.26	99.25	99.25	99.23	99.23

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## (a.2) Mountain Green Cover Index, by bioclimatic belt

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	68.57	86.56	8.31	81.85	78.27
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.46	95.34	2.28	90.20	90.46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65.72	85.08	26.72	25.77	47.65
Northern Africa	4.46	57.71	...	24.11	29.96
Western Asia	66.04	91.29	26.72	27.51	58.96
Central and Southern Asia	66.62	73.43	46.72	56.76	64.04
Central Asia	63.11	85.91	35.69	65.47	76.74
Southern Asia	70.52	67.60	57.03	56.09	60.71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	78.35	81.77	37.31	96.05	85.88
Eastern Asia	78.34	81.52	37.31	91.53	82.27
South-Eastern Asia	97.86	99.34	...	99.32	99.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.03	63.79	26.76	94.39	80.93
Oceania	74.76	96.35	19.23	97.34	96.24
Australia and New Zealand	74.76	96.22	19.23	92.58	94.36
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	98.04	...	99.36	99.24
Europe and Northern America	65.87	95.72	4.91	94.56	76.54
Europe	74.31	96.99	19.76	94.79	85.73
Northern America	46.57	94.17	1.48	94.47	65.91
Landlocked developing countries	60.34	69.06	49.76	86.09	76.17
Least developed countries	81.48	81.91	67.26	84.17	83.73
Small island developing States	...	97.81	...	99.34	99.23

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## (b) Proportion of degraded mountain land, by bioclimatic belt

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	1.84	1.71	0.09	1.61	1.62
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.06	1.11	0.00	1.43	1.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.44	1.81	0.01	1.01	1.30

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Northern Africa	0.44	5.01	...	1.11	1.79
Western Asia	0.44	1.08	0.01	0.91	0.99
Central and Southern Asia	0.68	2.22	0.12	1.76	1.86
Central Asia	1.22	2.88	0.20	2.33	2.43
Southern Asia	0.08	1.92	0.05	1.71	1.71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.40	1.20	0.41	2.17	1.58
Eastern Asia	1.41	1.21	0.41	2.09	1.42
South-Eastern Asia	0.00	0.53	...	2.23	2.18
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.82	1.22	0.43	1.53	1.36
Oceania	2.12	1.35	0.44	1.09	1.23
Australia and New Zealand	2.12	1.41	0.44	1.93	1.55
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	0.61	...	0.73	0.72
Europe and Northern America	2.29	2.01	0.07	1.49	1.84
Europe	2.95	2.01	0.30	1.64	2.26
Northern America	0.80	2.01	0.01	1.44	1.34
Landlocked developing countries	0.93	1.70	0.14	1.41	1.50
Least developed countries	0.11	0.95	0.07	1.40	1.32
Small island developing States	...	0.71	...	0.86	0.85

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

## Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

### Indicator 15.5.1

#### Red List Index

#### Red List Index<sup>1,2</sup>

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	0.77 (0.76-0.77)	0.75 (0.73-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.77)	0.73 (0.69-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.72 (0.69-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)	0.71 (0.66-0.76)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.87 (0.86-0.88)	0.86 (0.83-0.88)	0.84 (0.80-0.87)	0.84 (0.79-0.87)	0.83 (0.78-0.87)
Northern Africa	0.90 (0.89-0.91)	0.89 (0.86-0.90)	0.87 (0.84-0.90)	0.87 (0.83-0.90)	0.86 (0.82-0.90)
Western Asia	0.86 (0.84-0.87)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.82 (0.78-0.86)	0.81 (0.77-0.86)
Central and Southern Asia	0.72 (0.71-0.73)	0.70 (0.68-0.73)	0.69 (0.65-0.73)	0.68 (0.64-0.73)	0.67 (0.62-0.72)
Central Asia	0.92 (0.92-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)	0.92 (0.90-0.92)
Southern Asia	0.72 (0.70-0.73)	0.70 (0.67-0.72)	0.68 (0.64-0.72)	0.67 (0.62-0.72)	0.67 (0.61-0.71)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.71 (0.66-0.76)	0.70 (0.65-0.76)
Eastern Asia	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.72 (0.69-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)	0.71 (0.66-0.76)
South-Eastern Asia	0.77 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.77)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.71 (0.67-0.76)	0.71 (0.65-0.76)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.74 (0.73-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
Oceania	0.84 (0.82-0.84)	0.82 (0.80-0.84)	0.80 (0.77-0.83)	0.80 (0.76-0.83)	0.79 (0.75-0.83)
Australia and New Zealand	0.84 (0.83-0.84)	0.82 (0.80-0.84)	0.81 (0.78-0.84)	0.80 (0.77-0.84)	0.80 (0.76-0.84)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.83 (0.81-0.83)	0.81 (0.78-0.82)	0.78 (0.75-0.82)	0.78 (0.74-0.82)	0.77 (0.73-0.81)
Europe and Northern America	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.85 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.83 (0.81-0.85)	0.83 (0.80-0.85)
Europe	0.88 (0.86-0.89)	0.86 (0.83-0.88)	0.84 (0.80-0.88)	0.84 (0.79-0.87)	0.83 (0.78-0.87)
Northern America	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.85 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)
Landlocked developing countries	0.80 (0.80-0.80)	0.79 (0.79-0.80)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)
Least developed countries	0.78 (0.77-0.79)	0.77 (0.74-0.79)	0.75 (0.71-0.78)	0.74 (0.70-0.78)	0.74 (0.69-0.78)
Small island developing States	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.75)	0.72 (0.69-0.75)	0.71 (0.67-0.75)	0.71 (0.66-0.75)

<sup>1</sup>The Red List Index for each region represents an index of aggregate survival probability (the inverse of extinction risk) for all birds, mammals, amphibians, corals and cycads occurring within the region, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the region. It shows how adequately species are conserved or not in the region relative to its potential contribution to global species conservation.

<sup>2</sup>Lower and upper confidence intervals in parentheses.

Source: IUCN Red List Index, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with BirdLife International (2024).

## Target 15.6

**Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed**

### Indicator 15.6.1

**Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits**

**(a) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House<sup>1</sup>**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	5	23	47	55	67	68	68	74
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	7	14	17	18	19	19	22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	0	1	3	4	4	4	4
Northern Africa	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3
Western Asia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Central and Southern Asia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	5
Eastern Asia	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
South-Eastern Asia	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	3	9	9	12	12	12	13
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	11	19	21	27	27	27	28
Europe	0	11	19	21	27	27	27	28
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Regions</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023
Landlocked developing countries	0	5	8	9	10	10	10	11
Least developed countries	0	5	11	14	14	15	15	17
Small island developing States	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	3

<sup>1</sup>ABS measures reported refers to legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House.

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

**(b) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	2016	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023
World	12	22	45	57	80	89	93
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	3	10	12	18	20	20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	3	4	6	11	14	16
Northern Africa	1	2	3	4	4	4	4
Western Asia	0	1	1	2	7	10	12
Central and Southern Asia	0	1	3	4	6	6	6
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	0	1	3	4	6	6	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	2	3	4	5	5	5
Eastern Asia	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
South-Eastern Asia	0	1	2	3	4	4	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	2	10	14	14	15	15
Oceania	0	0	1	2	4	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	1	3	3	3
Europe and Northern America	8	11	14	15	22	25	27
Europe	8	10	12	13	20	23	25
Northern America	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	6	9	15	17	17
Least developed countries	0	4	10	12	16	18	19
Small island developing States	1	1	2	3	7	7	7

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

**(c) Number of countries that are Parties to the Nagoya Protocol<sup>1</sup>**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023
World	69	92	103	115	128	132	137	139
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	35	39	41	43	43	44	44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	5	8	8	10	11	13	13
Northern Africa	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
Western Asia	3	3	6	6	8	8	9	9
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	6	8	10	10	10	11
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Southern Asia	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7	8	10	11	12	12	12	12
Eastern Asia	1	2	4	4	5	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	12	13	15	16	18	19	19

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania	5	5	5	7	9	10	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	5	5	7	9	10	10	10
Europe and Northern America	9	21	22	25	28	28	29	30
Europe	9	21	22	25	28	28	29	30
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	15	19	21	24	26	26	26	27
Least developed countries	25	29	32	38	39	40	40	41
Small island developing States	12	13	14	17	20	21	22	22

<sup>1</sup>“Parties” refers to Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded the Nagoya Protocol, including those for which the Protocol has not yet entered into force following the 90 days period set out.

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection.

#### **(d) Number of countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	126	135	147	147	149	150
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	38	40	40	41	42
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	19	20	20	20	20
Northern Africa	6	6	6	6	6	6
Western Asia	12	13	14	14	14	14
Central and Southern Asia	9	10	10	10	10	10
Central Asia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Asia	8	9	9	9	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	9	10	10	10	10
Eastern Asia	2	3	4	4	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	16	21	21	22	22
Oceania	6	9	10	10	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	8	9	9	9	9
Europe and Northern America	32	34	36	36	36	36
Europe	31	33	34	34	34	34
Northern America	1	1	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	58	63	72	72	73	73
Least developed countries	37	37	40	40	40	41
Small island developing States	14	17	20	20	21	21

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

#### **(e) Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture<sup>1</sup>**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	33,997	55,824	83,324	88,995	95,208	103,844
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,196	5,309	9,483	9,792	10,160	10,284
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5,403	8,085	9,942	10,114	10,340	10,377
Northern Africa	2,572	3,676	4,349	4,428	4,518	4,541
Western Asia	2,831	4,409	5,593	5,686	5,822	5,836

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Central and Southern Asia	7,376	12,132	18,210	18,640	19,190	19,362
Central Asia	857	1,255	1,509	1,518	1,538	1,549
Southern Asia	6,519	10,877	16,701	17,122	17,652	17,813
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,850	4,768	6,947	7,320	7,707	7,896
Eastern Asia	1,506	2,530	3,735	3,954	4,175	4,258
South-Eastern Asia	1,344	2,238	3,212	3,366	3,532	3,638
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,531	6,896	9,944	10,126	10,292	10,329
Oceania	335	564	910	941	1,014	1,056
Australia and New Zealand	303	476	782	799	857	899
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32	88	128	142	157	157
Europe and Northern America	10,306	18,070	27,888	32,062	36,505	44,540
Europe	8,315	14,952	23,225	27,206	31,471	39,465
Northern America	1,991	3,118	4,663	4,856	5,034	5,075
Landlocked developing countries	5,940	9,672	13,985	14,310	14,799	14,897
Least developed countries	3,099	5,135	7,583	7,798	8,123	8,205
Small island developing States	244	405	548	583	619	624

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative values.

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

## Target 15.7

**Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products**

### Indicator 15.7.1

**Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked**

#### Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, by type of species

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	All species	0.77	0.46	0.71	1.07	1.87	1.36
	Animals	1.40	1.36	1.96	2.36	1.60	1.28
	Plants	0.35	0.20	0.27	0.15	1.98	1.39

Source: CITES Annual Reports, CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports, US LEMIS database; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

**Target 15.8**

**By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species**

**Indicator 15.8.1**

**Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species**

**(a) Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	74	84	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	83	88	88
Northern Africa	67	67	83
Western Asia	56	67	67
Central Asia	40	60	60
Southern Asia	89	100	100
Eastern Asia	100	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	82	100	100
Caribbean	46	85	85
Central America	75	100	100
South America	83	92	92
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	100
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36	64	86
Europe	86	84	86
Northern America	100	100	100
Landlocked developing countries	84	88	88
Least developed countries	83	91	91
Small island developing States	51	80	87

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

**(b) Proportion of countries with (a) allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (IAS) and (b) global IAS related funding<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>IAS national budget</i>	<i>Global IAS related funding</i>
World (85 countries)	55	24
Sub-Saharan Africa (17 countries)	24	12
Western Asia (10 countries)	30	20
Southern Asia (2 countries)	100	100
Eastern Asia (3 countries)	100	33
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	80	40
Caribbean (3 countries)	100	100
Central America (5 countries)	40	20
South America (7 countries)	29	43
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (2 countries)	100	100

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>IAS national budget</i>	<i>Global IAS related funding</i>
Europe (30 countries)	73	7
Landlocked developing countries (8 countries)	50	38
Least developed countries (17 countries)	29	29
Small island developing States (10 countries)	70	60

<sup>1</sup>Data were collected through a survey circulated to National Statistical Offices, National Focal Points, and Country experts.

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

## Target 15.9

**By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts**

### Indicator 15.9.1

**(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**

**(a) Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (ABT2) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>					<i>Total number of countries that established national targets in accordance with ABT2</i>
	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at as insufficient rate</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT exists, but no progress</i>	
World	2	52	84	1	6	145
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	16	23	...	1	41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	6	8	...	2	16
Northern Africa	...	3	2	...	...	5
Western Asia	...	3	6	...	2	11
Central and Southern Asia	...	3	8	...	...	11
Central Asia	...	...	3	...	...	3
Southern Asia	...	3	5	...	...	8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>					
	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at as insufficient rate</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT exists, but no progress</i>	<i>Total number of countries that established national targets in accordance with ABT2</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	7	5	...	...	12
Eastern Asia	...	2	2	...	...	4
South-Eastern Asia	...	5	3	...	...	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	6	17	...	1	25
Oceania	...	5	4	1	...	10
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	4	4	1	...	9
Europe and Northern America	...	9	19	...	2	30
Europe	...	8	19	...	2	29
Northern America	...	1	...	...	...	1
Landlocked developing countries	...	8	19	...	1	28
Least developed countries	1	10	24	...	1	36
Small island developing States	...	10	16	1	...	27

**Source:** World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), Convention on Biological Diversity.

**(b) Number of countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, by implementation stages**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>			
	<i>Compilation</i>	<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>Regular compilation and dissemination</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	13	11	66	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	5	12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4	1	7	12

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>			
	<i>Compilation</i>	<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>Regular compilation and dissemination</i>	<i>Total</i>
Northern Africa	3	...	...	3
Western Asia	1	1	7	9
Central and Southern Asia	...	2	3	5
Central Asia	...	...	1	1
Southern Asia	...	2	2	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	2	5	8
Eastern Asia	1	1	2	4
South-Eastern Asia	...	1	3	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	3	4	9
Oceania	...	...	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	2	2
Europe and Northern America	2	...	38	40
Europe	1	...	37	38
Northern America	1	...	1	2
Landlocked developing countries	2	1	10	13
Least developed countries	2	2	3	7
Small island developing States	...	1	2	3

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), United Nations Statistics Division.

## Target 15.a

**Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems**

### Indicator 15.a.1

**(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and  
(b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments**

### **Total official development assistance commitments on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems**

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	1,774.66	2,602.47	6,082.11	9,503.31	7,388.41	11,021.61
Sub-Saharan Africa	316.91	507.01	1,189.62	2,611.72	1,105.51	2,257.09
Northern Africa	38.47	90.75	108.96	125.73	176.93	506.58
Western Asia	28.36	72.74	84.90	1,019.65	129.07	299.12
Central Asia	45.38	6.32	10.40	0.81	11.72	158.16
Southern Asia	140.20	363.12	758.70	362.37	400.67	864.88
Eastern Asia	467.64	524.19	237.61	189.95	85.53	35.14
South-Eastern Asia	204.00	271.23	475.08	415.52	412.80	512.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	217.58	298.84	1,371.04	1,347.47	1,001.81	1,737.78
Oceania	1.10	19.60	113.81	50.93	51.55	127.50
Europe	13.03	7.63	72.10	884.78	162.06	234.95
Landlocked developing countries	189.12	259.04	1,164.40	1,048.11	603.66	1,292.51



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	302.37	519.85	1,572.28	2,260.13	1,167.74	2,297.58
Small island developing States	15.42	132.02	572.59	264.54	124.07	276.25
Residual/Unallocated ODA	301.99	441.03	1,659.89	2,494.38	3,850.76	4,287.79

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Residual/Unallocated ODA” row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Target 15.b

**Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation**

### Indicator 15.b.1

**(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and  
(b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments**

### **Total official development assistance commitments on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems**

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	1,774.66	2,602.47	6,082.11	9,503.31	7,388.41	11,021.61
Sub-Saharan Africa	316.91	507.01	1,189.62	2,611.72	1,105.51	2,257.09
Northern Africa	38.47	90.75	108.96	125.73	176.93	506.58
Western Asia	28.36	72.74	84.90	1,019.65	129.07	299.12
Central Asia	45.38	6.32	10.40	0.81	11.72	158.16
Southern Asia	140.20	363.12	758.70	362.37	400.67	864.88
Eastern Asia	467.64	524.19	237.61	189.95	85.53	35.14
South-Eastern Asia	204.00	271.23	475.08	415.52	412.80	512.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	217.58	298.84	1,371.04	1,347.47	1,001.81	1,737.78
Oceania	1.10	19.60	113.81	50.93	51.55	127.50
Europe	13.03	7.63	72.10	884.78	162.06	234.95
Landlocked developing countries	189.12	259.04	1,164.40	1,048.11	603.66	1,292.51
Least developed countries	302.37	519.85	1,572.28	2,260.13	1,167.74	2,297.58
Small island developing States	15.42	132.02	572.59	264.54	124.07	276.25
Residual/Unallocated ODA	301.99	441.03	1,659.89	2,494.38	3,850.76	4,287.79

**Note:** Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Residual/Unallocated ODA” row.

**Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**Target 15.c**

**Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities**

**Indicator 15.c.1**

**Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked**

**Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, by type of species**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	All species	0.77	0.46	0.71	1.07	1.87	1.36
	Animals	1.40	1.36	1.96	2.36	1.60	1.28
	Plants	0.35	0.20	0.27	0.15	1.98	1.39

**Source:** CITES Annual Reports, CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports, US LEMIS database; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

## Goal 16

### Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

#### Target 16.1

#### Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

#### Indicator 16.1.1

#### Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

##### (a) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.8	14.6	13.8	13.9	13.5	14.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.4
Northern Africa	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.4
Western Asia	4.7	5.2	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
Central and Southern Asia	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9
Central Asia	8.3	6.7	5.0	2.5	1.7	1.6
Southern Asia	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9
Eastern Asia	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.7	20.4	23.8	22.6	20.3	19.6
Oceania	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Australia and New Zealand	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6
Europe and Northern America	7.0	6.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
Europe	7.8	6.5	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.2
Northern America	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	6.0
Landlocked developing countries	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.1
Least developed countries	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.5
Small island developing States	9.0	13.3	13.1	11.1	9.8	12.1

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

##### (b) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	2.4	9.7	2.3	9.5	2.2	8.8	2.2	9.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	22.5	5.2	22.8	4.9	22.1	5.3	23.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	7.2	2.0	8.1	1.9	8.1	2.0	8.7
Northern Africa	2.0	9.4	2.1	9.5	2.1	9.5	2.3	10.5
Western Asia	1.7	5.4	2.0	7.0	1.8	7.0	1.7	7.2
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	5.1	2.5	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.5
Central Asia	2.5	7.7	1.4	3.7	1.0	2.6	0.9	2.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Southern Asia	2.9	5.0	2.5	4.3	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.5
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	4.6	0.9	4.6	0.6	2.9	0.6	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	43.7	4.1	41.5	3.8	37.3	3.8	35.9
Oceania	2.3	3.5	2.1	3.7	2.0	3.9	1.8	4.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.2
Europe and Northern America	2.0	5.7	1.9	5.9	1.6	5.6	1.6	5.4
Europe	1.9	5.2	1.8	5.2	1.3	3.6	1.2	3.3
Northern America	2.0	7.0	1.9	7.3	2.4	9.6	2.6	9.4
Landlocked developing countries	3.0	12.2	2.9	12.7	2.7	11.8	8.9	9.1
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	2.4	9.7	2.3	9.5	2.2	8.8	2.2	9.0

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

## Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

### Conflict-related deaths, by status of person killed, sex, age and cause of death<sup>1</sup>

	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total death rate (Per 100,000 population)<sup>2</sup></b>	12.6	7.7	6.2	4.1	3.0	2.7	3.6	8.1
<b>Total count (number)</b>	68,366	47,954	34,530	21,232	18,926	16,708	22,064	35,776
<b>By status of person killed</b>								
Civilian (14 armed conflicts) <sup>3</sup>	35,660	24,584	20,181	13,526	13,725	13,915	19,398	33,443
Non-civilian <sup>4</sup>	26,813	20,556	10,417	6,116	4,487	2,127	1,599	1,599
Unknown <sup>5</sup>	5,893	2,814	3,932	1,590	714	666	1,067	734
<b>By sex</b>								
Male	58,575	42,476	20,380	12,028	11,560	11,981	14,112	21,109
Female	5,455	4,494	3,551	2,522	2,082	1,962	3,988	12,910
Unknown	4,336	984	10,599	6,682	5,284	2,765	3,964	1,757
<b>By age</b>								
Adult (18 and above)	56,791	39,889	16,028	10,353	11,307	12,092	17,449	22,456
Child (Below 18)	4,848	4,465	3,831	2,754	1,881	1,924	1,906	11,168
Unknown	6,727	3,600	14,671	8,125	5,738	2,692	2,709	2,152
<b>By main cause of death</b>								
Heavy weapons and explosive munitions	12,811	9,661	6,252	3,667	2,232	2,341	7,886	24,361
Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	5,587	4,777	2,786	2,174	1,585	1,982	1,445	664
Unknown	10,932	7,479	7,421	5,292	5,273	5,150	6,053	6,543
Small arms and light weapons	11,662	6,141	5,388	3,271	4,778	5,555	3,832	2,916
Others <sup>6</sup>	27,374	19,896	12,683	6,828	5,058	1,680	2,848	1,292

<sup>1</sup> Due to the continuing intensity of the conflict in Gaza, the United Nations is still in the process of verifying casualties.

<sup>2</sup> The death rate was calculated on the basis of civilian deaths only.

<sup>3</sup> (a) Figures for 2015 include conflict-related civilian deaths documented by OHCHR in 10 armed conflicts: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen. (b) Figures for the years 2016 to 2019 include conflict-related civilian deaths documented by OHCHR in 12 armed conflicts: the abovementioned countries, as well as Libya and Mali. (c) Figures for 2020 include conflict-related civilian deaths documented by OHCHR in 13 armed conflicts: the conflicts mentioned at points a) and b), as well as Ethiopia. (d) Figures for 2021 and 2022 include conflict-related civilian deaths documented by OHCHR in 14 armed conflicts: the conflicts mentioned at points a), b) and c), as well as Myanmar. (e) Figures for 2023 include conflict-related civilian deaths in 13 armed conflicts (Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen).

<sup>4</sup> The term non-civilian is used as a factual category that covers persons that are members of armed forces, persons directly participating in hostilities or other protected persons within the meaning of international humanitarian law.

<sup>5</sup> Figures from 2015 to 2020 include conflict-related deaths of non-civilians and unknown persons in two out of 12 armed conflicts; in 2021 and 2022 in three out of 14 armed conflicts; and in 2023 in four out of 13 armed conflicts.

<sup>6</sup> Includes Incendiary; Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear; Electromagnetic weapons; Less lethal weapons; Denial of access to/ destruction of objects indispensable to survival; Accidents related to conflict; Use of objects and other means; Multiple Weapons Used; Other.

**Note:** Figures include only deaths caused directly by war operations in armed conflict. Figures may vary from other UN civilian casualty figures due to the methodology used that build on UN casualty recording while integrating new data sources. Data from 2015 to 2022 have been updated due to the availability of new verified data.

**Source:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

**Target 16.2****End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children****Indicator 16.2.1****Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month****Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>
World <sup>2</sup> (83 countries, 33 per cent population coverage)	77.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (27 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	86.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia (11 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	78.0
Northern Africa (3 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	83.5
Western Asia (8 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	72.9
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	62.6
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	65.5
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	77.2
Least developed countries (31 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	85.0
Small island developing States (16 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	69.8

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 1-14 are presented in parentheses.

<sup>2</sup>The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the global population, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2015-2023 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

**Indicator 16.2.3****Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18****Proportion of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World (60 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (30 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	5.4
Central and Southern Asia (7 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	1.5
Southern Asia (6 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	1.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (5 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	6.8
Landlocked developing countries (15 countries, 75 per cent population coverage)	4.2
Least developed countries (30 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	4.8

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of women aged 18-29 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2014-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

**Target 16.3**

**Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**

**Indicator 16.3.2**

**Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

**Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	29.6	29.5	28.4	29.5	30.0	30.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.2	45.4	41.0	38.2	40.0	39.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	40.4	40.5	30.1	25.2	21.7	20.8
Central and Southern Asia	46.4	50.4	47.8	50.5	58.1	59.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.7	28.1	27.5	27.8	26.5	26.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.1	38.1	41.1	41.2	33.5	34.4
Oceania	18.6	20.5	23.9	27.4	31.7	35.6
Australia and New Zealand	16.6	19.5	20.7	26.4	31.9	36.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.9	24.8	38.7	32.1	30.7	30.9
Europe and Northern America	21.6	20.0	18.1	19.0	21.5	23.0
Europe	29.7	15.6	13.5	13.8	17.5	18.4
Landlocked developing countries	29.7	32.2	30.8	31.1	31.4	32.5
Least developed countries	45.3	46.1	41.8	40.7	40.9	40.2
Small island developing States	28.1	29.6	34.5	37.6	38.5	30.3

**Source:** United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); World Prison Brief-Institute for Criminal Policy Research (WPB-ICPR).

**Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	28.1	28.4	28.2	30.1	28.7	31.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.0	41.0	39.1	40.0	38.6	39.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	52.8	29.4	29.9	21.4	30.1	20.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.0	27.1	25.3	26.6	25.0	26.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.3	41.1	37.8	33.3	39.2	34.1
Oceania	26.0	23.8	40.8	31.0	46.0	34.9
Australia and New Zealand	21.0	20.7	37.7	31.4	43.5	36.2
Europe and Northern America	14.2	18.4	17.3	21.8	18.0	23.5
Europe	12.3	13.6	17.5	17.5	18.0	18.5
Small island developing States	26.8	35.0	34.5	38.8	33.2	30.2

**Source:** United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); World Prison Brief-Institute for Criminal Policy Research (WPB-ICPR).

**Target 16.5****Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms****Indicator 16.5.2**

**Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months**

**Bribery incidence (proportion of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2023</i>
World	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13
Northern Africa	13
Western Asia	13
Central and Southern Asia	17
Central Asia	15
Southern Asia	19
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17
Eastern Asia	13
South-Eastern Asia	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	8
Oceania	22
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22
Europe and Northern America	7
Europe	7
Landlocked developing countries	18
Least developed countries	24
Small island developing States	12

<sup>1</sup>Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 158 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2023 period, only the latest available year of survey data in the period is used in this computation.

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.



**Target 16.6****Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels****Indicator 16.6.1****Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)****Percentage of countries with deviation of implemented budget from approved budget**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015-2019</i>				<i>2020-2022</i>			
	<i>Less than 5%</i>	<i>5-10%</i>	<i>10-15%</i>	<i>More than 15%</i>	<i>Less than 5%</i>	<i>5-10%</i>	<i>10-15%</i>	<i>More than 15%</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>1</sup>	30.4	23.9	19.6	26.1	23.3	40.0	13.3	23.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia <sup>2</sup>	50.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	53.3	33.3	0.0	13.3
Central and Southern Asia <sup>3</sup>	46.2	23.1	15.4	15.4	46.2	23.1	7.7	23.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia <sup>4</sup>	70.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>5</sup>	26.7	36.7	16.7	20.0	25.0	32.1	17.9	25.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) <sup>6</sup>	46.2	23.1	7.7	23.1	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America <sup>7</sup>	69.2	17.9	10.3	2.6	23.7	42.1	13.2	21.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on 46 countries in 2015-2019 period and 30 countries in 2020-2022 period. <sup>2</sup> Based on 10 countries in 2015-2019 period and 15 countries in 2020-2022 period. <sup>3</sup> Based on 13 countries. <sup>4</sup> Based on 10 countries in 2015-2019 period and 4 countries in 2020-2022 period. <sup>5</sup> Based on 30 countries in 2015-2019 period and 28 countries in 2020-2022 period. <sup>6</sup> Based on 13 countries in 2015-2019 period and 9 countries in 2020-2022 period. <sup>7</sup> Based on 39 countries in 2015-2019 period and 38 countries in 2020-2022 period.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**Target 16.7****Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels****Indicator 16.7.1****Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups****(a.1) Ratio for female members of parliaments (ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population (with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)), by type of chamber<sup>1</sup>**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.54	0.54
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.53	0.53
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.39	0.26
Northern Africa	0.40	0.21
Western Asia	0.38	0.46
Central and Southern Asia	0.37	0.39
Central Asia	0.50	0.47
Southern Asia	0.33	0.35
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.46	0.36

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
Eastern Asia	0.46	0.51
South-Eastern Asia	0.46	0.26
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.69	0.68
Oceania	0.38	0.97
Australia and New Zealand	0.81	1.11
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.14	0.16
Europe and Northern America	0.63	0.61
Europe	0.63	0.59
Northern America	0.58	0.77
Landlocked developing countries	0.58	0.63
Least developed countries	0.52	0.52
Small island developing States	0.55	0.62

<sup>1</sup>The data for chambers are as at 1 January of the given year.

<sup>2</sup>The data concern single and lower chambers.

**Note:** A ratio of 1 would indicate that the proportion of women in parliament is equal of the proportion of women in the national population; 0 means no representation at all of women in parliament; <1 means under-representation of women in parliament; and >1 means over-representation of women in parliament.

**Source:** Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

## (a.2) Number of speakers in parliament, by type of chamber, sex and age<sup>1</sup>

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Lower chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>	<i>Lower chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	38	26	150	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	12	7	35	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2	...	19	7
Northern Africa	...	...	5	3
Western Asia	2	...	14	4
Central and Southern Asia	2	1	10	6
Central Asia	1	1	4	2
Southern Asia	1	...	6	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	...	12	5
Eastern Asia	...	...	5	1
South-Eastern Asia	3	...	7	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	7	23	10
Oceania	1	1	13	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	2	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	...	11	1
Europe and Northern America	10	10	38	12
Europe	10	7	36	12
Northern America	...	3	2	...
Landlocked developing countries	7	4	22	10
Least developed countries	15	2	25	11
Small island developing States	9	4	27	6

<sup>1</sup>The data for chambers are as at 1 January of the given year.

<sup>2</sup>The data concern single and lower chambers.

**Source:** Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

**(a.3) Ratio of young members in parliament (ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary, by type of chamber<sup>1</sup>**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.65	0.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.54	0.38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.49	0.44
Northern Africa	0.60	0.64
Western Asia	0.41	0.12
Central and Southern Asia	0.50	0.29
Central Asia	0.80	0.29
Southern Asia	0.42	0.28
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.51	0.18
Eastern Asia	0.41	0.41
South-Eastern Asia	0.52	0.06
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.75	0.61
Oceania	0.47	0.40
Australia and New Zealand	0.65	0.44
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.28	0.19
Europe and Northern America	0.92	0.32
Europe	0.94	0.33
Northern America	0.59	0.11
Landlocked developing countries	0.64	0.46
Least developed countries	0.50	0.33
Small island developing States	0.73	0.41

<sup>1</sup>The data for chambers are as at 1 January of the given year.

<sup>2</sup>The data concern single and lower chambers.

**Note:** A ratio of 1 would indicate that the proportion of young members in parliament is equal of the proportion of young people in the national population. 0 means no representation at all of “youth” in parliament; <1 means under-representation of “youth” in parliament; and >1 means over-representation of “youth” in parliament.

**Source:** Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

**(b.1) Proportion of positions in the public service compared to national distributions**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.5
Central and Southern Asia	0.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.9
Oceania	0.8
Europe and Northern America	1.1

<sup>1</sup>The estimate is derived using the most recent data available for each country in the period 2015-2022.

**Source:** UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance.

**Target 16.8****Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance****Indicator 16.8.1****Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations****(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organizations**

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	69.1	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.7	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

**Source:** Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights at international organizations**

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	58.9	62.4	62.1	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.8	32.4
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.3	37.2
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

**Source:** Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**Target 16.9****By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration****Indicator 16.9.1****Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age****Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>
World (161 countries, 87 per cent population coverage)	78.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (40 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	54.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia (20 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	88.3
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	90.8
Western Asia (15 countries, 89 per cent population coverage)	85.5
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	77.2
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	99.2
Southern Asia (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	76.0
South-Eastern Asia (11 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	89.3
Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	94.6
Oceania (11 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	67.1
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	25.9
Europe and Northern America (41 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (39 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (28 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	49.3
Least developed countries (41 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	50.4
Small island developing States (24 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	71.2

<sup>1</sup>The number of countries with comparable data included in the regional aggregations and population coverage of children under age 5 are presented in parentheses.

**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems conducted in the 2014-2023 period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2024.

**Target 16.10****Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements****Indicator 16.10.1****Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months****(a) Number of cases of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists<sup>1</sup>**  
(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2019</i>			<i>2021</i>			<i>2022</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	46	303	349	43	314	357	53	267	320	77	371	448	33	287	320
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	21	27	3	13	16	3	15	18	2	16	18	0	10	10
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8	61	69	1	17	18	0	5	5	1	8	9	3	38	41
Central and Southern Asia	5	24	29	2	26	28	5	46	51	19	28	47	0	12	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	38	43	2	44	46	6	21	27	2	20	22	5	21	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	147	166	34	212	246	38	178	216	41	251	292	25	201	226
Oceania	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	2	12	14	1	2	3	1	1	2	12	48	60	0	5	5

<sup>1</sup>Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.

**Source:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization of the United Nations (ILO).

**(b) Number of cases of enforced disappearance of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists<sup>1</sup>**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2019</i>			<i>2021</i>			<i>2022</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	4	10	14	3	27	30	4	5	9	18	15	33	15	39	54
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	7	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	2	3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	0	3	1	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	6	0	7	7
Central and Southern Asia	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	7	0	7	2	4	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	3	3	1	10	11	2	1	3	3	3	6	7	14	21
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0	1	11	12	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	12	16
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	1	0	1

<sup>1</sup>Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.

**Source:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization of the United Nations (ILO).

**Indicator 16.10.2****Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information****Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	127
Sub-Saharan Africa	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	23
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	44
Landlocked developing countries	21
Least developed countries	20
Small island developing States	16

**Note:** Data as of 15 February 2022. The observation value represents the number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The reference year represents the year of data compilation.

**Source:** Data compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) based on UNESCO Report on Public Access to Information; Global Right to Information Rating (Access Info & Center for Law and Democracy) <https://www.rti-rating.org/country-data/>

**Target 16.a****Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime****Indicator 16.a.1****Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles****(a) Proportion of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	35.7	37.2	39.3	39.8	41.8	42.9	44.4	44.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.3	35.4	39.6	39.6	43.8	47.9	54.2	54.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.3	33.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	33.3	37.5	37.5
Central and Southern Asia	21.4	21.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	41.2	43.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	41.2	38.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	38.2	38.2	39.4
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Europe and Northern America	46.7	51.1	53.3	55.6	60.0	60.0	60.0	57.8

<sup>1</sup> The proportions include only 'A' and 'B' status. The 'D' status is no longer used by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

(GANHRI).

**Source:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

### **(b) Proportion of countries that applied for accreditation as independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	54.6	58.2	60.2	60.7	61.7	62.2	63.3	59.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.9	54.2	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	60.4	60.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	66.7	66.7
Central and Southern Asia	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	78.6	78.6	78.6	64.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	50.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.9	52.9	55.9	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	51.5
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	16.7	16.7
Europe and Northern America	68.9	73.3	75.6	75.6	77.8	77.8	77.8	71.1

<sup>1</sup> The proportions include only 'A' and 'B' status. The 'D' status is no longer used by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

**Source:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).



## Goal 17

### Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

#### Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

#### Indicator 17.1.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

##### (a) Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	29.7	28.7	32.2	30.9	31.5	33.2

**Note:** The global and regional aggregates are based on the country-level data for the budgetary central government and/or the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and/or consolidated general government.

**Source:** Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue classification, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

#### Indicator 17.1.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

##### (a) Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	63.5	63.6	57.9	60.1	52.1	59.0

**Source:** Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue and expenditure classifications, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

#### Target 17.2

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

#### Indicator 17.2.1

Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

##### Total net official development assistance (ODA) flows from DAC donors

(Billions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total net ODA	77.78	128.04	134.01	144.88	167.22	213.36	212.91*
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries <sup>1</sup>	11.73	17.65	24.75	24.11	26.53	24.89	...
Total net ODA to least developed countries <sup>1, 2</sup>	20.34	30.57	45.55	40.78	48.34	45.14	...
Total net ODA to small island developing States <sup>1</sup>	3.18	3.28	7.01	4.07	4.59	4.14	...

\*Preliminary data.

<sup>1</sup>Including imputed multilateral.

<sup>2</sup>Including regional amounts marked as LDCs as from 2021.

**Note:** The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD measures the headline ODA data as of 2018 on a grant equivalent basis. See here for more details: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm>

**Source:** DAC Statistics database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Total grant equivalent official development assistance (ODA) flows from DAC donors

(Billions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total grant equivalent ODA	166.49	210.66	214.40*

\*Preliminary data.

**Source:** DAC Statistics database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Target 17.3

### Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

#### Indicator 17.3.1

#### Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

### Gross receipts by developing countries of official sustainable development grants<sup>1,2</sup>

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	95,265.50	105,546.55	118,296.39	117,300.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	35,547.42	40,925.96	41,076.90	39,258.52
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19,290.39	20,777.81	23,411.27	17,558.96
Northern Africa	3,168.12	4,368.25	6,176.12	3,856.73
Western Asia	16,122.27	16,409.57	17,235.15	13,702.23
Central and Southern Asia	10,703.22	10,312.57	10,803.69	10,887.52
Central Asia	937.22	1,015.86	1,143.77	1,188.77
Southern Asia	9,766.00	9,296.70	9,659.92	9,698.74
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,413.37	5,459.22	5,751.62	4,943.65
Eastern Asia	664.67	591.77	558.09	434.67
South-Eastern Asia	4,748.70	4,867.44	5,193.53	4,508.98
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,804.45	6,600.58	7,953.77	5,986.97
Oceania	1,758.78	1,983.98	2,271.90	1,985.27
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,758.78	1,983.98	2,271.90	1,985.27
Europe and Northern America	2,603.12	2,809.01	3,260.84	18,240.28
Europe	2,603.12	2,809.01	3,260.84	18,240.28
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Landlocked developing countries	23,729.15	25,887.42	26,612.17	26,504.29
Least developed countries	42,655.02	47,140.63	49,596.36	45,598.98
Small island developing States	3,645.31	3,941.48	4,928.24	4,044.06
Unallocated	14,144.75	16,677.43	23,766.40	18,439.25

<sup>1</sup> Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

<sup>2</sup> The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

## Gross receipts by developing countries of official concessional sustainable development loans<sup>1,2</sup>

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	39,961.93	55,123.76	54,745.52	58,034.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,220.67	19,806.83	13,643.60	16,423.38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4,562.74	4,313.87	5,356.75	4,921.26
Northern Africa	2,323.15	1,914.29	3,449.56	2,897.67
Western Asia	2,239.59	2,399.58	1,907.19	2,023.60
Central and Southern Asia	12,355.73	14,402.02	14,438.60	14,704.41
Central Asia	1,102.53	1,753.87	1,012.62	2,142.73
Southern Asia	11,253.19	12,648.15	13,425.98	12,561.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,887.04	8,976.58	5,707.60	6,922.11
Eastern Asia	689.38	935.17	529.86	610.72
South-Eastern Asia	5,197.66	8,041.41	5,177.73	6,311.39
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,888.68	3,599.85	12,848.70	6,216.11
Oceania	184.15	733.24	533.49	579.56
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	184.15	733.24	533.49	579.56
Europe and Northern America	453.44	2,428.29	1,823.39	7,856.02
Europe	453.44	2,428.29	1,823.39	7,856.02
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	7,788.16	11,376.65	7,105.12	8,885.66
Least developed countries	14,018.58	21,162.12	16,468.78	16,130.51
Small island developing States	659.32	1,939.40	1,712.76	1,277.74
Unallocated	409.49	863.07	393.40	411.91

<sup>1</sup> Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

<sup>2</sup> The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

## Gross receipts by developing countries of official non-concessional sustainable development loans<sup>1,2</sup>

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	70,667.53	109,118.15	106,926.40	101,253.05
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,736.31	9,173.70	9,704.59	10,375.23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11,094.22	14,605.09	16,329.09	16,176.99
Northern Africa	6,112.07	8,087.83	8,832.39	9,775.45

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	4,982.15	6,517.26	7,496.70	6,401.54
Central and Southern Asia	12,758.24	21,182.59	19,411.68	21,478.24
Central Asia	2,847.17	4,113.97	3,142.23	4,503.78
Southern Asia	9,911.07	17,068.61	16,269.45	16,974.46
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12,637.25	20,851.66	18,341.97	13,705.98
Eastern Asia	5,043.67	5,895.74	6,456.61	3,743.51
South-Eastern Asia	7,593.58	14,955.92	11,885.36	9,962.47
Latin America and the Caribbean	23,604.41	35,688.76	29,833.29	22,828.60
Oceania	369.04	995.88	838.35	821.64
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	369.04	995.88	838.35	821.64
Europe and Northern America	3,234.25	4,979.10	5,272.11	11,902.53
Europe	3,234.25	4,979.10	5,272.11	11,902.53
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	6,682.69	9,953.02	8,199.97	9,146.82
Least developed countries	4,274.61	4,694.33	7,334.54	8,696.19
Small island developing States	1,399.82	3,367.75	2,183.70	2,535.22
Unallocated	1,233.80	1,641.38	7,195.31	3,963.84

<sup>1</sup> Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Unallocated” row.

<sup>2</sup> The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

## Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World <sup>2</sup>	1,356,685.07	1,368,660.50	2,052,246.35	958,205.06	1,314,906.89
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,131.65	31,589.56	45,253.11	29,412.74	30,012.15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15,028.95	96,910.46	80,614.68	40,092.39	116,026.96
Northern Africa	3,250.13	15,745.92	12,326.57	9,782.71	14,916.93
Western Asia	11,778.82	81,164.54	68,288.11	30,309.68	101,110.03
Central and Southern Asia	6,375.69	52,303.24	61,081.66	77,588.85	67,410.38
Central Asia	1,509.41	17,440.73	9,854.34	6,539.17	10,040.72
Southern Asia	4,866.28	34,862.51	51,227.32	71,049.68	57,369.66
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	141,858.31	313,429.25	439,632.08	422,914.07	596,633.50
Eastern Asia	120,107.02	200,548.92	320,583.17	304,317.62	374,065.56
South-Eastern Asia	21,751.29	112,880.34	119,048.91	118,596.45	222,567.94
Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>2</sup>	79,827.49	160,746.35	156,410.42	89,857.31	208,454.36
Oceania	15,653.90	38,680.55	30,747.62	18,473.57	70,395.67
Australia and New Zealand	15,537.53	36,733.89	29,271.34	17,469.19	69,168.24
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	116.37	1,946.65	1,476.29	1,004.38	1,227.44
Europe and Northern America	1,090,809.07	675,001.09	1,238,506.78	279,866.13	225,973.85
Europe	709,940.12	448,320.92	727,188.90	156,987.86	-111,683.45
Northern America	380,868.95	226,680.17	511,317.88	122,878.27	337,657.30
Landlocked developing countries	3,996.99	27,666.40	25,073.30	14,989.23	19,698.07
Least developed countries	4,597.64	23,279.51	38,006.13	22,964.15	22,031.77

<sup>1</sup> Data are aggregated according to SDG regional groupings.

<sup>2</sup> Totals exclude the financial centres in the Caribbean.

Source: FDI/MNE database, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

## Gross receipts by developing countries of mobilised private finance (MPF) - on an experimental basis<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022<sup>2</sup></i>
World	24,719.13	31,891.78	41,393.15	39,124.15	46,602.38	45,552.66	55,306.51
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,689.26	2,724.95	5,906.21	5,493.36	13,810.09	5,365.23	4,523.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5,376.48	3,405.37	5,765.43	6,412.59	7,101.94	7,387.24	5,900.45
Northern Africa	395.39	1,204.49	1,231.57	3,224.10	4,932.63	3,538.22	3,012.76
Western Asia	4,981.09	2,200.88	4,533.86	3,188.49	2,169.31	3,849.02	2,887.69
Central and Southern Asia	2,454.94	1,487.60	4,923.26	4,430.36	3,117.23	5,605.12	4,933.50
Central Asia	945.38	275.10	397.19	311.80	348.84	1,339.16	631.08
Southern Asia	1,509.56	1,212.50	4,526.07	4,118.57	2,768.39	4,265.97	4,302.42
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,551.76	1,924.05	6,375.18	3,860.79	4,738.72	4,888.86	4,356.68
Eastern Asia	814.36	800.27	3,787.30	1,243.20	1,819.09	1,461.59	954.90
South-Eastern Asia	737.40	1,123.78	2,587.88	2,617.59	2,919.64	3,427.26	3,401.78
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,089.83	8,888.69	6,594.40	7,689.56	7,900.85	8,822.06	18,932.21
Oceania	11.25	4.91	0.99	11.33	70.63	7.42	94.37
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.25	4.91	0.99	11.33	70.63	7.42	94.37
Europe and Northern America	1,417.15	1,643.95	5,103.70	2,714.29	2,173.12	2,100.22	1,940.04
Europe	1,417.15	1,643.95	5,103.70	2,714.29	2,173.12	2,100.22	1,940.04
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	2,221.26	1,543.80	2,794.25	1,753.32	1,378.73	2,964.38	2,257.86
Least developed countries	1,387.37	1,583.75	3,238.32	4,683.28	12,078.78	3,700.28	3,043.92
Small island developing States	366.73	99.83	243.03	270.76	214.85	682.09	241.19
Unallocated	8,128.47	11,812.27	6,723.99	8,511.86	7,689.80	11,376.50	14,625.99

<sup>1</sup> Only the country-specific amounts of mobilised private finance are included in the regional aggregations. Mobilised private finance to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

<sup>2</sup> At the time of producing this table, 2022 figures are still partial and therefore provisional.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

## Gross receipts by developing countries of private grants<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3,974.56	6,740.74	7,295.79	7,539.61	9,383.29	10,915.09	10,158.36
Sub-Saharan Africa	693.12	1,234.93	1,424.43	1,478.99	2,154.43	2,170.17	2,527.11
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18.06	39.48	46.77	62.84	89.15	79.52	64.81

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	2.44	8.20	5.17	7.21	9.94	10.29	17.65
Western Asia	15.61	31.28	41.60	55.63	79.21	69.23	47.16
Central and Southern Asia	403.95	642.11	642.24	740.16	684.97	772.22	742.85
Central Asia	0.40	0.31	0.15	0.34	0.11	3.54	2.49
Southern Asia	403.55	641.80	642.09	739.82	684.86	768.68	740.36
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	74.71	198.16	235.97	242.02	279.36	305.71	305.09
Eastern Asia	22.90	82.62	103.00	123.42	117.80	150.76	131.14
South-Eastern Asia	51.80	115.54	132.97	118.60	161.56	154.95	173.94
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.65	244.05	241.71	314.23	217.50	383.92	359.91
Oceania	1.89	5.69	6.58	3.16	9.21	5.04	5.88
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.89	5.69	6.58	3.16	9.21	5.04	5.88
Europe and Northern America	5.96	9.47	11.51	9.11	6.23	20.89	246.29
Europe	5.96	9.47	11.51	9.11	6.23	20.89	246.29
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	294.88	556.82	605.23	620.73	1,008.51	911.24	987.32
Least developed countries	502.01	843.82	968.91	960.78	1,398.95	1,333.48	1,393.53
Small island developing States	15.34	33.27	37.82	18.25	54.47	29.22	29.75
Unallocated	2,728.23	4,366.87	4,686.58	4,689.10	5,942.44	7,177.61	5,906.43

<sup>1</sup> Only the country-specific amounts of private grants are included in the regional aggregations. Private grants to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

### Indicator 17.3.2

#### Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

#### Personal remittances (personal transfers and compensation of employees) received as a proportion of total GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.37	0.54	0.64	0.75	0.79	0.79
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.16	2.53	2.20	2.63	2.54	2.61
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1.46	1.47	1.66	2.04	1.62
Northern Africa	2.69	3.16	3.76	3.98	5.76	5.05
Western Asia	...	1.01	0.91	1.01	1.02	0.76
Central and Southern Asia	2.30	3.11	3.88	4.20	4.26	4.29
Central Asia	...	2.58	3.34	3.18	4.96	7.86
Southern Asia	2.35	3.15	3.94	4.30	4.22	4.03
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.38	0.42	0.51	0.41	0.43
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.17
South-Eastern Asia	2.27	2.64	2.09	2.31	2.28	2.18

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.90	1.78	1.09	1.40	2.38	2.54
Oceania	0.18	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.21
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.10
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	6.64	4.46	4.09	4.42	4.05
Europe and Northern America	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.36
Europe	0.41	0.49	0.60	0.72	0.79	0.74
Northern America	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Landlocked developing countries	2.11	3.59	3.89	4.06	4.55	5.71
Least developed countries	3.62	3.43	3.77	4.45	5.00	4.35
Small island developing States	...	...	2.40	2.49	3.31	2.92

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

## Target 17.4

**Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress**

### Indicator 17.4.1

**Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services**

#### **Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income<sup>1</sup>**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	8.6	2.5	9.0	10.8	9.2
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	15.0	10.4
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.7	2.5	3.9	6.8	4.2
Central Asia	8.9	5.1	1.0	2.2	4.5	3.6
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.1	7.1	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.1	16.0	6.8	9.7	11.2	7.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	3.8	11.2	5.2
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	5.0	1.7	4.0	7.1	5.3
Least developed countries	12.5	7.0	3.5	7.6	9.5	8.4

<sup>1</sup>Data cover only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Source: World Bank, International Debt Statistics.

## Target 17.5

**Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries**

### Indicator 17.5.1

**Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries**

#### **Number of countries with an outward investment promotion scheme which can benefit developing countries, including LDCs**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>				
	<i>Investment guarantees</i>	<i>Fiscal/financial support</i>	<i>Investment facilitation services</i>	<i>Direct capital participation</i>	<i>All grounds or no breakdown</i>
World	33	38	41	23	50
Developed regions	26	24	25	19	31
Developing regions	7	14	16	4	19

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

## Target 17.6

**Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism**

### Indicator 17.6.1

**Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed**

#### Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, any speed

(Per 100 inhabitants)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	7.6	11.3	15.7	16.8	17.8	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.8	7.5	11.5	12.7	13.6	14.7
Northern Africa	1.7	3.5	6.7	7.5	8.2	8.5
Western Asia	5.7	11.5	15.7	17.3	18.5	20.3
Central and Southern Asia	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.1
Central Asia	1.6	6.3	11.3	14.3	16.5	17.8
Southern Asia	0.8	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.3	16.5	26.5	29.1	31.7	32.9
Eastern Asia	11.9	21.4	34.2	37.5	40.9	42.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	4.0	7.9	9.0	9.5	10.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	10.8	14.9	16.5	17.5	18.3
Oceania	18.2	20.9	25.2	25.5	25.2	25.2
Australia and New Zealand	25.0	29.1	35.4	35.8	35.2	35.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Europe and Northern America	23.6	29.4	34.4	35.4	36.6	36.9
Europe	21.8	28.1	33.3	34.1	35.7	35.8
Northern America	27.6	32.0	36.6	37.8	38.3	39.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.6	1.9	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.2
Least developed countries	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Small island developing States	5.7	6.7	7.9	8.2	9.4	9.8

Source: World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2023, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



**Target 17.7**

**Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed**

**Indicator 17.7.1**

**Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies**

**(a) Amount of tracked exported Environmentally Sound Technologies**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	959,200	1,079,410	1,165,362
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,076	6,249	4,548
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17,636	26,742	28,499
Northern Africa	2,050	2,465	1,498
Western Asia	15,586	24,277	27,001
Central and Southern Asia	11,997	14,701	14,863
Central Asia	...	269	412
Southern Asia	11,840	14,433	14,451
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	363,691	435,006	490,361
Eastern Asia	311,039	364,855	406,199
South-Eastern Asia	52,652	70,151	84,162
Latin America and the Caribbean	33,451	40,243	40,088
Oceania	4,085	3,976	4,080
Australia and New Zealand	4,006	3,862	3,963
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	522,263	552,493	582,923
Europe	398,307	406,049	452,258
Northern America	123,956	146,444	130,666
Landlocked developing countries	711	1,483	2,051
Least developed countries	1,477	1,927	772
Small island developing States	25,258	31,157	...

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

**(b) Amount of tracked imported Environmentally Sound Technologies**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	966,779	1,100,532	1,154,517
Sub-Saharan Africa	19,728	23,455	18,263
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49,887	67,877	54,701
Northern Africa	15,627	13,227	6,400
Western Asia	34,261	54,650	48,301
Central and Southern Asia	28,134	35,659	34,471
Central Asia	...	4,411	8,790
Southern Asia	25,218	31,249	25,681
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	298,550	342,872	354,591

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Eastern Asia	234,559	257,808	251,347
South-Eastern Asia	63,991	85,064	103,244
Latin America and the Caribbean	70,559	84,955	76,882
Oceania	16,649	19,347	19,051
Australia and New Zealand	16,171	18,962	18,843
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	483,271	526,366	596,557
Europe	347,123	345,012	406,488
Northern America	136,149	181,354	190,068
Landlocked developing countries	8,696	12,809	15,936
Least developed countries	7,826	13,280	7,975
Small island developing States	22,688	25,367	...

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

### (c) Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1,982,198	2,253,277	2,363,595
Sub-Saharan Africa	25,918	29,879	22,884
Northern Africa and Western Asia	68,139	98,207	88,851
Northern Africa	17,677	15,692	7,898
Western Asia	50,462	82,515	80,953
Central and Southern Asia	40,282	50,429	49,527
Central Asia	3,075	4,679	9,209
Southern Asia	37,208	45,749	40,319
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	702,103	825,133	858,115
Eastern Asia	585,260	669,556	670,698
South-Eastern Asia	116,844	155,577	187,417
Latin America and the Caribbean	104,270	125,357	117,023
Oceania	20,935	23,568	23,234
Australia and New Zealand	20,375	23,063	22,902
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	560	504	332
Europe and Northern America	1,020,551	1,100,705	1,203,961
Europe	746,957	752,594	862,303
Northern America	273,594	348,111	341,658
Landlocked developing countries	9,474	14,396	18,050
Least developed countries	9,388	15,276	8,780
Small island developing States	48,030	56,673	35

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

**Target 17.8**

**Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology**

**Indicator 17.8.1**

**Proportion of individuals using the Internet**

**Proportion of individuals using the Internet**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	5.4	15.6	28.5	39.9	59.3	67.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	2.0	6.0	15.6	28.8	37.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.2	10.4	28.1	43.8	66.9	74.2
Northern Africa	0.6	9.7	23.2	36.6	63.9	69.3
Western Asia	3.6	11.0	32.4	50.0	69.4	78.5
Central and Southern Asia	0.6	2.8	7.9	16.5	41.6	51.6
Central Asia	1.0	3.3	18.4	43.7	67.7	81.3
Southern Asia	0.6	2.8	7.5	15.5	40.6	50.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0	14.2	33.8	48.0	68.9	79.0
Eastern Asia	5.7	16.2	39.5	54.5	71.6	79.2
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	8.7	18.9	31.6	62.0	78.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.2	16.6	34.7	54.3	74.1	81.0
Oceania	33.6	47.1	56.9	64.3	77.0	78.5
Australia and New Zealand	46.8	63.0	76.7	84.7	94.8	95.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	2.7	4.0	12.2	32.6	38.0
Europe and Northern America	...	48.6	65.7	74.7	89.2	93.5
Europe	...	39.7	62.5	74.1	85.6	91.6
Northern America	51.3	68.3	72.5	76.1	96.1	97.3
Landlocked developing countries	0.5	1.9	7.7	18.7	29.9	39.2
Least developed countries	0.4	0.7	3.3	10.7	26.9	35.4
Small island developing States	6.0	13.1	22.2	36.3	61.3	67.4

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

**Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>		<i>2022</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	50.5	55.9	56.2	62.3	59.1	65.2	61.6	67.2	64.7	70.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.3	29.1	24.0	33.6	26.6	36.6	28.8	38.9	31.9	42.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.6	67.8	61.5	72.0	64.7	74.2	67.6	76.4	70.0	78.0
Central and Southern Asia	26.3	35.9	34.5	48.3	38.7	51.1	42.1	53.2	46.8	56.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	62.0	65.2	68.0	69.7	71.5	74.0	74.3	76.8	77.5	80.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>		<i>2022</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	67.3	68.6	74.7	73.5	75.3	76.7	77.5	77.7	80.4	81.6
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	92.9	94.8	94.8	95.4	94.8	95.5	94.6	95.8	94.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	27.4	27.3	31.5	33.6	33.6	34.7	34.3	36.2	37.0	38.9
Europe and Northern America	84.0	86.3	88.1	90.3	90.0	91.6	91.2	92.8	92.9	94.1
Landlocked developing countries	24.4	30.8	26.7	33.1	29.1	36.2	31.7	40.0	34.6	43.9
Least developed countries	18.3	27.5	21.5	32.2	24.0	35.0	26.3	37.7	29.5	41.3
Small island developing States	57.2	56.3	61.1	61.6	63.8	63.4	64.4	65.6	66.4	68.3

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

## Target 17.9

**Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation**

### Indicator 17.9.1

**Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries**

#### **Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for technical cooperation**

(Millions of constant 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total ODA	21,213.33	20,430.19	32,548.10	36,286.05	46,499.83	54,938.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,210.05	3,708.85	5,071.45	5,848.94	8,246.44	10,060.14
Northern Africa	1,242.69	1,202.70	1,407.24	2,004.60	1,931.61	2,715.25
Western Asia	1,556.65	5,325.42	2,685.74	2,744.92	3,549.92	2,335.21
Central Asia	274.33	120.63	657.54	1,004.89	1,064.99	1,437.62
Southern Asia	1,594.26	2,140.62	4,550.89	4,387.21	6,643.97	5,096.03
Eastern Asia	389.74	312.09	634.49	806.11	1,057.94	588.30
South-Eastern Asia	958.30	1,337.16	3,616.65	6,053.22	4,846.71	4,147.04
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,094.23	1,954.14	6,902.27	5,692.96	9,349.34	8,247.89
Oceania	278.62	439.05	514.31	449.07	608.24	483.76
Europe	676.44	1,062.32	1,146.12	1,108.59	1,532.95	12,161.69
Landlocked developing countries	3,323.42	2,755.83	4,808.64	4,919.68	6,701.88	6,108.85
Least developed countries	3,684.03	4,379.06	6,319.52	6,942.59	9,150.22	9,621.15
Small island developing States	1,312.95	808.32	1,362.97	1,576.54	1,634.14	1,050.61
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,938.02	2,827.22	5,361.40	6,185.53	7,667.71	7,665.24

<sup>1</sup>Based on commitments.

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2024, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**Target 17.10**

**Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda**

**Indicator 17.10.1**

**Worldwide weighted tariff-average**

**(a) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of all products**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.8	4.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	2.9	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.0
Northern Africa	10.9	9.9	6.5	4.3	3.7	13.5	12.2	11.0	10.9	9.5
Western Asia	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.3
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	7.6	8.7	6.8	5.3	13.4	8.1	9.2	8.7	6.7
Central Asia	3.9	5.7	6.3	2.5	2.9	7.8	9.1	8.9	4.2	4.7
Southern Asia	13.9	7.8	8.9	7.4	5.6	14.1	8.0	9.2	9.3	7.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.0	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.7
Eastern Asia	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.3	4.0	3.8	5.4	3.8	3.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.4	3.3	10.9	10.8	7.4	6.6	6.3
Oceania	2.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	6.3	7.1	9.9	6.9	10.1	7.2	7.5	11.0	7.3
Europe and Northern America	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Europe	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Northern America	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.3	7.2
Least developed countries	9.8	9.1	8.7	7.1	7.0	11.0	10.3	10.6	9.8	9.2
Small island developing States	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

**(b) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of agriculture products**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	13.0	7.4	7.0	5.8	5.8	16.2	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	10.2	14.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.3	7.2	13.9	14.0	12.5	13.9	9.7
Northern Africa	13.7	16.3	9.8	6.4	5.8	16.1	18.3	11.5	10.5	9.2
Western Asia	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.8	7.6	12.7	12.1	13.0	15.0	9.8
Central and Southern Asia	27.1	19.6	22.5	13.7	10.0	28.6	21.1	24.0	16.7	12.9
Central Asia	8.6	6.2	7.2	2.6	3.5	16.7	14.6	14.0	7.7	8.7
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	23.8	15.5	11.1	30.1	21.8	24.9	18.1	13.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	15.6	12.9	11.5	12.4	22.7	16.9	16.1	17.3	18.5
Eastern Asia	25.2	17.9	15.2	13.4	15.0	25.5	18.6	18.0	19.2	21.2
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.2	6.6	6.1	14.2	12.6	11.4	12.3	11.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.4	3.6	20.7	21.2	16.3	13.7	13.0
Oceania	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3
Australia and New Zealand	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	11.5	12.2	14.8	10.5	10.8	12.3	12.6	15.5	10.8
Europe and Northern America	8.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.2	11.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.6
Europe	12.3	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.1	16.0	4.6	3.6	3.2	4.4
Northern America	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.0
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.4	12.0
Least developed countries	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.3	11.3	10.9	12.2	12.9	14.2
Small island developing States	7.5	5.8	7.2	6.3	6.2	8.6	7.6	9.4	9.0	9.2

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

### (c) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of arms

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.4	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	15.6	16.6	14.7	13.9	19.0	15.7	16.9	14.8	14.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2	7.1	4.7	5.4	8.0	6.5	7.6	6.2	8.0	9.6
Northern Africa	24.6	9.7	8.7	13.4	21.3	25.7	10.3	16.8	19.5	26.2
Western Asia	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.0	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.9
Central and Southern Asia	35.6	17.9	10.4	24.9	22.5	35.7	19.0	14.7	25.4	23.4
Central Asia	14.4	5.1	5.0	0.0	11.8	14.5	6.2	5.0	11.2	13.4
Southern Asia	35.7	18.4	13.5	25.3	23.5	35.7	19.5	20.4	25.7	24.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.7	6.0	5.0	4.4	10.4	3.7	7.3	6.2	4.7	12.1
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.2	2.0	0.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	3.9
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.6	5.2	13.5	8.2	14.6	8.5	5.6	15.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.1	12.7	11.9	16.9	15.8	11.9	16.8	16.1
Oceania	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.5	19.8	26.2	21.4	12.3	19.4	20.8	26.4	23.5	15.7
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Europe	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Northern America	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.7
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	18.9	13.3	12.8	26.5	14.0	21.0	13.8	13.3
Least developed countries	25.4	20.2	21.7	20.3	15.4	25.6	20.7	23.6	20.4	15.6
Small island developing States	18.1	18.7	18.0	26.2	20.5	18.3	19.0	19.7	30.6	21.7

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

#### (d) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of clothing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	9.1	7.6	7.3	5.7	6.1	12.9	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.8	29.2	23.0	25.2	26.1	34.6	31.7	26.8	29.3	31.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	8.6	7.6	5.8	4.6	12.7	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.2
Northern Africa	27.3	23.5	17.9	12.4	15.7	31.4	28.5	23.1	23.1	35.6
Western Asia	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.9	4.0	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.4	5.7
Central and Southern Asia	22.1	18.1	17.8	10.3	9.2	23.0	18.4	19.1	141.0	14.0
Central Asia	10.7	12.4	17.1	7.4	8.5	12.1	12.6	17.7	8.3	9.5
Southern Asia	27.9	22.8	18.3	12.0	9.9	28.4	23.3	20.1	215.9	18.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.0	3.5	3.2	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.4
Eastern Asia	5.8	6.0	5.2	3.6	3.3	6.4	6.7	8.0	7.9	8.2
South-Eastern Asia	6.6	5.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	8.2	9.1	7.9	11.2	10.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.3	16.9	15.8	15.3	13.8	22.7	22.1	20.7	19.2	18.3
Oceania	15.3	15.3	4.0	0.7	0.9	16.4	16.3	5.9	5.7	5.7
Australia and New Zealand	15.2	15.3	3.8	0.6	0.7	16.3	16.2	5.6	5.6	5.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	20.3	21.4	18.6	13.2	19.5	21.0	21.7	19.2	13.7
Europe and Northern America	9.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	6.2	14.0	10.1	10.7	9.7	11.0
Europe	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.0	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.7
Northern America	13.9	12.9	13.4	12.1	13.0	16.3	16.6	17.5	16.5	17.7
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	14.6	17.3	13.0	12.7	25.3	16.7	19.7	15.5	15.0
Least developed countries	18.8	20.1	19.4	19.5	22.4	21.7	22.3	21.1	22.6	25.8
Small island developing States	5.5	4.8	5.0	3.2	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	3.6	4.3

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

### (e) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of industrial products

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.3	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.3
Northern Africa	9.6	8.4	5.7	3.7	3.2	11.9	10.8	10.9	11.2	9.5
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5
Central and Southern Asia	11.4	8.0	8.1	6.8	5.9	11.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.5
Central Asia	3.4	5.6	5.5	2.4	2.6	6.8	8.4	7.7	3.6	3.8
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	8.3	7.5	6.3	12.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	7.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.8	3.2	4.4	2.8	2.5
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.3	2.6	3.2	4.7	2.5	2.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.1	10.0	9.8	6.2	5.5	5.4
Oceania	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.8	0.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.2	5.2	5.8	8.3	5.9	9.8	6.2	6.2	9.5	6.4
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Europe	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Northern America	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.2	7.8	8.1	8.0	6.3	6.2
Least developed countries	9.4	8.6	7.9	6.4	6.3	10.6	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.1



<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Small island developing States	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

## (f) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of oil

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.2
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.9	4.9	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	20.0	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Eastern Asia	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	2.1	3.9	0.5	0.0	3.9	4.3	6.6	0.6	0.3
Least developed countries	3.7	3.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	3.3	2.1	0.4	0.4
Small island developing States	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

## (g) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of textile

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>MFN<sup>2</sup></i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.8	9.2	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	14.4	14.1	15.6	14.8	17.0	15.3	15.5	17.0	16.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2	6.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	11.8	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.3
Northern Africa	22.7	13.4	6.3	5.3	5.4	27.1	16.7	12.2	11.6	12.9
Western Asia	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Central and Southern Asia	17.6	14.6	15.8	11.0	8.8	18.1	15.0	16.1	13.0	10.6
Central Asia	11.7	13.0	14.1	5.6	4.6	16.6	15.0	15.5	6.9	5.5
Southern Asia	18.0	14.7	15.9	11.9	9.8	18.2	15.0	16.2	14.0	11.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	4.4	3.7	2.7	2.2	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.6
Eastern Asia	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.7
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	5.2	3.6	1.5	1.4	14.2	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	9.9	8.3	8.4	8.4	14.0	15.5	12.0	12.1	11.6
Oceania	5.8	6.2	3.4	1.1	1.3	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	6.1	3.2	1.0	1.2	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.6	4.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.8	4.5	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.8	4.9
Europe and Northern America	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.2	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0
Europe	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.0	6.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7
Northern America	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.6
Landlocked developing countries	9.4	10.6	10.9	9.5	8.6	13.7	13.4	13.6	11.9	10.7
Least developed countries	13.6	15.7	13.8	7.8	7.4	14.7	16.3	15.7	12.5	12.4
Small island developing States	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.2

<sup>1</sup>Under the preferential status.

<sup>2</sup>Under the most-favoured-nation status.

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

## Target 17.11

**Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020**

### Indicator 17.11.1

**Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports**

#### (a) Share of global services exports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.09	1.14	1.18	1.17	0.91	0.97
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.00	4.85	5.00	5.84	5.54	7.71
Northern Africa	1.10	1.15	1.21	0.84	0.68	0.89
Western Asia	3.90	3.70	3.78	5.00	4.86	6.82

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Central and Southern Asia	1.66	2.58	3.79	4.01	4.50	5.03
Central Asia	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.19	0.24
Southern Asia	1.48	2.40	3.56	3.75	4.32	4.79
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.34	15.54	18.60	19.44	18.77	18.57
Eastern Asia	12.81	11.33	13.21	13.11	12.52	12.33
South-Eastern Asia	4.53	4.21	5.39	6.33	6.26	6.25
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.06	3.45	3.42	3.49	2.38	3.00
Oceania	1.66	1.70	1.69	1.48	1.21	0.92
Australia and New Zealand	1.59	1.58	1.60	1.40	1.17	0.87
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.04	
Europe and Northern America	69.19	70.74	66.32	64.57	66.69	63.81
Europe	47.55	54.33	49.73	47.53	50.87	49.03
Northern America	21.64	16.40	16.60	17.04	15.81	14.78
Landlocked developing countries	0.49	0.51	0.68	0.77	0.59	0.75
Least developed countries	0.45	0.45	0.60	0.74	0.62	0.60
Small island developing States	3.11	2.87	3.49	4.02	4.62	4.83

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

### (b) Share of global merchandise exports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.23	1.76	1.67	1.82	1.70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.05	6.54	7.37	6.67	6.02	8.14	7.52
Northern Africa	0.85	1.11	1.16	0.65	0.58	0.85	0.81
Western Asia	4.20	5.43	6.20	6.02	5.43	7.29	6.71
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.86	2.61	3.01	3.09
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.41	0.39	0.47	0.48
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.45	2.22	2.54	2.62
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.17	26.60	29.72	32.61	34.19	32.44	31.82
Eastern Asia	19.51	20.34	22.85	25.56	26.33	24.58	24.19
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.86	7.05	7.85	7.86	7.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.70	5.58	5.82	5.54	5.39	5.67	5.87
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.41	1.71	1.91	1.80
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	1.22	1.60	1.34	1.64	1.84	1.73
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07
Europe and Northern America	58.68	55.98	50.21	49.16	48.42	47.01	48.19
Europe	42.27	43.96	39.31	37.60	38.13	36.32	37.30
Northern America	16.41	12.02	10.89	11.56	10.29	10.69	10.89
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.94	0.95	1.11	1.14
Least developed countries	0.54	0.71	0.98	0.91	1.05	1.12	1.08
Small island developing States	2.56	2.55	2.58	2.41	2.29	2.36	2.28

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

### (c) Share of global service imports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.79	1.98	2.73	2.37	2.12	2.04

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.95	5.67	7.24	8.03	6.53	7.20
Northern Africa	0.96	0.96	1.18	0.93	0.84	0.85
Western Asia	4.99	4.72	6.06	7.11	5.68	6.35
Central and Southern Asia	2.11	3.70	4.38	3.77	4.08	4.80
Central Asia	0.25	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.39	0.37
Southern Asia	1.86	3.26	3.91	3.36	3.70	4.43
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.39	19.49	20.39	23.96	22.91	21.11
Eastern Asia	15.60	14.20	14.55	17.41	15.70	14.04
South-Eastern Asia	5.79	5.29	5.84	6.55	7.21	7.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.88	3.76	4.74	4.63	3.36	4.18
Oceania	1.63	1.73	1.89	1.65	1.11	1.30
Australia and New Zealand	1.54	1.59	1.74	1.54	1.02	1.22
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.09	
Europe and Northern America	62.26	63.66	58.62	55.60	59.89	59.37
Europe	44.91	49.25	44.81	43.34	48.37	46.73
Northern America	17.35	14.41	13.81	12.26	11.52	12.64
Landlocked developing countries	0.72	1.01	1.17	1.28	1.19	1.21
Least developed countries	0.90	1.07	1.48	1.46	1.30	1.30
Small island developing States	2.70	2.69	3.18	3.85	4.72	4.49

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

#### **(d) Share of global merchandise imports**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.96	2.19	1.73	1.84	1.85
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.00	4.82	5.89	6.94	6.04	6.50	6.98
Northern Africa	0.74	0.83	1.16	1.19	1.01	1.03	1.00
Western Asia	3.26	3.99	4.73	5.75	5.03	5.47	5.98
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.69	3.43	4.18	4.19
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.37	0.49
Southern Asia	1.42	2.20	3.29	3.36	3.05	3.81	3.70
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.62	23.48	27.06	27.95	29.73	28.65	27.82
Eastern Asia	16.90	17.89	20.88	21.39	22.62	21.33	20.74
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.59	6.18	6.56	7.11	7.32	7.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.99	5.82	6.17	5.13	6.00	5.98
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.54	1.47	1.48	1.46
Australia and New Zealand	1.28	1.41	1.51	1.46	1.39	1.42	1.39
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Europe and Northern America	63.36	61.21	54.05	51.51	52.48	51.34	51.72
Europe	40.74	42.13	38.66	35.10	36.65	35.92	36.27
Northern America	22.62	19.08	15.39	16.41	15.83	15.43	15.45
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.98	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.15
Least developed countries	0.64	0.79	1.06	1.43	1.36	1.37	1.30
Small island developing States	2.68	2.42	2.53	2.28	2.26	2.29	2.21

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

**Target 17.12**

**Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access**

**Indicator 17.12.1**

**Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States**

**(a) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the Most-favoured-nation (MFN) status**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Developing countries	All products	3.52	3.14	2.80	2.90	2.47	2.46
	Agriculture products	10.71	11.16	10.45	9.09	8.72	8.72
	Arms	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.83	2.50	2.50
	Clothing	13.17	11.78	11.72	11.62	11.53	11.52
	Industrial products	2.33	2.11	1.79	1.94	1.86	1.88
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	8.30	7.24	7.11	7.10	7.17	7.12
Landlocked developing countries	All products	4.78	3.90	3.72	3.47	2.84	2.82
	Agriculture products	9.90	10.30	10.16	7.05	6.56	6.54
	Arms	2.11	1.97	1.97	1.83	1.92	1.92
	Clothing	15.89	11.76	11.66	11.59	11.50	11.50
	Industrial products	1.82	1.60	1.42	1.37	1.32	1.31
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.72	6.24	6.13	6.08	5.78	5.78
Least developed countries	All products	8.21	7.33	7.17	6.96	5.74	5.72
	Agriculture products	5.60	5.94	6.10	4.69	4.65	4.60
	Arms	2.29	1.97	1.97	1.99	2.93	2.93
	Clothing	13.47	12.02	11.93	11.85	11.74	11.75
	Industrial products	2.18	2.10	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.87
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.80	6.27	6.20	6.07	6.18	6.18
Small island developing States	All products	2.06	1.85	1.74	1.64	1.57	1.55
	Agriculture products	19.02	17.18	16.67	7.00	7.51	7.22
	Arms	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.95	1.95
	Clothing	13.07	11.96	11.88	11.76	11.65	11.64
	Industrial products	1.09	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.19	1.19
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	7.50	7.01	6.88	6.76	6.61	6.60

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will

provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."  
**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

**(b) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the preferential status**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Developing countries	All products	2.50	1.93	1.63	1.69	1.32	1.25
	Agriculture products	9.21	8.82	7.34	6.55	6.42	6.35
	Arms	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	1.47	1.31
	Clothing	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.41	7.30
	Industrial products	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	0.87	0.82
	Oil	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.57	5.30	5.03	4.94	5.00	4.84
Landlocked developing countries	All products	3.47	2.00	1.64	1.67	1.38	1.33
	Agriculture products	8.65	7.98	4.76	3.45	3.65	3.58
	Arms	0.77	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.57	0.57
	Clothing	12.20	5.80	5.56	5.96	5.54	5.32
	Industrial products	0.85	0.65	0.54	0.62	0.61	0.61
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	5.34	3.75	3.35	3.38	3.12	2.76
Least developed countries	All products	4.95	3.22	3.27	3.11	2.38	2.37
	Agriculture products	4.25	3.65	1.89	1.55	1.52	1.51
	Arms	0.95	0.82	0.87	0.88	1.11	1.11
	Clothing	7.79	5.97	6.25	5.96	5.70	5.71
	Industrial products	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.37	0.36
	Oil	0.22	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	3.86	2.69	2.61	2.50	2.26	2.27
Small island developing States	All products	1.37	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.37	0.32
	Agriculture products	15.24	12.82	6.13	3.03	4.17	3.61
	Arms	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
	Clothing	8.34	2.51	2.46	2.54	2.42	2.26
	Industrial products	0.76	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.24	0.19
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	4.13	3.19	1.88	1.81	1.84	1.79

**Note:** There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."  
**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

**Target 17.13**

**Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence**

**Indicator 17.13.1****Macroeconomic Dashboard****Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	...	-6.5	-3.7	-3.3	-10.5	-8.0	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	-1.9	-5.7	-3.4	-7.5	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	-6.0	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	-0.9	-5.5	-3.4	-7.5	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	-2.8	-1.9	-2.7	-2.6	-2.1	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	-1.0	1.7	-5.2	...	...
Southern Asia	-3.1	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	-2.5	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	-0.4	-1.7	-1.7	-7.0	-5.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	-5.5	-4.6	-9.0	-4.6	...
Oceania	1.6	1.0	-4.5	-2.9	-1.0	-5.7	-6.9	-2.2
Australia and New Zealand	1.7	1.0	-4.5	-2.9	-1.0	-5.7	-6.9	-2.2
Europe and Northern America	0.5	-3.1	-8.2	-3.7	-3.6	-11.6	-9.2	...
Europe	-1.3	-2.1	-5.6	-3.3	-1.6	-8.2	-5.6	...
Northern America	2.2	-4.0	-10.8	-4.2	-5.6	-15.3	-12.9	-5.6
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	2.8	-1.9	0.1	-5.5	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	-0.4	-2.7	-2.2	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	2.2	2.4	...	...	...

Source: The World Bank.

**Annual growth of exports of goods and services**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	11.7	6.9	11.4	3.5	-8.9	10.1	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5	9.1	5.4	-1.5	-10.1	8.1	8.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	7.8	6.3	2.7	-11.5	...	...
Northern Africa	-5.2	6.3	6.9	1.0	-21.2	-0.2	28.2
Western Asia	...	8.4	6.0	2.9	-9.7	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	15.9	16.1	13.7	-3.4	-10.4	21.5	13.4
Central Asia	26.0	1.3	4.1	-3.0	-12.8	5.7	13.5
Southern Asia	13.9	19.1	15.2	-3.5	-10.1	23.4	13.4
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	11.5	14.7	3.8	-5.7	13.3	6.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.7	8.0	13.2	4.2	-8.7	8.1	7.6
Oceania	9.2	2.6	4.4	6.7	-4.4	-7.5	0.4
Australia and New Zealand	9.2	2.8	4.4	6.8	-4.0	-7.4	0.4
Europe and Northern America	11.3	5.7	10.4	4.6	-9.3	9.2	6.2
Europe	12.4	5.6	10.0	5.9	-8.3	10.2	6.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern America	8.5	5.8	11.5	0.9	-12.4	5.7	6.3
Landlocked developing countries	...	4.4	6.2	-3.2	-12.2	6.9	12.1
Least developed countries	...	8.5	6.8	-10.5	-8.6	7.0	12.6
Small island developing States	13.2	11.9	16.2	4.5	-1.9	12.1	-0.5

Source: The World Bank.

## Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.3	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.4	3.7	1.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.0
Northern Africa	1.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7
Western Asia	1.1	3.4	3.8	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.1
Central and Southern Asia	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.3
Central Asia	4.3	3.9	5.8	3.8	3.4	2.5	2.3
Southern Asia	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.1
Eastern Asia	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.5
South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.1	6.8	6.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.5	3.3	4.4
Oceania	2.8	-2.8	2.8	3.1	1.3	1.6	3.8
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	-2.9	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.6	3.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.7	1.1	5.3	3.6	2.1	2.5	2.1
Europe and Northern America	6.1	3.9	2.7	4.2	0.7	2.0	1.1
Europe	8.8	6.4	3.5	5.5	0.7	1.8	0.6
Northern America	3.8	1.2	1.8	2.9	0.7	2.2	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	3.2	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.8
Least developed countries	1.8	1.7	2.6	4.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Small island developing States	...	...	14.8	14.2	14.9	21.1	19.5

Source: The World Bank.

## Annual GDP growth

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.1	-3.1	6.2	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	6.0	6.1	3.0	-1.9	4.4	3.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	6.3	5.5	3.9	-3.2	6.2	6.0
Northern Africa	5.0	5.6	4.3	3.4	-3.3	4.9	3.8
Western Asia	7.5	6.5	5.9	4.0	-3.1	6.5	6.6
Central and Southern Asia	4.7	7.0	7.1	5.8	-3.5	7.6	6.0
Central Asia	7.5	8.9	7.3	3.5	-1.2	5.4	4.0
Southern Asia	4.4	6.8	7.1	6.0	-3.7	7.8	6.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.6	6.2	8.0	5.0	-0.2	6.5	2.8
Eastern Asia	5.5	6.3	8.1	5.0	0.3	6.9	2.4
South-Eastern Asia	6.0	5.7	7.8	4.8	-3.9	3.6	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	3.9	6.4	0.4	-6.6	7.0	3.9



<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	-0.5	2.4	4.1
Australia and New Zealand	3.8	3.2	2.1	2.4	-0.4	2.5	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.9	2.9	5.1	4.4	-6.6	-0.7	5.7
Europe and Northern America	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	-4.4	6.1	2.5
Europe	4.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	-5.9	6.3	3.0
Northern America	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.5	-2.9	5.9	2.1
Landlocked developing countries	4.3	8.1	7.8	3.5	-1.2	4.6	3.9
Least developed countries	4.3	7.3	6.1	2.7	-0.2	2.6	4.5
Small island developing States	5.4	4.6	6.7	2.7	-6.2	6.4	4.6

Source: The World Bank.

### Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	4.2	2.6	-1.0	0.3	2.2	4.2
Northern Africa	4.4	1.7	5.6	3.9	2.3	2.8	3.1
Western Asia	...	4.8	2.0	-2.0	-0.1	2.1	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	5.2	6.7	2.4	7.0	0.7	5.5	0.3
Central Asia	...	...	...	3.9	8.3	-0.3	6.2
Southern Asia	4.8	6.5	2.4	7.3	0.1	6.1	-0.3
South-Eastern Asia	5.1	6.1	5.2	5.3	4.5	5.0	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	3.7	3.6	1.4	-2.2	4.3	1.6
Oceania	3.0	3.5	1.7	2.2	7.4	6.7	6.2
Australia and New Zealand	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.2	7.4	6.7	6.2
Europe and Northern America	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.0	3.4	0.7
Europe	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.0	-0.3	5.4	1.6
Northern America	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.7	0.9	-0.4
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	4.1	5.1	5.6	4.5
Least developed countries	...	7.1	2.8	-1.4	-0.5	3.1	4.7
Small island developing States	6.5	6.3	4.1	2.9	1.9	6.5	0.5

Source: The World Bank.

### Annual growth of the gross capital formation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.3	4.2	10.2	2.8	-2.8	6.6	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	9.6	4.7	-0.2	-4.3	7.2	10.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	5.8	...	...	...
Northern Africa	14.0	8.4	-3.3	-0.1	-13.2	3.3	3.8
Central and Southern Asia	-1.0	9.4	11.2	-3.9	-3.2	13.2	7.2
Central Asia	-1.0	26.4	2.2	6.6	-1.2	2.1	...
Southern Asia	-1.0	8.8	11.6	-4.5	-3.3	13.8	7.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	-3.7	0.7	12.5	4.0	1.6	3.7	3.1
Eastern Asia	5.6	6.4	13.0	3.7	2.6	3.5	2.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
South-Eastern Asia	57.1	61.3	7.4	7.2	-9.9	6.1	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.7	4.3	19.0	-5.3	-13.6	19.4	2.5
Europe and Northern America	6.7	4.7	8.3	3.7	-5.1	7.2	3.9
Europe	7.2	3.3	6.3	2.9	-6.6	7.4	3.6
Northern America	6.3	6.1	10.6	4.5	-3.7	7.1	4.1
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	6.3	-7.2	7.4	5.4
Least developed countries	...	9.5	-5.3	-2.2	0.1	9.2	11.3

Source: The World Bank.

## Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.0	-4.6	7.3	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	5.5	2.7	1.3	-2.3	9.4	9.1
Northern Africa	2.9	4.8	6.6	3.3	2.2	4.9	2.0
Western Asia	...	5.8	1.2	0.6	-3.9	11.3	12.3
Central and Southern Asia	4.0	8.1	5.8	5.9	-3.6	9.7	7.0
Central Asia	...	...	...	4.3	-2.0	8.2	5.8
Southern Asia	4.0	8.0	5.5	6.0	-3.7	9.8	7.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.1	5.0	6.4	5.0	-3.5	7.4	1.9
Eastern Asia	5.1	5.0	6.6	4.9	-3.4	8.3	1.0
South-Eastern Asia	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	-3.9	2.4	7.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.6	4.1	6.4	0.8	-7.6	7.9	5.6
Oceania	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.8	-3.0	1.6	4.0
Australia and New Zealand	3.9	4.5	3.4	2.8	-2.9	1.6	4.1
Europe and Northern America	4.2	3.2	1.8	2.4	-5.0	7.0	3.1
Europe	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.2	-7.9	5.4	3.6
Northern America	5.0	3.6	2.0	3.3	-2.8	8.2	2.7
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	5.3	-0.4	6.7	5.0
Least developed countries	1.3	5.4	5.8	4.4	0.5	4.9	4.8
Small island developing States	6.9	4.3	3.5	3.6	-9.5	7.4	6.8

Source: The World Bank.

## Annual growth of imports of goods and services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	12.6	8.3	11.7	2.6	-8.9	11.4	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	10.3	8.7	1.2	-10.6	13.7	12.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	12.8	3.1	-2.6	-9.8	6.9	...
Northern Africa	14.1	10.0	6.2	-2.1	-14.6	2.6	13.2
Western Asia	...	14.1	2.0	-2.7	-8.6	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	9.2	18.3	9.2	-6.7	-13.5	18.9	15.7
Central Asia	22.3	11.4	1.4	-2.7	-10.5	7.6	12.3
Southern Asia	7.6	18.9	9.8	-7.1	-13.8	20.1	16.0
South-Eastern Asia	21.7	12.5	16.9	3.1	-7.2	16.1	5.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.6	8.2	22.0	-1.5	-12.6	17.4	7.3
Oceania	10.0	10.7	7.5	1.7	-7.5	-0.7	6.5
Australia and New Zealand	10.1	11.1	7.5	1.6	-7.4	-0.7	6.5
Europe and Northern America	12.0	7.0	11.0	4.8	-8.9	10.6	7.7
Europe	11.9	7.1	10.2	5.0	-8.8	9.5	7.4
Northern America	12.2	6.6	13.1	4.4	-9.1	13.5	8.4
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	10.1	2.0	-11.3	11.8	11.9
Least developed countries	...	11.5	4.3	-4.3	-7.0	12.0	16.3
Small island developing States	17.3	10.7	15.0	3.5	-2.7	11.9	-1.1

Source: The World Bank.

## Annual inflation, consumer prices

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3.5	4.1	3.3	1.4	1.9	3.4	7.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	6.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.2	8.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	3.8	3.9	2.6	1.3	3.2	5.8
Northern Africa	2.3	2.3	3.6	7.6	3.7	5.5	8.8
Western Asia	1.8	4.1	4.2	1.6	0.5	2.8	4.9
Central and Southern Asia	4.2	7.1	7.7	5.7	6.3	7.3	9.6
Central Asia	...	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.8	10.8	...
Southern Asia	4.0	7.0	8.1	4.5	5.9	6.3	7.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	4.2
Eastern Asia	-0.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.7	1.3	2.2
South-Eastern Asia	1.5	6.5	4.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	0.9	3.5	7.4
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	3.2	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.9	3.1	8.8
Europe	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.2	0.9	2.9	9.6
Landlocked developing countries	5.4	7.4	5.2	4.4	4.7	6.3	11.4
Least developed countries	4.0	7.8	5.5	4.0	4.5	4.2	9.5
Small island developing States	3.6	3.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	2.5	6.3

Source: The World Bank.

## Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	38.2	44.2	45.7	44.0	41.5	46.1	49.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.5	46.4	46.8	40.8	35.8	42.2	46.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.3	60.2	59.6	59.6	57.3	65.8	72.5
Northern Africa	38.4	54.2	52.7	39.0	36.9	45.7	50.3
Western Asia	49.8	61.7	61.3	64.9	62.5	70.8	77.5
Central and Southern Asia	26.9	35.5	36.4	31.5	26.7	32.5	35.2
Central Asia	70.4	77.7	57.4	38.7	46.7	50.1	55.5
Southern Asia	24.8	32.7	34.5	30.8	25.1	31.1	33.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.4	53.7	53.6	48.1	43.1	47.8	52.0
Eastern Asia	30.1	44.6	46.7	42.0	37.0	40.8	44.0
South-Eastern Asia	131.5	133.6	98.7	89.8	85.9	99.1	105.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.3	39.9	33.7	37.2	41.5	48.6	51.0
Oceania	35.4	35.4	37.4	31.1	35.3	39.0	42.8
Australia and New Zealand	34.7	34.5	36.8	30.5	34.9	38.6	42.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	59.4	66.1	57.7	47.0	46.6	52.3	59.7
Europe and Northern America	38.6	41.2	43.8	43.0	41.0	44.9	48.4
Europe	55.9	56.9	60.3	63.1	63.2	68.4	76.5
Northern America	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.6	20.4	22.5	24.0
Landlocked developing countries	55.5	64.9	55.3	44.7	44.9	50.5	54.2
Least developed countries	36.1	46.2	45.5	41.3	37.2	43.3	44.5
Small island developing States	155.4	174.6	159.4	121.8	115.2	141.2	146.8

Source: The World Bank.

## Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	...	14.1	13.4	14.0	13.9	13.7	14.4	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	13.7	11.2	12.2	13.0	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	15.0	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	13.4	10.8	11.9	12.7	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	8.5	9.5	10.6	10.5	11.8	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	11.1	12.5	10.3	...	...
Southern Asia	8.4	9.5	10.2	10.5	11.7	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	9.6	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.3	9.4	...
Eastern Asia	...	9.2	10.7	9.9	9.9	8.9	9.0	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	12.3	12.7	12.1	11.3	11.7	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	13.1	13.7	13.5	13.1	14.0	...
Oceania	23.0	25.4	21.1	22.4	23.5	22.9	23.7	24.3
Australia and New Zealand	23.0	25.4	21.1	22.5	23.7	23.1	23.7	24.3
Europe and Northern America	16.7	15.3	14.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.8	...
Europe	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.2	19.5	19.1	19.8	...
Northern America	13.1	10.9	8.8	11.3	10.3	10.6	11.6	12.4
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	13.7	12.4	12.9	12.0	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	11.0	10.3	10.2	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	14.6	14.3	...	...	...

Source: The World Bank.

## Total reserves in months of imports

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5.4	9.7	13.6	13.0	13.0	10.6	8.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.8	6.1	5.6	4.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4	15.8	24.0	22.4	23.1	18.4	14.5
Northern Africa	14.2	20.7	31.1	27.2	30.0	19.1	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	4.7	13.6	20.9	21.1	21.5	18.2	15.1
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	7.7	7.3	8.2	12.3	9.3	6.9
Central Asia	2.6	2.8	5.1	11.6	11.6	9.5	7.7
Southern Asia	5.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	12.4	9.3	6.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.6	12.4	17.0	15.0	13.6	11.1	9.8
Eastern Asia	8.3	13.5	18.5	16.1	14.6	11.9	10.7
South-Eastern Asia	4.8	4.9	7.2	6.3	8.5	6.8	5.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.4	7.9	10.0	10.9	7.8	5.8
Oceania	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.8
Australia and New Zealand	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.2	2.7	5.1	4.6	7.9	7.8	...
Europe and Northern America	2.2	3.4	5.3	6.4	10.3	8.8	7.2
Europe	2.6	4.0	6.2	7.5	11.9	10.2	8.4
Northern America	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.7
Landlocked developing countries	12.1	6.5	7.2	9.4	10.2	7.8	6.5
Least developed countries	3.5	4.8	5.7	6.1	9.1	6.2	4.8
Small island developing States	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.1	4.1

Source: The World Bank.

## Target 17.15

**Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development**

### Indicator 17.15.1

**Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation**

#### **Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation**

(Percentage)

	<i>2018</i>			
	<i>Proportion of objectives drawn from country-led result frameworks</i>	<i>Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks</i>	<i>Proportion of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems</i>	<i>Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools (average)</i>
All bilateral providers	76.0	51.5	43.8	57.1
All multilaterals (for reference)	93.2	56.0	48.5	65.9

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**Target 17.16**

**Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries**

**Indicator 17.16.1**

**Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals**

**Countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Provider</i>
World	36	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	2
Northern Africa	2	...
Western Asia	1	2
Central and Southern Asia	3	...
Central Asia	...	...
Southern Asia	3	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	3
Eastern Asia	...	2
South-Eastern Asia	3	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	1
Oceania	5	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	...
Europe and Northern America	2	13
Europe	2	12
Northern America	...	1
Landlocked developing countries	10	...
Least developed countries	20	...
Small island developing States	10	...

**Source:** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**Target 17.18**

**By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts**

**Indicator 17.18.1****Statistical capacity indicators****(a) Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index**

(Index)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	47.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.9
Northern Africa	43.1
Western Asia	50.6
Central and Southern Asia	45.5
Central Asia	45.1
Southern Asia	45.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54
Eastern Asia	59.5
South-Eastern Asia	51
Latin America and the Caribbean	41.7
Oceania	36.1
Australia and New Zealand	57
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32.6
Europe and Northern America	60.1
Europe	60
Northern America	60.9
Landlocked developing countries	43
Least developed countries	37.5
Small island developing States	36.3

Source: Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2022/2023.

**(b) Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4)**

(Index)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	50.2	48.2	49.0	49.0	51.3	52.9	51.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.5	32.7	33.3	32.8	35.6	33.0	32.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	52.3	54.7	54.0
Northern Africa	42.1	38.4	39.7	36.2	40.9	44.8	43.1
Western Asia	52.1	50.8	51.4	52.4	56.1	58.0	57.6
Central and Southern Asia	45.5	43.8	44.4	45.1	49.3	49.1	48.4
Central Asia	42.0	39.2	40.2	40.8	43.9	43.1	43.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Southern Asia	47.5	46.3	46.8	47.5	52.4	52.5	51.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	57.6	56.1	56.5	57.5	60.5	60.8	60.7
Eastern Asia	62.3	62.5	62.2	65.7	68.8	70.5	68.8
South-Eastern Asia	55.5	53.5	54.2	54.2	57.5	57.3	57.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.0	48.2	49.0	48.5	51.7	54.1	52.7
Oceania	34.5	33.1	32.4	33.2	34.0	36.4	35.6
Australia and New Zealand	72.1	69.0	69.4	69.4	70.3	81.1	81.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.1	24.1	23.2	24.1	26.7	27.5	28.0
Europe and Northern America	70.0	67.6	69.1	69.2	70.2	75.8	75.1
Europe	69.1	67.0	68.2	68.3	69.5	75.2	74.5
Northern America	87.3	79.0	85.8	85.8	83.6	87.7	86.4
Landlocked developing countries	41.1	39.1	39.4	39.6	42.8	42.4	41.2
Least developed countries	32.2	29.5	30.2	29.3	31.7	28.8	28.2
Small island developing States	37.1	36.7	37.0	37.1	41.5	42.4	41.2

Source: The World Bank Development Data Group.

### (c) Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5)

(Index)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	47.3	48.4	49.2	52.5	53.1	61.2	61.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.5	30.6	31.3	33.8	34.6	47.7	48.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42.4	45.2	45.4	50.4	51.5	58.8	59.8
Northern Africa	28.3	31.7	33.3	35.0	35.0	40.8	42.5
Western Asia	47.4	49.7	49.4	55.6	56.9	64.7	65.6
Central and Southern Asia	39.3	40.4	40.4	42.5	43.2	50.4	50.7
Central Asia	50.0	55.0	52.0	57.0	60.0	52.0	52.0
Southern Asia	33.3	32.2	33.9	34.4	33.9	49.4	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	48.2	50.7	53.3	56.3	56.7	60.7	62.7
Eastern Asia	65.0	68.8	72.5	77.5	73.8	71.3	72.5
South-Eastern Asia	41.5	44.1	46.4	48.6	50.5	56.8	59.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.6	35.6	36.3	40.9	43.1	55.3	55.6
Oceania	27.9	30.4	31.4	33.6	31.8	42.1	42.9
Australia and New Zealand	87.5	95.0	95.0	100.0	92.5	95.0	95.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17.9	19.6	20.8	22.5	21.7	33.3	34.2
Europe and Northern America	87.8	88.2	89.2	92.0	91.0	91.9	91.9
Europe	87.3	87.8	88.8	91.6	90.7	91.5	91.5
Northern America	97.5	97.5	97.5	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	36.9	39.7	40.2	43.8	45.9	53.8	53.6
Least developed countries	25.1	27.0	27.2	29.7	31.2	44.7	45.3
Small island developing States	29.7	29.4	30.4	32.6	33.1	43.3	44.3

Source: The World Bank Development Data Group.



**Indicator 17.18.2****Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics****Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	132	135	144	149	159
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	27	36	36	39
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	18	18	16	17
Northern Africa	4	4	4	3	3
Western Asia	13	14	14	13	14
Central and Southern Asia	8	8	9	9	9
Central Asia	3	3	4	4	4
Southern Asia	5	5	5	5	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12	13	15	15	15
Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	7	9	9	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	16	16	18	21
Oceania	11	11	11	13	13
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9	9	9	11	11
Europe and Northern America	42	42	39	42	45
Europe	40	40	37	40	43
Northern America	2	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	16	17	22	23	25
Least developed countries	19	19	26	29	32
Small island developing States	19	19	18	22	24

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

**Indicator 17.18.3****Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding****(a) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	91	83	83	100	109
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	8	8	12	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	13	13	15	15
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3	3
Western Asia	10	10	10	12	12
Central and Southern Asia	7	6	6	6	6
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	4
Southern Asia	4	3	3	3	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	7	7	11	10
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	6	4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
South-Eastern Asia	3	2	2	5	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	10	10	14	19
Oceania	4	4	4	3	3
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2	2	2	2	2
Europe and Northern America	36	35	35	39	42
Europe	35	34	34	38	41
Northern America	1	1	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	8	8	8	10	11
Least developed countries	5	4	4	7	9
Small island developing States	11	8	8	8	11

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

### (b) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is under implementation

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	143	133	150	156	163
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	33	36	38	39
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	16	18	18	17
Northern Africa	5	5	5	5	4
Western Asia	11	11	13	13	13
Central and Southern Asia	11	11	12	12	13
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	4
Southern Asia	8	8	9	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15	12	16	17	18
Eastern Asia	7	7	7	7	7
South-Eastern Asia	8	5	9	10	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	16	20	21	25
Oceania	8	7	7	7	7
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6	5	5	5	5
Europe and Northern America	38	38	41	43	44
Europe	37	37	40	42	43
Northern America	1	1	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	24	22	24	25	27
Least developed countries	32	28	31	33	36
Small island developing States	21	17	18	18	21

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

### (c) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is under implementation, by source of funding

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			<i>2021</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	139	57	21	103	23	15	102	43	16
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	22	5	18	5	1	16	15	5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			<i>2021</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	6	1	15	3	...	15	6	2
Northern Africa	5	3	1	4	1	...	2	1	0
Western Asia	12	3	...	11	2	...	13	5	2
Central and Southern Asia	10	7	2	8	4	1	5	3	0
Central Asia	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	...
Southern Asia	6	4	...	5	2	...	3	2	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11	3	...	8	1	...	11	4	...
Eastern Asia	6	2	...	6	1	...	4	1	...
South-Eastern Asia	5	1	...	2	...	...	7	3	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	26	7	3	13	2	3	13	4	1
Oceania	9	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	...
Australia and New Zealand	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	...
Europe and Northern America	39	9	8	37	6	8	39	9	8
Europe	38	9	8	36	6	8	38	9	8
Northern America	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	20	16	4	14	7	2	14	13	3
Least developed countries	20	22	3	11	5	...	12	15	3
Small island developing States	21	9	2	12	4	2	8	5	1

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

## Target 17.19

**By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**

### Indicator 17.19.1

**Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries**

#### **Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	537.91	555.65	710.63	701.35	799.06
Sub-Saharan Africa	132.32	153.93	240.52	270.33	331.22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	53.25	39.3	56.91	34.27	34.9
Northern Africa	12.37	5.49	13.06	2.84	2.48

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Western Asia	40.11	32.96	41.83	29.93	25.87
Central and Southern Asia	140	82.35	39.43	27.4	90.12
Central Asia	5.37	11.41	2.71	4.39	3.56
Southern Asia	134.61	70.93	36.64	22.6	86.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.36	55.88	32.39	42.67	35.62
Eastern Asia	5.54	3.56	6.81	5.59	3.19
South-Eastern Asia	26.81	52.32	25.58	37.09	32.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.34	33.75	60.41	55.09	64.95
Oceania	6.91	11.09	8.78	7.59	7.39
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.91	11.09	8.78	7.59	7.39
Europe and Northern America	42.09	21.29	24.7	32.68	23.91
Europe	42.09	21.29	24.7	32.68	23.91
Northern America	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	63.59	75.14	96.36	74.08	157.18
Least developed countries	118.13	144.39	192.77	177.71	244.94
Small island developing States	19.92	15.53	32.7	27.9	24.12

**Note:** Regional and sub-regional aggregations include only country-specific and region-specific resources. The world total includes country-specific, region-specific as well as non-specific resources. Therefore, the sum of all regional totals is less than the world total in this table.

“Northern Africa and Western Asia” includes regional projects, not included in the sub-regional aggregations of “Northern Africa” and “Western Asia”.

**Source:** 2023 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

## Indicator 17.19.2

**Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration**

### (a) Number of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of censuses conducted 2013-2022</i>
World	156
Sub-Saharan Africa	23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Northern Africa	1
Western Asia	11
Central and Southern Asia	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16
Latin America and the Caribbean	27
Oceania	23
Australia and New Zealand	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20
Europe and Northern America	47
Europe	42
Northern America	5

**Source:** Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**(b.1) Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	138	143	143	147	146	148	150
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	17	18	18	18	19	19
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Western Asia	12	14	15	15	15	15	15
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Southern Asia	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	9	9	9	8	8	9
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	32	35	34	37	37	38	38
Oceania	14	14	14	14	14	13	14
Australia and New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	11	11	11	11	10	11
Europe and Northern America	54	54	53	54	54	54	54
Europe	50	50	49	49	49	49	49
Northern America	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Landlocked developing countries	...	9	10	10	10	10	10
Least developed countries	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Small island developing States	...	36	35	36	36	35	35

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

**(b.2) Number of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	144	148	149	153	151	154	153
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	16	16	16	15	16	15
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Western Asia	12	13	13	13	12	12	12
Central and Southern Asia	7	8	9	9	9	9	9
Central Asia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Southern Asia	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	10	10	10	9	9	10
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	4	5	5	5	4	4	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	36	37	38	41	41	42	42
Oceania	14	14	14	14	14	15	15
Australia and New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Europe and Northern America	54	54	53	54	54	54	54
Europe	50	50	49	49	49	49	49
Northern America	4	4	4	5	5	5	5

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<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Landlocked developing countries	...	10	10	10	10	11	11
Least developed countries	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
Small island developing States	...	37	38	38	38	39	38

**Source:** Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

## Supplementary Document<sup>1</sup> to the SG's Progress Report

### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</p> <p>From ILO: While the working poverty rate slightly increased to 7.7 per cent in 2020, there has been a subsequent decline to 6.9 per cent in 2023. This indicates an overall improvement on a global scale, showcasing a consistent downward trend in working poverty since 2015. Nonetheless, nearly 241 million workers globally were living in extreme poverty in 2023, and little positive change is expected in 2024 based on ILO projections. With the ongoing poly-crisis, achieving the 2030 agenda remains in the distant future in this context, particularly in regions that lack the fiscal capacity to cope with economic stresses.</p> <p>From WB: The last decade has been particularly challenging for extreme poverty reduction globally. COVID-19 caused extreme poverty to increase in 2020 for the first time in decades, reversing progress made globally by 3 years. However, even in the face of multiple global crises, extreme poverty levels returned to pre-COVID-19 levels in most countries of the world by 2022, except for low-income countries which have been less resilient and for which the recovery has been slower.</p>
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p>Prior to 2020, less than 2 out of 10 countries with comparable data on national poverty rates had halved the proportion of their populations living in poverty in at least 7 years. The limited data available covering the period of the COVID-19 pandemic suggest that COVID-19 stagnated progress made in halving national poverty rates. Given historical trends, less than 30% of countries will have halved poverty by 2030.</p>
	<p>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>No submission since 2021.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies are able to be included in the *Secretary-General's Report of Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals* (E/2024/54). Therefore, this supplementary document has been prepared to include all storyline contents (**unedited**) for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies for this reporting year. Information in *italics* are storyline contents provided for the 2023 reporting year.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>Data on effective coverage for children indicates gradual improvement since the adoption of the SDGs from 22.1 per cent in 2015 to 28.2 per cent in 2023. However, despite the progress, the vast majority of children – 1.4 billion – is still left without any coverage. Regional variations persist, with low-income countries still facing a considerable road ahead to reach the target of universal coverage despite almost doubling the coverage from 4.5 percent in 2015 to 8.7 percent in 2023. For the same period, lower-middle-income and upper-middle income countries have also made substantial progress with coverage increasing from 15.0 per cent to 23.5 per cent and 21.8 per cent to 27.8 per cent, respectively. High-income countries continue approaching universal coverage, with rates mounting from 76.8 to 80.5 per cent.</p> <p>With a very low level of expenditure, the big challenge for closing the coverage gaps for children lies in filling the social protection financing gap. To guarantee at least a basic level of social security for all children 0-15 years old, upper and lower- middle-income countries would need to invest an additional US\$98.1 billion and US\$88.8 billion, respectively. Low-income countries would universalize coverage of children with an additional expenditure of US\$59.6 billion.</p>
<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>No submission for 1.4.1 since 2016.</p> <p>1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>No submission for 1.4.2 since 2016.</p>
<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>Improvements are evident in reducing global disaster mortality. The number of disaster-related deaths and missing persons per 100,000 population (excluding COVID-19 deaths) has nearly halved, from 1.62 in the decade of 2005-2014 to 0.82 in 2013-2022. However, the absolute number remains high - between 2013 and 2022, disasters worldwide have claimed 42,553 mortalities each year. Further, the number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 population has increased by over two-third, from 1,169 in 2005-2014 to 1,980 in 2013-2022.</p> <p>1.5.2/11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>Economic losses due to disasters remained stubbornly high in recent years, and showed no sign of alleviation. Between 2015 and 2022 direct economic loss has</p>



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>been reported to exceed more than 115 billion USD per year worldwide, which amounted to 0.3 per cent of the GDP of the reporting countries.</p> <p>1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Concrete progress is being made in the establishment of national disaster risk reduction strategies. In 2023, 129 countries have reported the adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies, increasing from 55 countries in 2015. Among these countries, 122 countries have reported “promoting policy coherence and compliance with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement” as a key element in their DRR strategies.</p> <p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Local-level risk governance has been improving in recent years, as 106 countries reported to have local DRR strategies in 2023, with an average of 72 per cent of local governments reported to have such strategies.</p>
<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>	<p>1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country’s gross national income</p> <p>In 2022, 9% of bilateral ODA grants for basic social services and development food aid, focused on poverty reduction. This represented USD 27.2 billion.</p> <p>Total ODA grants which focus on poverty reduction, represented 0.03% of DAC donor’s gross national income in 2022 which is an increase compared to 0.02% in 2015.</p> <p>From a recipient country’s perspective, this was an average of 0.05% of developing countries’ combined GNI, the same percentage as in 2015.</p> <p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>Shifting public resources towards essential services is one of the key policy interventions for reducing poverty and building a better social safety net. The most recent data for a sample of approximately 100 countries reporting data shows that, world-wide, the proportion of total government spending on essential services is approximately 50 percent on average. Across different economies, the overall average is 60 percent amongst the advanced economies and 40 percent amongst emerging market and developing economies. While this indicator trends slightly upwards for both groups over the past two decades, the gap between them remains stable at approximately 20 percentage points.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending  No submission for 1.b.1 since 2016.

## Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment  After rising sharply in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, global hunger, measured by the prevalence of undernourishment, remained relatively unchanged from 2021 to 2022, affecting around 9.2 percent of the world population in 2022. It is estimated that between 691 and 783 million people in the world faced hunger in 2022. Considering the midrange (about 735 million), 122 million more people faced hunger in 2022 than in 2019, before the global pandemic, when the prevalence was 7.9 percent.
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)  Estimates of the prevalence of food insecurity for 2022 show no progress on food insecurity at the global level. Following a sharp increase from 2019 to 2020, the global prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity remained unchanged for the second year in a row, far above levels before the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, an estimated 29.6 percent of the global population – 2.4 billion people – were moderately or severely food insecure, meaning they did not have access to adequate food.
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age  Globally, the prevalence of stunting (being too short for their age) in children under the age of 5 has steadily declined from 26.3% in 2012* to 22.3% in 2022. Based on current trends of reduction of stunting, 1 out of 5 (19.5%) children under the age of 5 will be affected by stunting in 2030. An acceleration of improvements in diets, nutrition, health and hygiene is needed if we are to achieve the 2030 global SDG target of a 50% reduction in the number of children with chronic undernutrition.  * 2012 was established as the baseline year for the World Health Assembly nutrition targets. <a href="https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA65-REC1/A65_REC1-en.pdf">https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA65-REC1/A65_REC1-en.pdf</a>
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>Wasting is a life-threatening form of undernutrition that can intensify quickly in populations with reduced access to food, essential nutrition services and exposed to common childhood diseases. Wasting (or low weight-for-height) affected 45.0 million children under age 5 (6.8%) in 2022.</p> <p>Overweight (or high weight-for-height) affected 37.0 million children under age 5 worldwide (5.6%) in 2022 and is found in child populations in countries where unhealthy and often highly processed food has replaced fresh, nutritious food and lifestyle changes have reduced regular physical activity.</p> <p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p> <p>Anaemia is of global public health concern affecting almost one third of women aged 15-49 years. Globally, progress since 2015 has remained stagnant (from 28.8 (95% UI 26.9-30.6) to 29.9 (95% UI 27.0-32.7) in 2019, and a similar scenario occurs for all regions. Anaemia has a multifactorial aetiology of which main determinants include nutritional deficiencies, genetic haemoglobin disorders, infections and other conditions that lead to blood loss. Other factors such as socioeconomic status, education, gender inequality are also linked to anaemia affecting it through several pathways. Anaemia may lead to fatigue disabling women to be physically active and productive, and its presence is also linked to mortality and morbidity in the women and baby. Further understanding and multisectoral efforts on the different aetiologies and pathways is needed to improve the current situation.</p>
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>The productivity of small-scale food producers remains comparatively lower than that of their non-small-scale producers, particularly in higher-income countries. The labor productivity of production units headed by both men and women among small-scale food producers vary across countries.</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>The income gap between small-scale and non-small scale food producers remains significant. In the majority of reported countries, small-scale producers' annual income from agriculture is less than 1500 USD, with a universal income ceiling of 6100 USD (constant PPP 2017). Furthermore, in 95 percent of the countries with available data, the average annual income of small-scale producers is less than half that of non-small scale producers.</p> <p>Among small-scale food producers, units headed by men typically generate higher incomes compared to those headed by women. In nearly fifty percent of countries with available data, small-scale food production units headed by women generated incomes that were less than 70 percent of those headed by men.</p>
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	No submission for 2.4.1 since 2016.
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	<p>2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p><u>For 2.5.1(a):</u> The year-on-year global growth in seed and plant genebank holdings continued to be weak in 2022 (1.1 percent) and well below the annual average of the past 27 years (3.4 percent). Newly added accessions to ex situ germplasm collections consisted mainly of research materials (40 percent) and farmers' varieties (23 percent), while crop wild relatives and wild food plant species were poorly represented (3 percent)</p> <p><u>For 2.5.1(b) and 2.5.2:</u> Both SDG indicators 2.5.1b and 2.5.2 show that we are still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals. Nevertheless, progress has been made in ex situ cryopreservation: Between 1995 and 2023, the number of local and transboundary breeds for which sufficient material is available increased from 57 to 295 (out of 7667 local breeds) and from 31 to 186 (out of 1116 transboundary breeds), respectively. Regarding in situ conservation, since 2015 the risk status remained unknown for approximately 60 percent of local breeds. Major efforts are needed to collect or estimate relevant data and increase the amount of cryopreserved material for local breeds.</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>See 2.5.1(b)</p>
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	<p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>In 2022, global public expenditures reached USD 36 trillion, or 36.7 percent of the global gross domestic product. The amount that went to agriculture was USD 749 billion- an all time high. In terms of share, agriculture represent 2.1 percent of total government expenditure, a recovery from the pandemic and is only marginally below the 2019 level. The improvement in the global agriculture spending was also reflected in the Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) that declined from the 2015 baseline (0.50) to 0.43 in 2021 and recovered to 0.48 in 2022.</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>After a decrease in 2021 compared to the previous year, total aid to agriculture in developing countries increased by 33% representing USD 18.1 billion in 2022, or 4.4% of total official flows.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	Between 2015 and 2022, the volume of aid for agriculture has increased by 47.2% from USD 12.3 billion to USD 18.1 billion (in constant 2022 prices).
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	<p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> <p>A continuous downward trend is observed in export subsidy outlays notified to the WTO. Figure 1 presents budgetary outlays of export subsidies as notified to the World Trade Organization. Total notified annual outlays fell from its peak of US\$ 6.7 billion in 1999 to US\$ 33 million in 2022. As of 1st January 2024, only least developed countries and net food importing developing countries are allowed to use certain forms of export subsidies.</p>
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	<p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p> <p>In 2022, the latest year for which complete data is available, the share of countries facing moderately to abnormally high food prices reached a new record-high of 58.1 percent after falling by more than half in 2021 from the previous historical peak of 48 percent in 2020. The 2022 share represented a nearly four-fold increase from the 2015-19 average levels of 15.2 percent. Major disruption to logistics and food supply chains, following the breakout of the war in Ukraine, resulted in higher food and energy prices, particularly during the first half of 2022.</p>

### Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>The global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) marginally declined from 227 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in 2015 to 223 in 2020. Two regions, sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounted for around 87% (249 000) of the estimated global maternal deaths in 2020. The MMR in low-income countries in 2020 was 430 per 100 000 live births versus 12 per 100 000 live births in high-income countries. Vast inequities persist in the lifetime risk of a 15-year-old girl dying from a maternal cause, ranging from 1 in 27 in Western Africa to 1 in approximately 16 000 in Southern Europe. Reaching the global target of an MMR of 70 will require an annual rate of reduction of 11.6 per cent between 2021 and 2030.</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>Global skilled birth attendance rose from 80 per cent in 2015 to 86 per cent in 2023. Yet, progress is stalling with significant regional disparities, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where the rate is just 73%. A rising frequency of crises exacerbates these disparities, straining healthcare systems and increasing barriers to access for vulnerable populations. These challenges underscore the urgent need for resilient health systems, investments for quality maternal and newborn health with a sub-national focus, and support for the most vulnerable populations to accelerate progress towards equitable and high-quality childbirth services.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p>	<p>3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p>Global under-five deaths reached a record low in 2022 (the most recent year of available data), with the annual number of under-five deaths dropping to 4.9 million—down from 9.9 million in 2000 and 6.0 million in 2015. That decline reflects the substantial progress made globally in reducing mortality rates under age 5: the under-five mortality rate fell to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022—a 51 per cent reduction since 2000 and a 14 per cent reduction since 2015—while the global neonatal mortality rate fell to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022, a 44 per cent reduction since 2000 and 12 per cent reduction since 2015. Despite that progress, the annual under-five death burden remains immense, and if current trends continue, an estimated 35 million children will die before reaching their fifth birthday by 2030. If all countries met the SDG target for under-five mortality, however, 9 million of those lives could be saved.</p> <p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p> <p>See 3.2.1</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>There were an estimated 1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million] new HIV infections in 2022, 27% fewer than in 2015, and over a third (38%) fewer than in 2010. While some countries in sub-Saharan Africa with the highest HIV burdens have shown significant progress, global declines in new infections remain far from the 75% target agreed by the UN General Assembly in 2016. Thanks to the joint efforts of countries and communities, increased access to HIV treatment has averted almost 20.8 million AIDS-related deaths in the past three decades. However, in a world marked by inequalities, not everyone is benefiting. It is critical to increase efforts to develop a sustainable response to HIV for now and into the future. Evidence-based programmes must be scaled up, adequate funding provided, and inequalities and discrimination that deny people the services that protect their health and wellbeing reduced.</p> <p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>There was a major global recovery in the number of people diagnosed with TB and treated in 2022, after 2 years of COVID-related disruptions. The reported global number of people newly diagnosed with TB was 7.5 million in 2022. This is the highest number since WHO began global TB monitoring in 1995. However, in 2022, TB incidence increased for the second consecutive year, following years of decline. The annual number of people who died from TB decreased in 2022 after two consecutive years of increase due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of ending the malaria epidemic by 2030 remains off course. In 2022, there were estimated 249 million malaria cases globally, exceeding the pre-pandemic level of 233 million in 2019 by 16 million cases. In addition to the disruptions caused by COVID-19, the global malaria response has faced a growing number of threats, such as drug and insecticide resistance, humanitarian crises, resource constraints, and climate change, which is the focus of the World Malaria Report 2023.</p> <p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>No submission since 2020.</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>The NTD road map 2021–2030 calls for a 90% reduction of the global population requiring interventions against NTDs between 2010 and 2030. In 2022, 1.62 billion people required interventions and care for NTDs, representing a decline from 2010 of 26.1%. As of December 2023, 50 countries, territories and areas have eliminated at least one NTD, as acknowledged by WHO.</p> <p>In the least developed countries (LDCs), those requiring treatment and care were 79% of those countries’ population in 2010, and only 45% 12 years later. A renewed effort is required to scale up coverage of NTD interventions especially in high-burden countries, the majority of which are LDCs. To achieve the 2030 target, WHO is facilitating these efforts by providing technical support and by strengthening the arsenal that programmes can deploy to defeat NTDs, including the development of innovative strategic approaches and tools such as medicines and diagnostics.</p>
<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>In 2019, a person aged 30 years had a 17.8% chance of dying from one of the four major NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases or diabetes) before the age of 70 years. This is a slight decline from the risk in 2015 when it stood at 18.5%. Men had a higher probability of premature death from NCDs than women globally.</p> <p>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>The suicide rate decreased slightly from 9.5 deaths per 100 000 population in 2015 to 9.2 deaths per 100 000 population in 2019. Men and boys accounted for 69% of deaths due to suicide.</p>
<p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,</p>	<p>3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	<p>Data available for the first time show a decreasing trend in the coverage of drug-related treatment globally, from around 11 percent in 2015 to under 9 percent in 2022. Regions with the highest drug-related treatment coverage are Europe and Oceania with about 26 and 14 percent respectively in 2022, while Asia and Africa (where estimates are less robust due to limited data availability) show the lowest levels with 5.1 and around 2.8 percent respectively. The provision of drug-related treatment seems to have slowed down in the aftermath of COVID-19 globally and had not recovered as of 2022, especially in the Americas and Asia. The treatment coverage for women is persistently lower than that for men across all regions, with over 13 percent of men with drug use disorders receiving treatment globally in 2022, as opposed to less than 6 for women. Data on treatment coverage for alcohol use disorders range from extremely low (0.3%) to a maximum of 14% in countries that were able to report these data.</p>
	<p>3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</p> <p>There has been a decline (3.5%) in total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption from 5.7 litres in 2010 to 5.5 litres in 2019 globally. However, this is still higher than 5.1 litres in 2000. Globally, alcohol consumption was higher among men (8.7 litres) than among women (2.2 litres) in 2019.</p>
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	<p>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</p> <p>The estimated total number of road traffic deaths for the year 2021 is 1.2 million. Over half of the member states experienced a decrease in road traffic fatalities since 2010. Notably, ten countries successfully halved the number of road traffic deaths from 2010 to 2021 (during the first decade of the action on road safety), and 45 countries managed to reduce such fatalities by more than 30%.</p>
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	<p>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p>The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods increased slightly from 76.5 per cent to 77.6 per cent between 2015 and 2024. This corresponds to an increase of 75 million women of reproductive age using modern methods since 2015. By 2030, 78.2 per cent of women of reproductive age who want to avoid pregnancy are projected to use a modern method of contraception, which is equivalent to an additional 45 million women. The pace of global progress in meeting the demand for family planning with modern methods will be increasingly influenced by the trends in progress made in sub-Saharan Africa, where the use of contraception among women who want to avoid pregnancy remains low in 2024 but has increased at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world since 2015.</p>
	<p>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p> <p>The adolescent birth rate has globally declined from 47.2 births per 1,000 girls and women aged 15 to 19 years in 2015 to 41.3 in 2023. In 2023, approximately</p>



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>13.1 million babies, or about 10 per cent of the global number of births, were born to adolescent mothers, with half of these births occurring in sub-Saharan Africa. While significant progress has been achieved across the eight SDG regions during this period, in 2023, the highest adolescent birth rates were observed in sub-Saharan Africa at 97.9 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 51.4 births per 1,000 women. Similar patterns were observed among those aged 10 to 14 with sub-Saharan Africa having 4.3 births per 1,000 girls in that age group, and Latin America and the Caribbean 2.3 births per 1,000.</p>
<p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services</p> <p>See 3.8.2 below.</p>
	<p>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p> <p>Financial hardship due to out-of-pocket health spending has increased continuously worldwide to reach 2 billion people in 2019, including 1 billion facing catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending defined as exceeding 10% of a household budget (SDG indicator 3.8.2) and 344 million people going deeper into extreme poverty due to health costs. Although the global UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1) increased from 45 to 68 between 2000 and 2021, progress slowed post-2015, as most countries saw stagnation or deterioration in service coverage.</p>
<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>Particulate air pollution, whether household or ambient, increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and lung cancer. Estimates from 2019 show that it causes about 104 deaths per 100,000 people worldwide annually. Although this global mortality rate has shown a slight but steady decreasing trend since 2010, 93% of the attributable burden still falls on low- and middle-income countries, mainly in Asia and Africa. Noncommunicable diseases together account for 85% of these deaths, while the remaining 15% are due to acute lower respiratory infections, which also affect children. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that people with pre-existing chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, cancer, and diabetes, were greatly overrepresented among COVID-19 patients and deaths. As previously noted, several of these same diseases are affected by chronic exposure to particulate air pollution. Moreover, current scientific evidence suggests that, in tandem, air pollution weakens the immune system against infectious diseases such as COVID-19. Since airborne particles induce inflammation of lung cells, exposure to this pollutant could increase the susceptibility and severity of symptoms in patients with COVID-19. Therefore, efforts to mitigate air pollution levels and reduce exposure of the most vulnerable individuals are critical.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>Globally in 2019, an estimated 1.4 million deaths – equivalent to 2.5% of all deaths that year – could have been prevented with safe WASH. These include deaths due to diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, soil-transmitted helminthiases and undernutrition.</p> <p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p><i>Unintentional poisonings were responsible for more than 84 000 deaths in 2019 – of which 73% (around 62,000 deaths) are thought to be preventable through sound chemical management. Although the number of deaths from unintentional poisonings has steadily declined since 2000, mortality rates continue to be relatively high in low-income countries (over two times the global average). A third of all deaths from unintentional poisonings occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa alone. Due to occupational exposures, deaths rates from unintentional poisonings are lower in females compared to males – more than 40% lower on a global basis. Unintentional poisoning can be caused by household chemicals, pesticides, kerosene, carbon monoxide and medicines or can be the result of environmental contamination or occupational chemical exposure. Lead recycling, for example, is an important source of environmental contamination and human exposure. As of 1 January 2023, only 47% of WHO Member States had a poison centre, which have an important role in implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) requiring countries to have the capacity for surveillance, detection and response to public health events caused by chemicals. (Submission from 2023)</i></p>
<p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p>	<p>3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</p> <p>In 2022, the global prevalence of current tobacco use among the population aged 15+ was estimated at 20.9% (34.4% among men and 7.4% among women). This translates to around 1.25 billion adult tobacco users in the world. The prevalence has declined since 2015 when it was 23.9%, and the number of users has decreased by 50 million.</p> <p>By investing in proven tobacco control measures, over 15 years, global smoking prevalence could decline by over half, saving 42.8 million lives and generating US\$ 6.2 trillion in social and economic benefits, including US\$ 2.3 trillion in direct healthcare savings.</p>
<p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS</p>	<p>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</p> <p>After the 2020-21 setback due to the Covid-19 pandemic, associated disruptions, and Covid-19 vaccination efforts strained health systems, global vaccination coverage partially recovered.</p> <p>Coverage of the third dose of vaccine protecting against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP-3) recovered to 84% in 2022, leaving 20.5 million children</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p>	<p>vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases, improved from 2021 (81%, 24.5 million) but also not back to 2019 performance yet (86%, 18.4 million).</p> <p>Measles is a highly contagious disease and the current coverage levels of 74% with 2 doses are insufficient to prevent measles outbreaks illness, disability and deaths caused by complications associated with the disease.</p> <p>HPV vaccine coverage reduced strongly during the covid-19 pandemic. In 2022, first encouraging signs of recovery in HPV vaccination resulted in 15% full schedule coverage (HPVc) among girls.</p>
	<p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p> <p>ODA for basic health from all donors increased by 4.4% in 2022 compared to 2021 and more than doubled in real terms since 2015, from USD 10.5 billion to USD 21.1 billion in 2022 (constant 2022 prices), driven by the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>In 2022, COVID-19 control (e.g., information, education and communication; testing; prevention; immunization, treatment and care) represented the largest share of ODA for basic health (42%), totalling USD 8.8 billion of which USD 1.6 billion were for COVID-19 vaccine donations. Over the period from 2020 to 2022, COVID-19 control represented USD 22.5 billion in total (constant 2022 prices).</p> <p>Other than COVID-19 control, USD 3.7 billion were spent on infectious disease control, in addition, USD 2.4 billion on malaria control and USD 2.2 billion on basic health care.</p>
	<p>3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis</p> <p>No submission since 2020.</p>
<p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</p> <p>While a recent study shows that the projected global shortage of health workers by 2030 has reduced from 18 million to 10 million, the ageing of the population induces an increased health need and further widens this gap. An additional 1.8 million health workers are needed in fifty-four countries (mostly from high-income countries) just to maintain the current age-standardized density of health workers. Data from 2014-2022 show that the highest health worker densities for medical doctors and dentists are in Europe at 40.4 and 6.9 per 10,000 population respectively, and for nursing and midwifery personnel and pharmacists in North America at 117.2 and 9.7 per 10,000 population respectively. The lowest health worker density, however, remains in Sub – Saharan Africa, with 2.3 medical doctors per 10,000 population, 11.6 nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population, and less than 1 per 10,000 population for both dentists and pharmacists.</p>
<p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing</p>	<p>3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	<p><i>The World Health Organization received IHR State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Report from 182 State Parties, which accounts for 93% of total submissions for 2022. Across the globe, progress has been made in all IHR capacities, with the average global capacity score rising from 64% in 2021 to 66% in 2022. However, States Parties continue to encounter challenges in capacities such as policy, legal and normative instruments to implement IHR (C1), chemical events (C14), radiation emergencies (C15), and human resources (C6). Improvement in IHR capacities have played a crucial role in enabling State Parties to detect, assess, report, plan, and initiate action in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other potential pandemics in the future. (Submission from 2023)</i></p>
	<p>3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms</p> <p><i>The median proportion of bloodstream infections (BSIs) due to Escherichia coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins in 74 countries and the median proportion of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in 75 countries were 39.2% (IQR 15.3-59.7) and 31.6% (IQR 9.2-45.3), respectively. Proportions were calculated considering countries reporting at least 10 BSIs with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in 2021. These proportions are much lower in countries with better testing coverage (9.6% [IQR 7.4-12.8] and 9.0% [IQR 2.7-25.6] respectively; 19 countries). (Submission for 2023)</i></p>

#### **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<p>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</p> <p>A large share of countries is moving backwards in learning outcomes at the end of lower secondary school (4.1.1c), the result of not simply COVID-19 but of a complex set of factors affecting the education systems of upper-middle-income and high-income countries.</p> <p>Large data gaps on learning outcomes (4.1.1), especially in early grades, prevent a broader assessment of trends on learning outcomes and how these trends differ between poorer and richer countries. The availability of data for one in five countries at the end of primary school reflects recent efforts of countries to take part in cross-national assessments that will shed light on these trends in coming years when the results of upcoming rounds of assessments will be published. But there are not enough data to establish trends.</p>
	<p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>The percentage of young people completing upper secondary school increased from 53% in 2015 to 59% in 2023, slowing down relative to its progress in the preceding eight-year period.</p>
<p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p>	<p>4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</p> <p>Data from 76 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries for the period 2015–2023, indicate that around two-thirds of young children are developmentally on track, with no significant differences by child’s sex. However, the proportion of children who are developmentally on track varies widely across countries and regions. For instance, the proportion of children on track in Sub-Saharan Africa is only 55% compared to Central Asia and South-Eastern Asia which both have levels at 83%.</p> <p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p> <p>In 2022, 7 out of 10 children globally attended organized learning one year before they reached the official primary entry age. After an overall decline of 1.5 percentage point observed during the COVID-19 pandemic, levels of participation have started to return to pre-pandemic levels. However, as levels were already stagnating prior to the crisis, substantial efforts will need to be made to offset the COVID-19 setback as well as generate sustained progress if the World is to meet the target of ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality pre-primary education by 2030. In particular, efforts surrounding the legal provision of early childhood education are paramount. Globally half of all countries guarantee free pre-primary education and in only 51 countries at least one year of pre-primary education is compulsory.</p>
<p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1 monitors participation in organised learning, including those of the formal education system, as well non-formal education such as adult literacy programmes and work-based training. Among countries with recent data, on average approximately one sixth of youth and adults aged 15-64 recently participated in education and training. Participation is substantially higher among youth aged 15-24, compared to those aged 24-55, where the average participation rate approaches 50% for most regions, except for Europe and Northern America where the average participation rate is 70%. In contrast, less than 3% of older adults aged 25-55 engage in education and training in most regions. Patterns in gender inequalities vary by region and age group. In the majority of countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia, participation rates are substantially lower among females, and particularly so for adults aged 25-55. In contrast, fewer males participate in education and training in Europe and North America, and in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>
<p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for</p>	<p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p> <p>Based on a limited dataset, skills linked to information/data literacy are the most prevalent ICT skills, with a median of 56 per cent and an average that lies</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	<p>between 33 and 69 per cent for most countries. Communication/collaboration is the second most prevalent (median of 51). Problem solving (36), safety (34), and content creation (25) follow with much lower medians.</p> <p>The relatively low level of skills in countries providing data contrasts with their high median share of overall Internet use, 87 per cent. This gap between individuals using the Internet and those with digital skills demonstrates that many may be using the Internet without being able to fully benefit from it or avoid its dangers.</p>
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	<p>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p> <p>Socioeconomic disparities in educational participation and outcomes are a defining feature of the majority of education indicators. Parity ratios at the global and regional levels can obscure gender inequalities within countries that disadvantage either girls or boys, with a substantial share of countries failing to achieve equality between the sexes for certain indicators. Disparities by location or household wealth are even more pronounced, with rural or less affluent families facing greater challenges. Additionally, these disparities often widen at higher education levels, indicative of increased dropout rates and diminished educational opportunities for those from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p>
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	<p>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</p> <p>No submission since 2020.</p>
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>Although 90 per cent of countries report that Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) are mainstreamed in national education systems evidence from elsewhere suggests much more needs to be done. While many teachers are motivated, a quarter still do not feel ready to teach themes related to ESD and GCED. They need more support from schools, training institutions, communities, education systems and governments at all levels, if they are to succeed in instilling the next generations with the principles and behaviours that enable the building of more sustainable ways of life.</p>
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	<p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service</p> <p>Many schools are yet to be equipped with basic services and infrastructures. This contributes to further exclude the most vulnerable, including children with disabilities and girls. Only half of all primary schools have the basic infrastructures and materials to provide an adequate schooling experience to pupils with disabilities and one in five primary schools globally does not have single sex sanitation facilities. The COVID-19 crisis has nevertheless pushed</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	governments to boost their efforts in equipping schools with basic connectivity. Between 2021 and 2022 the rate of growth in schools' access to internet for pedagogical purposes has nearly doubled globally and even tripled in some regions. At the upper secondary level, 91% of schools have access to electricity, 81% have computers for pedagogical use and 69% of schools are connected to the internet.
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p> <p>Official development assistance for scholarships amounted to USD 1.68 billion in 2022. This represents an increase of 32% from 2021, most likely due to return to normality after continued disruptions in 2020 and 2021 due to travel restrictions and school closures induced by the COVID-19. The volume in 2022 has still not quite reached the level it was in 2019 (it is still 1.8% lower) which was a peak year when ODA reached USD 1.71 billion, after continued increases in ODA for scholarships since 2006. Between 2015 and 2019 the volume of aid for scholarships increased by 23%.</p> <p>In 2022, France, Hungary, Japan, the United Kingdom and Turkey accounted for 55% of total ODA for scholarships. The largest recipient regions were Asia and Africa, and largest beneficiary countries were Moldova, Morocco, Syria and Pakistan.</p>
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	<p>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level</p> <p>Teachers are the single most important in-school determinant of children's learning. In 2022, 15% of teachers were still not trained according to national minimum standards in their country. Basically, no progress has been observed on this indicator since the Sustainable Development Agenda was endorsed in 2015. Regions differ substantially, in sub-Saharan Africa only 70% of teachers meet their national minimum qualification requirement to be considered trained.</p>

## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	<p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p><i>Women continue to face discriminatory laws and legal gaps preventing them from enjoying their human rights. Based on data collected in 2022 in 119 countries, 55% of the countries lacked nondiscrimination laws that prohibit direct and indirect discrimination against women, and half of the countries continued to lack quotas for women in the national parliament; 60% of the countries failed to have laws defining rape based on the principle of consent, one of the largest continuing gaps (59% of countries with 2020 data); 45% of countries did not mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value, and over a third of countries failed to provide maternity leave in accordance with the ILO standards; almost a quarter of countries did not grant women equal rights with men to enter into marriage and initiate divorce, and close to three-quarters of countries failed to stipulate 18 years as the minimum age of</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<i>marriage for women and men, with no exceptions, the largest continuing gap (72% of countries with 2020 data). (Submission for 2023).</i>
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<p>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p>Produced every five years, the latest global estimates (2018) reveal that 13 per cent of ever-partnered women aged 15–49 have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a male partner or ex-partner within the past 12 months. National prevalence estimates vary significantly from country to country, spanning between 2%-36%. Prevalence in the last 12 months was carefully chosen as the SDG indicator because any changes can be tracked more rapidly compared to lifetime measures that capture generational shifts and change slowly. Yet, the 16 per cent reported almost two decades before (2000) shows there has been very slow progress in reducing this form of violence across the globe. Economic crises, conflicts, and climate change, which are a reality across regions, have been found to exacerbate violence against women and girls, increasing their risk and vulnerability. The upcoming new global, regional and national estimates on the prevalence of intimate partner violence including time trends (and non-partner sexual violence – SDG 5.2.2.), which will be available in early 2025, will reveal to what extent progress has been achieved towards the elimination of intimate partner violence, providing further insights on the impact that recent crisis and instabilities across the globe have had in heightening the risks for women and girls to be subjected to violence. Significant and sustainable investment to implement prevention and response policies and evaluate their impact, is urgently needed to accelerate progress towards the target to eliminate violence against all women and girls by 2030.</p> <p>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>See 5.2.1</p>
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	<p>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p>Child marriage is a practice which violates the rights of girls and has lifelong consequences on their wellbeing. Today, an estimated 640 girls and women worldwide were married in childhood. One third of these girls and women live in India, a share equal to the next 10 countries combined.</p> <p>The practice has become less common: today one in five young women (19%) were married before their 18th birthday, compared to one in four (25%) twenty-five years ago. In this period, 68 million child marriages have been averted. Progress has been fastest in Southern Asia.</p> <p>Despite global advances, reductions are not fast enough to meet the target of eliminating the practice by 2030. The coming years present an uphill battle in terms of demographic trends, as populations are growing most rapidly in areas where child marriage is common. The conditions imposed by conflict and climate events – from insecurity, financial hardship, and interrupted services –</p>



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>have been demonstrated to increase the risks of child marriage, posing further challenges to its elimination.</p> <p>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age</p> <p>Over 230 million girls and women worldwide have undergone female genital mutilation, an increase of 30 million compared to the last estimate in 2016. Though there has been progress in some countries in reducing the prevalence, the rate of decline is not fast enough to counter the rapidly growing population in the most affected countries. The world is not on track to meet the target of eliminating this harmful practice by 2030.</p>
<p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>	<p>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>Women bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic and care work globally, spending on average two and a half times more hours on these tasks than men. Regional disparities are significant, with women in Northern Africa and Western Asia dedicating nearly five times more hours to such work compared to men. This inequality persists in Oceania, Europe, and Northern America, where women spend approximately twice as many hours as men on unpaid domestic and care work. This unfair distribution of responsibilities perpetuates a cycle of poverty, inequality, and precariousness, as women's engagement in unpaid work limits their participation in the labour market. It is essential to accelerate efforts to recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared unpaid work among household members to address caregiving responsibilities, particularly in aging societies.</p>
<p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>In a context of multiple crises and continuous violations of women's human rights, progress in women's political participation remains timid. It reached 26.9% in national parliaments as of 1 January 2024, a slight annual increase of 0.4 percentage points. In local governments, the participation was higher, at 35.5% as of 1 January 2023. To accelerate progress, more countries need to put in place well-designed legislated quotas aiming for gender parity in elected positions, backed up by institutional reforms to address harmful gender norms and violence against women in politics.</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p> <p>The uphill battle for women striving to obtain decision-making roles like legislators, CEOs, and senior officials has persisted over the years. And it just got harder. While global employment sees nearly 40 per cent representation from women, they only held 27.5 per cent of management positions in 2022. This is a notable decrease from 28.5 per cent in 2021 and taking us back to the female share of managers of 2016. Given this recent setback and sluggish progress before then, it will now take 176 years before we reach gender parity in managerial roles.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<p>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p> <p>Only 56 percent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union are able to make decisions about their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), according to data collected from 69 countries. These statistics show significant disparities among regions, with data ranging from 38 percent in sub-Saharan Africa to over 80 percent in some countries in Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Analysis of three sub-indicators reveals that although 89 percent of women have the autonomy to decide to use contraception, one in four women cannot make their own healthcare decisions or say no to sex. But such data have yet to motivate significant improvements in women's reproductive agency. For the first time, a second round of data is available for more than 30 countries, and while 19 countries have seen a positive trend in women's ability to exercise decision-making over their own sexual and reproductive health, 13 countries have seen a negative trend in this same measurement.</p>
	<p>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p> <p><i>Critical to individuals' ability to decide freely on their SRHRR is the extent to which laws prevent or enable access to relevant sexual and reproductive health care and information. While 153 countries have reported data for this indicator, only 115 of these have complete data. Countries with complete data have in place, on average, 76% of the laws and regulations needed to guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. In terms of order, those SRHRR sectors with the most enabling laws and regulations are HIV and HPV (81%), followed by contraceptive services (76%); while maternity care (74%), and sexuality education have the least enabling laws at 65%. The data show that legal barriers are most extreme in the case of abortion (43%) and the HPV vaccine (54%) but are also substantial in relation to sexuality education (66%) and the sexuality education curriculum (68%). (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Existing data from 49 countries reveals a significant lack of ownership and secure tenure rights over agricultural land among both men and women engaged in agricultural production. In one third of the countries with available data, less than 50 percent of women and men have ownership or secure rights over agricultural land. Furthermore, there is a notable disparity between women and men's agricultural land ownership, with men owning land at least twice as often as women in almost half of the countries.</p> <p>Achieving gender equality in ownership and secure rights over agricultural land remains a challenge in most countries. Only nine countries have a slightly higher proportion of female among the total landowners, exceeding 50 percent.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>Additionally, male landowners constitute over 70 percent of the total owners in one third of the countries.</p> <p>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p>Securing women's land rights is key for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as it enhances their economic independence, access to resources, decision-making power, and social status. Furthermore, women’s secure access to, use and ownership of land improves the wellbeing of women themselves, their families, and communities. Laws play a crucial role in shaping the reality on the ground including through recognition, access to justice, legal awareness, policy implementation and by shifting attitudes and behaviors within families, communities, and institutions in all contexts. The SDG 5.a.2 reporting process ignites and fuels dialogue in countries and regions around women's rights in laws and in practice. This is critical as legal protections for women’s land rights are low or not existent in 58 percent of the reporting countries with wide heterogeneity both within and amongst regions. Delivering on SDG indicator 5 is intrinsically linked to poverty reduction, food security, combating the effects of climate change, and achieving peace, social justice and strong institutions.</p>
<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p> <p>Data show that, on average, the percentage of individuals owning a mobile phone is higher than the percentage of Internet users, in every region and every income group. Worldwide, 78 per cent of the population aged 10 and over in 2023 owned a mobile phone, 11 percentage points higher than the percentage of individuals who used the Internet. This gap is shrinking in all regions, as growth in Internet use has significantly outpaced the growth of mobile phone ownership over the last three years.</p> <p>The gender parity gap in mobile phone ownership is comparable with that in Internet use. At the global level, the gender parity score (defined as the percentage of women owning a mobile phone divided by the number of men owning one) for mobile phone ownership is marginally lower (i.e., skewed against women) than it is for Internet use. As with Internet use, progress has been uneven over the past three years. Women were about 8 per cent less likely to own a mobile phone than men in 2023, down from 10 per cent in 2020. Among those not owning a mobile phone, women outnumbered men by 35 per cent.</p>
<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>Data from 105 countries and areas for the period 2018–2021 show that 26 per cent of countries globally have comprehensive systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality, 59 per cent have some features of a system, and 15 per cent do not have minimum elements of these systems.</p>

## Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<p>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>Data availability for SDG global indicators on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene has increased steadily since 2015. However, at the mid-point of the SDG period, the world is not on track to achieve the SDG global targets by 2030. Since 2015, the population using safely managed drinking water (6.1.1) increased from 69 to 73 percent, the population using safely managed sanitation (6.2.1a) increased from 49 to 57 percent and the population using basic hygiene services (6.2.1b) increased from 67 to 75 percent. Achieving universal coverage by 2030 will require respective increases of 6x, 5x and 3x in the current global rates of progress</p>
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	<p>6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p> <p><u>For 6.2.1b:</u></p> <p>Data availability for SDG global indicators on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene has increased steadily since 2015. However, at the mid-point of the SDG period, the world is not on track to achieve the SDG global targets by 2030. Since 2015, the population using safely managed drinking water (6.1.1) increased from 69 to 73 percent, the population using safely managed sanitation (6.2.1a) increased from 49 to 57 percent and the population using basic hygiene services (6.2.1b) increased from 67 to 75 percent. Achieving universal coverage by 2030 will require respective increases of 6x, 5x and 3x in the current global rates of progress</p>
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</p> <p>SDG Indicator 6.3.1 tracks the proportion of total, industrial, and domestic wastewater flows safely treated. Among the 73 countries (42% of the global population) reporting on both total wastewater generation and total wastewater treatment in 2022, 76% of total wastewater flows received at least some treatment. Among 42 countries (12% of the global population) that specified the level of treatment, 60% of total wastewater flows were safely treated (i.e. at least secondary treatment). Far fewer countries report generation or treatment of industrial wastewater. Data on generation and treatment of domestic wastewater generated by households are more widely available through a range of sources (for 129 UN Member States along with 11 other areas and territories), and an estimated 58% of wastewater generated by households was safely treated in 2022. Trends for domestic wastewater suggest that little, if any, progress is being made towards the target of halving the proportion of unsafe discharges by 2030.</p> <p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>In all world regions many rivers, lakes and aquifers are still in good condition – as of 2023, 56 per cent of water bodies assessed in 120 countries have good water quality. National economic status does not determine water quality, with both high and low GDP countries reporting both good and poor water quality. But GDP does correspond to the amount of data available for reporting, with the lower GDP countries using fewer data points to classify far fewer water bodies. The 40 highest income countries reported on 75 per cent of the water bodies (71,000), and the remaining 80 countries reported on the remaining 25 per cent (20,000). Trends between regions are apparent, with Central and Southern Asia</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>reporting lower water quality than others, but there is no consistent trend over time globally. One worrying trend in the data is that countries that implement the most extensive monitoring programmes show that water quality is degrading since 2017. In reality, it is possible that a similar degrading trend is occurring globally, but the data are insufficient to identify it. Implementation of this indicator makes clear the need to strengthen monitoring and assessment capacity of lower income countries. Without information on where water quality is already poor and where it is degrading, early warning is impossible because the proximity to water quality ‘tipping points’ is unknown, and people’s health and livelihoods are at risk.</p>
<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p>	<p>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</p> <p>Water use efficiency (WUE) rose from 17.4 USD/m<sup>3</sup> in 2015 to 20.8 USD/m<sup>3</sup> in 2021 worldwide, which represents a 19 % efficiency increase. While there has been an increase in the global average of WUE, there has not been a change in the percentage of countries which exhibit a low WUE (less than 20 USD/m<sup>3</sup>), which is around 58 per cent of countries in the world.</p> <p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>At global level, the water stress level reached an average level of 18.6 percent in 2021 but it hides large regional variations as some regions in the world show critical water stress levels which may compromise their economic and social development. Globally, water stress level has slightly increased by 3 per cent from 2015 to 2021.</p>
<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p>	<p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</p> <p>Global progress on implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM, indicator 6.5.1) remains slow – 49% in 2017, 54% in 2020, 57% in 2023 – and not on track to reach the 2030 target (91%). Progress needs to accelerate in most countries, particularly in those that face the greatest challenges. One of the main challenges is lack of coordination across sectors with regard to policy, planning and finance. Successful countries demonstrate that mainstreaming water resources in climate planning and financing allows them to build resilience and advance multiple development objectives including for food, energy and ecosystems.</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>While cooperative arrangements between countries sharing transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers hold the key to progressing sustainable development and addressing climate change at scale, the need for countries to accelerate their adoption is evident. Only 43 out of 153 countries have operational arrangements in place for 90% or more of their shared transboundary waters (rivers, lakes and aquifers), and more than 20 countries have no operational arrangements in place for any of their transboundary waters. Since 2020 only around ten new arrangements for transboundary water cooperation have been adopted in rivers, lakes and aquifers previously lacking an operational arrangement. Ensuring that</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	all transboundary basins are covered by operational arrangements by 2030 will therefore require a significant acceleration in progress.
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	<p>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</p> <p>The world has experienced a net increase in permanent surface water between 2005 and 2022. Much of the increase in permanent water comes from climate change and reservoir filling. While the global net-gain in permanent water is positive, it is important to recognize that the global data also include losses of permanent water in some regions linked to droughts and increased water demands.</p>
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p> <p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements to the water sector increased between 2021 and 2022 by 10% to 8.5 billion USD, reversing a declining trend seen over the past five years. ODA commitments also showed an increase of 15% to 10.8 billion USD. However, water sector ODA disbursements as a percentage of sector allocable ODA across all sectors has decreased to 5.0% in 2022, a historical low, and continuing a declining trend accelerated since 2020 and the COVID pandemic.</p>
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	<p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p><i>In 2022, 88% of countries define procedures for local community participation in law or policy for rural drinking-water. However, only 32% of countries report high levels of community participation. Similar results were found for community participation in water resources management.</i></p> <p><i>Since 2016, the percentage of countries having procedures for local community participation defined in law or policy has remained high (over 70%) for both rural drinking-water and for water resources management; however, the percentage of countries with high levels of participation remains consistently low (under 40%). (Submission for 2023)</i></p>

## Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	<p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>2022 data showed that the number of people living without electricity access grew for the first time in a decade. Although the global percentage with access, held steady at 91%, a larger world population meant that 685 million people were without access in 2022; 10 million more than in 2021. This slowing of progress towards universal electricity access can be attributed to COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine which disrupted energy prices and markets. Furthermore, those not connected are more likely to be in low-income households and/or located in remote areas. Under the current trajectory, 660 million people</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>globally will continue to be unserved in 2030. Sub-Saharan Africa now accounts for 83% of the global electricity access deficit. In 2022 the number of people in Sub-Saharan Africa without electricity (569 million) was nearly the same as the 2010 figure (566 million). Considerable progress has been made towards universal access in Central and Southern Asia, where the access gap shrunk from 414 million in 2010 to 33 million in 2022 i.e. 5% of the global deficit. Significant progress was made between 2010 – 2020, with access to electricity growing at an average of 0.77 % per year during the period. This pace dropped to 0.4% per year between 2020–22, putting increased pressure on future efforts to achieve SDG7 which would now require an average annual increase of 1.08% until 2030. This calls for increased efforts and fresh thinking on approaches and business models.</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>In 2022, it was estimated that 74 per cent of the world’s population had access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (e.g., stoves powered by electricity, LPG, natural gas, biogas, solar, and alcohol). Approximately 2.1 billion people still relied on polluting fuels and technologies as their main energy source for cooking, such as charcoal, coal, crop waste, dung, kerosene, and wood. The global access deficit has decreased from 36 to 26 percent since 2015. However, if current trends continue, it is projected that the universal access goal will be missed by 21 per cent, leaving approximately 1.8 billion people without access to clean cooking by 2030.</p>
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	<p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>In 2021, the global share of renewable sources in total final energy consumption (TFEC) stood at 18.7 percent. Excluding traditional biomass use, the share of modern renewable energy sources in TFEC expanded gradually, rising from 10 percent in 2015 to 12.5 percent in 2021. The electricity sector is leading progress towards SDG 7.2, with renewables accounting for 28.2 percent of total final electricity consumption in 2021. The world’s capacity to generate renewable power is expanding faster than any time in the last three decades, giving it a real chance of achieving the goal of tripling global capacity by 2030 that over 130 national governments set at the COP28 climate change conference in 2023, which is an important step aligning with the SDG7.2. Biofuels (90 percent) dominated the renewable energy use in transport, with renewables share in transport TFEC increased 7 percent year-on-year in 2021. Still, overall progress in the heat and transport sectors has been limited over the past decade. Therefore, strong energy conservation measures, raising renewable energy deployment targets, implementing stronger policy actions across all end-use sectors, and expanding support to developing countries will be pivotal to advance towards SDG7 and meet climate objectives.</p>
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	<p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p> <p>The rate of improvement in primary energy intensity for 2021 was 0.8%, remaining under the long-term average values and the of 1.2% average observed during the last 5 years, which is well below the original SDG 7.3 target of 2.6%. Annual improvement in the following years must now average around 4% to meet the SDG 7.3 target by 2030. This required improvement is in line with the</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>new target of doubling global progress on energy efficiency to over 4% per year by 2030, agreed during COP 28 and included as an important milestone in the IEA Net Zero Roadmap.</p> <p>The slow progress in 2021 comes in a year marked by the robust economic recovery after Covid-19 pandemic, accompanied by the largest annual rise in energy consumption in 50 years, with an annual increase of over 5%, following a shift towards energy-intensive industries and the recovery of other demand sectors following the ease of lockdowns.</p>
<p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>Tracking of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 7.a.1 reveals that international public financial flows in support of clean energy in developing countries rebounded in 2022. In 2022, these flows amounted to USD 15.4 billion, an increase of 25 percent from 2021, yet still around half of the 2016 peak of USD 28.5 billion. All things equal in 2023, we can expect a reduction in global five-year average flows of USD 450 million. For the trend to recover, 2023 flows need to surpass the USD 17.7 billion mark. The decreasing trend in international public financial flows may delay achievement of SDG 7, especially for least-developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and small island developing states (SIDS).</p>
<p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries is making progress and is on a continuous rise; in 2022, it reached 424 watts per person globally, 1,073 watts per person in developed countries and 293 watts per person in developing countries. The renewable capacity grew 8.5 percent from 391 watts per person in 2021 and presenting an all-time trend of 8.1 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over five-year periods. Developed countries had a smaller growth of 7.2 percent from 1,001 watts per person in 2021 and with a CAGR of 6.9 percent. Developing countries drove the global growth in 2022, increasing by 10.1 percent and with a CAGR of 9.5 percent.</p>

## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</p>	<p>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>Following a sharp decline of 3.9 per cent in 2020, due to the disruption caused by the Covid 19 pandemic the global economy recovered to the extent that global real GDP per capita increased by 5.3 per cent in 2021. However, the growth in global real GDP per capita slowed down to 2.2 per cent in 2022 and it is predicted to slow down further to 1.0 per cent in 2023, before recovering somewhat to a growth rate of 1.8 and 1.5 per cent in 2024 and 2025 respectively.</p>



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>The growth in real GDP of least developing countries slowed down from 5.1 per cent in 2019 to just 0.7 per cent in 2020 before recovering somewhat to 3.8 per cent in 2021. The growth in real GDP of least developing countries strengthened to 4.6 per cent in 2022 and is predicted to increase by 4.4 and 5.5 per cent in 2023 and 2024 respectively. It is estimated to slow down to 4.9 per cent in 2025.</p>
<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p>	<p>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>Productivity growth stagnated in 2022 and 2023, with growth rates below 0.5 per cent. This sluggish pace starkly contrasts with trends prior to the pandemic, from 2015 to 2019, when the average growth rate exceeded 1.5 per cent. The pandemic sharply interrupted this trend, with 2020 registering a marked decline as output fell faster than employment – though this was fully offset by a short-lived rebound of productivity during 2021. The slow pace of productivity growth experienced in the last two years represents a risk to economic growth and development, as productivity growth is a key driver of living standards.</p>
<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</p> <p>Globally, more than 2 billion workers found themselves in informal employment in 2023, making up 58.0 per cent of the global workforce. This rate is projected to decrease only slightly to 57.8 per cent in 2024. The decline of the informality rate by less than a percentage point since 2015 is far too slow for widespread formalization to be expected any time soon.</p>
<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	<p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and Material Footprint (MF) have grown by 5.8% and 6.8% respectively from 2015 to 2022. Regional disparities between DMC and MF continue to grow, particularly between regions where MF is higher than DMC (Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Europe and Northern America, Northern Africa and Western Asia) and those where MF is lower than DMC (Central and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania), showing different patterns of material consumption and their corresponding environmental impact.</p>
	<p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1</p>
<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</p> <p><i>Equal treatment in employment, including fair and equitable earnings, is fundamental for achieving decent work for all. The median gender pay gap across 102 countries with recent and comparable data (based on hourly earnings) is approximately 14%. However, this gender pay gap is a raw calculation based on average hourly earnings, thus not controlling for</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p><i>characteristics such as the sector or occupation in which individuals are employed, their educational level or amount of work experience. (Submission for 2023)</i></p> <p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The global unemployment rate not only recovered in 2023, dropping below its pre-pandemic rate but reaching an all-time low since 2000 at 5.1 per cent. ILO projections suggest a slight uptick in global unemployment in 2024 by about 2 million persons, translating to a 5.2 per cent unemployment rate. Women and youth still face higher unemployment rates than their male and adult counterparts globally and across most regions.</p>
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	<p>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> <p>Globally, the NEET (not in education, employment, or training) rate among young people sat at 21.7 per cent in 2023, marking a notable decrease since 2020. It is now close to the 2015 baseline of 21.8 per cent and projected to remain at this rate through 2025. There is a critical need to intensify initiatives aimed at reducing NEET rates among youth, especially focusing on young women, which should go far beyond pre-pandemic benchmarks. Globally, young women are still more than twice as likely as young men to be NEET.</p>
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	<p>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</p> <p><i>Latest global estimates indicate that the number of children in child labour rose to 160 million (63 million girls and 97 million boys) at the beginning of 2020, translating into almost 1 in 10 of all children in child labour worldwide. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	<p>8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>Many workers worldwide are exposed to undue risks in their workplaces and work accidents are still far too common. In 11 countries out of the 93 with available data, there were more than 10 work-related fatalities per 100'000 workers during the latest data reference year. In half of the 96 countries with available data, the number of non-fatal injuries incurred by workers in connection to their work surpassed 641 per 100'000 workers.</p> <p>8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>The global average for SDG indicator 8.8.2<sup>2</sup> in 2022 stood at 4.81<sup>3</sup>, marking a significant and continued deterioration since 2015, when it stood at 4.5. Such worsening concerns both developed, developing and least developed countries (by 0.2, 0.3 and 0.8 respectively) and is more markedly evident across all regions since 2020. Our data indicates that the latest changes occurring in the context of protracted and interlocking crises are driven by violations in practice and, alarmingly, by violations of fundamental civil liberties of workers, employers and their organizations.</p>
<p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>Tourism continued its recovery to pre-pandemic levels, with its share of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022 at 3.1%, or 82% of what it was in 2019. The regained economic contribution of tourism follows the rebound in visitor arrivals and tourism expenditure resulting from lifted travel restrictions, better air connectivity and pent-up demand for travel. Notable differences in resilience between countries and regions remain. The region of ‘Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand’ and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are still struggling to remount, with tourism economic performance in 2022 at 68% and 43% of pre-pandemic levels respectively.</p>
<p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p>Access to finance has continued to rise worldwide since 2015, but the mode of financial access is changing in more recent years. Globally, the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults was 64.6 in 2015 and slightly declined in 2022 (63.9). Similarly, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 decreased slightly from 15.1 in 2015 to 13.7 in 2022. This trend reflects the decline in the number of bank branches in all regions except Central Asia and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa as commercial banks keep closing branches to reduce costs and improve efficiency while increasing the use of mobile and internet banking. The number of ATMs also declined in some regions, including Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia and Oceania, likely reflecting greater use of digital financial services. The COVID-19 pandemic seems to have reinforced the use of digital modes of financial access further while both indicators declined globally and in most regions from 2019 to 2022.</p> <p>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p> <p>The Global Findex 2021 finds that although 74 percent of adults have a financial account at a bank, mobile money provider or other financial</p>

<sup>2</sup> SDG indicator 8.8.2 seeks to measure the level of national compliance with fundamental labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining). It is based on six International Labour Organization (ILO) supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. National law is not enacted for the purpose of generating a statistical indicator of compliance with fundamental rights, nor were any of the ILO textual sources created for this purpose. Indicator 8.8.2 is compiled from these sources and its use does not constitute a waiver of the respective ILO Constituents’ divergent points of view on the sources’ conclusions. SDG indicator 8.8.2 is not intended as a tool to compare compliance among ILO member States. It should specifically be noted that reporting obligations of an ILO member State to the ILO’s supervisory system and thus ILO textual sources are different for ratifying and non-ratifying ILO member States.

<sup>3</sup> Global and regional aggregates are weighted averages with weights derived from ILO labour force estimates.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>institution, 41 percent of adults worldwide lack financial resilience—meaning, they could not easily access extra money equal to 5 percent of their country’s gross national income within 30 days of experiencing a financial shock, such as a health emergency, extreme weather event, or loss of a job. This share varies by region, with South Asia as the least financially resilient developing economic region in the world (only 32 percent of adults are resilient) and East Asia the most financially resilient (77 percent are). The majority of adults in developing countries would depend on family and friends—although social networks might not be a reliable source of emergency money. Yet people who have and use savings across every world region and demographic are more likely to have financial resilience. This fact that should encourage policies that promote savings to meet the SDG goal of universal financial inclusion—especially for women and low-income households who are the most vulnerable to financial shocks.</p>
<p>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p>	<p>8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</p> <p>In 2022, Aid for Trade disbursements increased by 14% in real terms to reach an historical high of USD 51.1 billion. The increase was largely driven by support to economic infrastructure projects which grew by 29% in real terms in 2022, exceeding pre-pandemic levels after a temporary slowdown amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Aid for Trade commitments similarly reached an all-time high of USD 65 billion in 2022. This represents a 12% increase in real terms since 2015. Africa attracted the largest share of Aid for Trade commitments (38%), followed by Asia (34%), America (9%), Europe (6%) and Oceania (1%). In terms of income groups, lower middle-income countries were the largest recipients of Aid for Trade commitments (37%) followed by least developed countries and other low-income countries (30%) and upper middle-income countries (20%).</p>
<p>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p>	<p>8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</p> <p>Less than half of countries (36 out of 87 countries) reporting data for 2023 implemented a national strategy for youth employment. Approximately one-third of these countries have a strategy, yet lack conclusive evidence of its implementation, while one-fifth of them are currently developing one.</p>

## Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	<p>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</p> <p>No submission since 2021.</p>
	<p>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</p> <p>Efficient transportation services are key drivers to the economic development of a State. Transportation generates employment and wealth. The intrinsic value of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>connectivity that multimodal transport provides allows for tourism and trade to flourish in many States. The contribution of Transportation to the economic development includes: a) performance improvements on account of reduction in costs and time for passenger and freight movements b) productivity improvements since basic inputs can be sourced from a larger network resulting in more diversified outputs and c) access to wider markets enabling optimal utilisation of production and distribution capacities.</p>
<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	<p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>In 2021, the manufacturing sector saw a robust recovery from the previous year's COVID-19-induced downturn. However, since 2022, its growth has plateaued around 2.7%, with projections indicating that this trend will continue into 2024. This stagnation can be attributed to several factors, including geopolitical instability, inflation, logistical challenges, rising energy costs, and the broader global economic slowdown. Despite this plateau, there has been a notable increase in global manufacturing value added per capita since 2015, rising by 16% from \$1,653 (at constant 2015 prices) to \$1,922 in 2023. In 2023, Europe and Northern America reached an all-time high of \$4,986 in manufacturing value added per capita, contrasting with the stagnant \$163 in sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
	<p>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>Since 2015, the global share of manufacturing employment has experienced nuanced shifts influenced by various factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict in Ukraine and other crises. Starting at 14.3% in 2015, the share remained relatively stable until 2020, when pandemic-related disruptions caused a slight dip to 14.2%. Despite initial setbacks, there was a marginal recovery in 2021. However, by 2022, the share declined to 14.1%, further impacted by geopolitical tensions and economic sanctions, with notable disparities across regions. While Sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia saw this proportion increase by 0.06 and 0.10 percentage points from 2021 to 2022, respectively, the rest of regions experienced declines, with Australia and New Zealand registering the highest fall at 0.52 percentage points. These negative trends emphasize the need to address the ongoing impact of crises for sustainable growth in manufacturing employment.</p>
<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>	<p>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</p> <p>No submission since 2022.</p>
	<p>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p>Globally, enterprises continue to grapple with recovering from the aftermath of the pandemic, compounded by the conflict in Ukraine and other crises, which triggered a surge in energy prices and unstabilized the global economic landscape. While these crises impact all businesses, small enterprises are particularly affected due to their susceptibility to shocks, especially in lower income nations, where financial risks are significantly elevated. According to survey data spanning from 2006 to 2023, only 16.9% of small-scale manufacturing industries in sub-Saharan Africa received loans or lines of credit, compared to 45.4% in Latin America and the Caribbean. The heightened level</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	of global uncertainty has hindered the flow of new investments and constrained access to finance for small businesses, thereby impeding their ability to adopt new technologies and bolster their resilience.
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	<p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p> <p>Globally, there has been a consistent decline in the overall trend of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with a significant 11.5% reduction from 0.29 kg/USD PPP in 2015 to 0.25 kg/USD PPP in 2021. This decreasing pattern is mirrored in the manufacturing sector, where CO2 emissions intensity has dropped by 16%, from 0.49 kg/USD PPP in 2015 to 0.41 kg/USD PPP in 2021. Despite these positive trends, worldwide carbon dioxide emissions resulting from fuel combustion reached an unprecedented 33.6 gigatonnes in 2021, following a contraction of almost 6% in 2020 mainly due to decreased energy demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, CO2 emissions from the manufacturing sector reached 6.1 gigatonnes, the highest recorded figure since 2014. This underscores that the current rate of reduction in global CO2 emissions intensity is insufficient to bring about a substantial overall decrease in worldwide CO2 emissions.</p>
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	<p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>After a slowdown in 2020, the trend in global expenditure on research and development (R&amp;D) seemed to have returned to its pre-pandemic level in 2021. R&amp;D expenditure as a proportion of GDP has climbed from 1.72% in 2015 to 1.93% in 2021. Europe and North America, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia continue to show the highest levels of GDP spent on R&amp;D across the regions, rising from 2.26% to 2.59%, and from 2.05% to 2.33% respectively between 2015 and 2021. On the other hand, over the same period, R&amp;D expenditure as a proportion of GDP in most of the developing economies are falling behind, with Northern Africa and Western Asia being the only region which appears to be moving towards 1% of GDP spent on R&amp;D.</p> <p>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p> <p>The number of researchers per million inhabitants worldwide climbed from 1,143 in 2015 to 1,352 in 2021, with Europe and Northern America, and Australia and New Zealand employing three times higher than the global level (i.e. 4,050 and 4,696 respectively in 2021). On the other hand, Sub-Saharan Africa has been substantially lower, standing at 96 researchers per million inhabitants. Furthermore, women continue to be under-represented, accounting for only 31.5% (based on headcounts measurements) of all researchers worldwide in 2021.</p>
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	<p>9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p> <p>Total official flows from all donors for infrastructure in developing countries reached USD 68.2 billion in 2022 representing a growth of 11% since 2015 mainly due to flows for banking and financial services. However, as a percentage of total official flows there was a downward trend from 21% in 2015 to 17% in 2022.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>In 2022, the main sectors assisted were transport (USD 22.8 billion), the energy sector (USD 21.7 billion) and the banking and financial services sector (USD 19.3 billion). Within the energy sector, renewable sources of energy generation and energy distribution received the largest amounts (USD 7.6 billion and USD 7.2 billion respectively).</p>
<p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	<p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p> <p>The gradual upward trend of the proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added, which rose from 46.34% in 2015 to 46.88% in 2019, was slightly disrupted by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, resulting in a minimal decrease to 46.83%. Despite uncertainties and economic challenges, the medium and high-tech manufacturing sector demonstrated resilience, experiencing only a marginal decline of 0.67 percentage points in 2021. However, there exists a significant divergence in the regional allocation of medium- and high-tech manufacturing. In Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia, this sector accounted for approximately 50.62% of total manufacturing in 2021, whereas in sub-Saharan Africa, it represented just 18.27%.</p>
<p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p> <p>In most developing countries, mobile broadband (3G or above) is the main way – and often the only way – to connect to the Internet. This kind of access is available to 95 per cent of the world population. Bridging the “coverage gap”, that is covering the remaining five per cent still out of reach of a mobile-broadband network, is proving difficult: since crossing the 90 per cent threshold in 2018, global 3G coverage has increased by only four percentage points. In Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), the gap stands at no less than 31 per cent. In sub-Saharan Africa, the gap is shrinking but remains relatively high at 17 per cent, predominantly affecting the population of central and western Africa.</p> <p>Mobile broadband remains out of reach for 18 per cent of the population in LDCs and LLDCs, which are falling short of target 9.c of Sustainable Development Goal 9: to “significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.</p>

## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>	<p>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population</p> <p>Across 124 countries with available data, more than half of them have achieved income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. However, there are marked differences across regions. In 78% of countries in Northern America and Europe the bottom 40 grew faster than the national average, whereas only in 30% of countries in Central Asia and Southern Asia. Limited data from the period of the pandemic suggest that transfers in many countries boosted shared prosperity in most regions.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	<p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Since 2000, two-thirds of countries with data have reduced the share of their population living on less than half the median. COVID-19 further reduced within-country inequality levels – albeit marginally. Despite these improvements, it is still concerning that more than 12% of people live on less than half the median in their countries.</p>
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	<p>10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>The number of countries reporting on discrimination has increased by 37% since 2022. However, one person in six continues to encounter discrimination. Racial discrimination and discrimination based on age, gender, religion, or belief remain pervasive. While 7% of the population surveyed report being discriminated on the ground of social origin or socio-economic status, only less than a fifth of countries monitor this ground.</p>
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	<p>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP</p> <p>The share of economic output earned by workers declined from 54.1 per cent in 2004 to 52.7 per cent in 2021. This decline represents US\$568 (PPP) per worker on average. The situation for workers has worsened further due to the pandemic as economic output and labour income in 2021 were still below levels observed in 2019 in many regions. As earnings from work are particularly important for the less well-off and vulnerable, the long-term decline in labour income share represents an upward pressure for inequality.</p> <p>10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy</p> <p>No submission since 2020.</p>
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	<p>10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators</p> <p>Compared with the benchmark year of 2015, bank's overall performance improved in 2022 in terms of capital positions, asset quality, and profitability. Banks' profitability kept improving in 2022, compared to previous years, as the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic continued. The fraction of countries reporting return on assets (ROA) above one percent increased to 77.2 percent in 2022 from 70 percent in the previous year, and the median ROA rose from 1.34 percent to 1.56 percent, surpassing the 2015 level. The asset quality kept showing improvement with the median of nonperforming loans to total loans ratio (NPL ratio) declining from 4.07 percent in 2021 to 3.52 percent in 2022. Banks's capital buffer to absorb losses remained almost the same as the previous year with the median of Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets (CAR) at 16.8 percent in 2022 compared with 17 percent in 2021.</p>



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	<p>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>The voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance needs to be broadened and strengthened. Voting rights reforms were last adopted at the IMF in 2015 and at the World Bank's main lending arm in 2018. Developing countries retain 37 percent of the voting rights at the IMF and 39 per cent at the World Bank, short of the 75 per cent they represent in the membership of these institutions. The pace and scale of change have left many countries dissatisfied. The Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025, taking place in a context of widespread recognition of the need to strengthen the legitimacy of global governance arrangements, presents an opportunity to address these shortcomings.</p>
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	<p>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</p> <p>No submission since 2019.</p>
	<p>10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>No submission since 2021.</p>
	<p>10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination</p> <p>Globally, 2023 marked the deadliest year on record for migrants, with 8,177 fatalities recorded. These data, collected by the International Organization for Migration's Missing Migrants Project, underscores the urgent need for safe and accessible migration pathways as people continue to risk their lives on irregular routes in the face of limited alternatives.</p>
	<p>10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin</p> <p>At mid-2023, 35.8 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate, including other people in need of international protection, remained forcibly displaced due to war, conflict, persecution, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order. This figure represents the highest total recorded to date and reflects increases due to new situations and no progress in resolving protracted refugee situations. As the number of new refugees has outpaced the available durable solutions, the share of refugees among the world's population has continued to grow.</p> <p>By mid-2023 for every 100,000 people worldwide, 441 were refugees, more than double the end of 2015, when for every 100,000 people worldwide, 213 were refugees.</p>
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in	<p>10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</p> <p>No submission since 2022.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	<p>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p> <p>In 2022, total receipts by developing countries from DAC donors, multilateral agencies and other providers were USD 499.0 billion, of which USD 246 billion were in the form of Official development assistance (ODA). Private flows, which tend to be more volatile than ODA, had fallen dramatically in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have increased since to reach USD 200 billion in 2022.</p> <p>Since 2015, total official resource flows have increased by from USD 290 billion to USD 499 billion in 2022. The proportion of Official Development Assistance decreased from 54% in 2015 to 49% in 2022 although it experienced a lot of variations in the period due to the volatility of private flows.</p>
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	<p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</p> <p>Over the past decade, the remittance sector has made significant progress in cost reduction towards international targets. The global average cost of sending \$200 decreased from 7.42 percent in 2016 to 6.18 percent in 2023. At the same time, in 2023, the SmaRT index, which measures the average cost for a well-informed consumer would pay using widely accessible services, was recorded 3.36 percent globally. The share of corridors with SmaRT costs below 5 percent increased from 23 percent in 2016 to 75 percent in 2023. Despite marked progress, ongoing coordinated efforts are critical to continue the downward trend in costs and move forward towards meeting the SDG10 10.c.1 target.</p>

## Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>For 2022, over 85 per cent of slum dwellers were concentrated in three regions: Central and Southern Asia (334 million), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (362 million) and sub-Saharan Africa (265 million). Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest percentage of the urban population living in slums, accounting for more than half (53.6%), followed by Central and Southern Asia at 42.9%. Also, more than half (60.9%) of the urban population in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) live in slums or informal settlements.</p> <p>Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to experience the greatest proportional increase in the number of slum dwellers, with an additional 360 million people projected to live in slums and informal settlements by 2030 if the status quo holds. The increasing number of people living in slums reflects the severity of the urban housing crisis. This crisis highlights the critical need for a multifaceted approach to addressing housing needs, which includes providing diverse</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	housing options, equitable access to public transportation, and basic services tailored to the diverse needs of urban residents.
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	<p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p><i>Only half of the global urban population has convenient access to public transport. The share of the population that has convenient access to public transport varies considerably by regions of the world, but also by cities within the same country. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p><i>Urban areas are expanding at faster rates than their population growth, but on a steadily declining rate. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
	<p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p> <p><i>About half of global cities identified as having structures for civil society participation in urban planning and management processes.</i></p> <p><i>To advance the participation in planning and decision-making, it is important to acknowledge that establishing a participatory space is not enough to fulfill the aspirations of indicator SDG 11.3.2, rather there is a need to analyze who is engaging and participating in urban governance, and more importantly seek to understand those who are not engaging. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<p>11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p> <p><i>For the countries reporting data for the indicator SDG 11.4.1, public expenditure per capita on cultural and natural heritage between 2019 and 2020 was mixed. While half of the countries increased their public expenditure in cultural and natural heritage, half decreased their investments. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic countries either significantly increased or decreased public expenditures. Increased public expenditure ranged from 2% to 50 %, while decreases ranged from 2% to 38%. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>See 1.5.1</p>
	<p>1.5.2/11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>See 1.5.2</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
the poor and people in vulnerable situations	<p data-bbox="586 369 1398 428">11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p> <p data-bbox="586 464 1409 579">The average annual number of critical infrastructure units and facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters was 104,049 during 2015-2022. Additionally, more than 1.6 million basic services, including educational and health services, were disrupted by disasters each year.</p>
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	<p data-bbox="586 617 1438 676">11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.</p> <p data-bbox="586 716 1406 842"><i>In 2020, the global average municipal solid waste (MSW) collection rate in cities was estimated at 84%, and the average MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities was 61%. The MSW collection rates in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) are less than 60%.</i></p> <p data-bbox="586 877 1438 1041"><i>Uncollected waste is the source of plastic pollution, GHG emissions, and sources of incubation for infections. New waste management strategies in cities need to include measures to reduce waste and avoid its generation, while encouraging residents to sort and recycle their solid waste to realize long-term sustainability. (Submission for 2023)</i></p> <p data-bbox="586 1077 1430 1136">11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p data-bbox="586 1171 1365 1289">A comparison of air pollution five-year average before and after the development of the SDGs showed a significant decrease of 9% in fine particulate matter global levels and current alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guideline (AQG) Interim Target 1 value of 35 ug/m3.</p>
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	<p data-bbox="586 1325 1422 1383">11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p data-bbox="586 1419 1438 1537"><i>More than three quarters of cities for which data on SDG indicator 11.7.1 is available allocate less than 20% of their area to open public spaces and streets – with open public spaces accounting for a meagre 3.2% of urban land, about 4 times less than the share of land in streets.</i></p> <p data-bbox="586 1572 1446 1656"><i>Cities in the more developed regions allocate higher proportions of land in streets and open spaces than those from the developing regions. (Submission for 2023)</i></p> <p data-bbox="586 1692 1438 1751">11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p> <p data-bbox="586 1787 984 1812">No submission for 11.7.2 since 2016</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	<p>11.a.1: Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.</p> <p><i>In 2021, 55 out of 58 national urban policies - NUPs (95%) fulfilled the first criteria on “responding to population dynamics”, 54 (93%) fulfilled the second criteria on “ensuring balanced territorial development” and only 26 (45%) met the third criteria on making considerations for “increased local fiscal space”.</i></p> <p><i>Countries are called upon to set up more financing mechanisms for local implementation of the different elements that promote sustainable urban development as guided by the NUPs at the sub-national level. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 See 1.5.3
	1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies See 1.5.4
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	

## Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	<p>12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, one third of the member states (33%-63 countries) has recognized the mandate to reporting on SDG12.1.1. Since 2019 the official reporting was initiated, a total of 516 policy instruments (7.7% increased from 2022 cycle) were cumulatively reported to accelerate the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns. This increment reporting demonstrates increased understandings regarding the fact that the process to promote sustainable consumption and production bring together both people and planet with prosperity goals. Decisions to act are strongly interconnected by multi-stakeholders and have generated outcomes on other SDGs related to resource use and the environment, poverty eradication and social inclusiveness.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>Note: There are 41 policies reported in 2023 by 14 countries (Australia, Cambodia, France, Hungary, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Niger Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America) of which 4L are new countries.</p>
<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>	<p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1/12.2.1</p>
	<p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1/12.2.1</p>
<p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>	<p>12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>For 12.3.1(b): The United Nations Environment Programme found that 19% of food available to consumers worldwide was wasted in 2022, amounting to 1.05 billion tonnes of food. Food waste occurs at retail, food service and household level, with household wastage comprising 60% of this total, at 79 kg of food wasted per person per year. Average observed household food waste in high-income, upper-middle income and lower-middle income countries varied by just 7 kg/capita/year, underlining the global relevance of this problem. The impact is profound, with food loss and waste generating 8-10% of greenhouse gas emissions, at a cost of over \$1 trillion USD annually, straining land resources and biodiversity, while 783 million people suffer from hunger. With the goal of halving food waste by 2030 under SDG 12.3, there's a pressing need for more countries to address this issue and in connecting this to climate action, especially considering that only 9 out of 193 countries had included food waste in their Nationally Determined Contributions as of 2022</p>
<p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p><u>Minamata Convention</u>: An overwhelming majority of Parties to the Minamata Convention have consistently complied with their obligations to nominate National Focal Points (Article 17.4) and submit national reports (Article 21). In particular, 125 Parties (94%) have nominated their national focal points and 117 Parties have submitted their full national reports, tallying an impressive 95% reporting rate for the first full national reports (2023).</p> <p><u>Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</u>: Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) continue to make strides in meeting their obligations and in policy-making to keep pace with rapidly changing global circumstances.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>A central focus of the Basel Convention COP-16 in 2023 was to continue mobilizing efforts to respond to the growing challenges created by contemporary waste streams such as plastics wastes and e-wastes. Parties also launched a process to improve the procedure to control transboundary movements of wastes, the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure. The Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions enlarged their scope with the listing of new chemicals, making their production and use, under the Stockholm convention, and their international trade, under the Rotterdam Convention, subject to their obligations. Under the Stockholm Convention, the evaluation of its effectiveness between 2017 and 2023 concluded that the Convention provides an effective and dynamic framework to regulate POPs throughout their lifecycle, addressing the production, use, import, export, releases and disposal of these chemicals worldwide. Finally, after 15 years of negotiations, Parties to the Stockholm Convention adopted the compliance procedures and institutional mechanisms under Article 17 of the Stockholm Convention. With this, all three conventions have put in place non-confrontational, transparent, cost-effective and preventive mechanisms to help Parties to implement and comply with their obligations. These developments support Member States to move towards target 12.4. to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.</p> <p><u>Montreal Protocol</u>: The parties of the Montreal Protocol have remained resolute in their annual reporting of statistical data and related information on production and consumption of controlled substances. Over the years, all parties have ultimately achieved 100 per cent compliance with their annual reporting obligations. With the entry into force of the 2016 Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2019, all parties that ratify the Amendment commit to phasing down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). While HFCs are not ozone depleting, they are potent greenhouse gases. As of January 2024, 156 out of 198 parties have ratified the Kigali Amendment. This shows a growing commitment by the parties to continue advancing the climate warming mitigation efforts under the Protocol.</p> <p>12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p>Waste of electronic and electronic equipment (e-waste) generation is 7.8 kg per capita in 2022. Only 1.7 kg per capita is collected and managed in an environmentally sound manner. Mismanaged or unmanaged e-waste create a loss of valuable resources, indirect increased use of virgin resources, emissions of hazardous substances and greenhouse gasses into the environment and e-waste workers. The growth of e-waste generation surges the growth in environmental sound management of e-waste.</p>
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>See 12.4.2</p>
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate	<p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p> <p>One of the current trends in sustainability reporting is the ongoing developments of ESG-related disclosure regulation. In the last couple of years, international standards setters such as ISSB, IESBA, IAASB and IPSASB</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
sustainability information into their reporting cycle	launched the development of sustainability reporting standards for public and private sectors. While it is an encouraging progress, the lack of interoperability and consistency in national sustainability reporting requirements still remains a challenge. In 2021-2022, 73% of companies included in the sample published sustainability reports, with the number of companies tripling since 2016. This growth was observed in all regions in 2022. Latin America, Africa and Oceania demonstrated continuous progress, while Europe, Asia and North America maintain the largest share of companies reporting on sustainability supported by the established regulations at the national or regional levels. Environmental and governance dimensions are reported more commonly than social disclosures. <sup>4</sup>
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p> <p><i>In 2022, 67 national governments reported to UNEP on the number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans, up 50% from 2020. Almost all of the national governments (38 out of 40) that reported on this indicator in 2020 participated in the data drive in 2022; 29 countries were reporting for the first time. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>See 4.7.1 and 13.3.1</p>
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>See 7.b.1</p>
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<p>12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability</p> <p>Compared to data reported in 2021, 2022 data shows an increasing number of countries implementing tools to monitor the sustainable development impacts of tourism, as called for in Target 12.b. This indicates that relevant statistical operations, paused during the COVID-19 pandemic, are being progressively resumed in countries. In addition, some countries implemented relevant statistical monitoring tools for the first time. These efforts not only support a better understanding of tourism's contribution to sustainable development but also highlight the resilience of national systems of tourism statistics.</p>

<sup>4</sup> The co-custodians of SDG indicator 12.6.1 used the Refinitiv database, complemented by other data sources which will continue to be explored for more comprehensive reporting on the indicator. The dataset includes data from over 10,000 mostly large public companies from all regions.



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	<p>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP</p> <p>Subsidies to fossil fuel subsidies reached a record high level in 2022, amounting to USD 1.53 trillion. While we saw a decreasing trend between 2012 and 2020, the rise in energy prices in the post-covid era inflated the value of subsidies and led some Governments to introduce new support measures. As a result, public money supporting the production and consumption of oil, coal, and gas has more than doubled between 2021 and 2022, and more than tripled from its level in 2015, reversing the progressing the progress made in previous years and hindering the net-zero transition.</p>

### Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts<sup>5</sup>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>See 1.5.1</p>
	<p>1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>See 1.5.3</p>
	<p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>See 1.5.4</p>
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	<p>13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>No submission since 2021.</p>
	<p>13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p> <p>Total GHG emissions without LULUCF for all developed country Parties decreased by 11.6 per cent over the period 2000–2021. This is due to the mitigation efforts implemented by these Parties, such as increased use of renewable energy, improved energy end-use efficiency and waste management</p>

<sup>5</sup> Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	policies. For 88 developing country Parties, the opposite trend could be observed – emissions increased by 62.6 per cent between 2000 and 2017. Some contributors to the growth in emissions include increased industrialization, reliance on carbon-intensive fuels and population growth.
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>A study in 2023 of more than 530 grade 9 science and social science subject curricula found that 69 per cent contained no references to climate change and 66 per cent made no mention of sustainability. Even where teachers report that these issues are covered in subject curricula, 50 per cent say they do not teach these topics. The good news is that, when asked [in 2023], three-quarters of countries reported they have plans to revise their curricula in the next three years in order to focus more on climate change and sustainability. But revising curricula will not be sufficient if teachers do not feel confident to teach these topics. Although 93 per cent of countries report teacher training – both pre-service and in-service – is available, it appears not to be sufficient for all teachers.</p>
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	<p>13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</p> <p>Climate finance, reported by Annex I Parties as support provided to developing countries, has increased at a compound rate of 5 per cent since 2015 to 2020, amounting to USD 41 billion. Although there are a range of estimates and a lack of an agreed accounting methodology on the USD 100 billion per year goal, COP 28 noted with deep regret that the goal was not yet met as of 2021, but welcomed the recent progress made in the provision and mobilization of climate finance, amounting to USD 89.6 billion in 2021, and looked forward to positive information on its delivery in 2022.</p>
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	<p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>No submission since 2021.</p>

## Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities,	<p>14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density</p> <p>For 14.1.1(a):</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Over recent decades, the escalation of nutrient exports to coastal marine ecosystems has precipitated severe eutrophication issues, both locally and globally. This phenomenon is marked by a range of biological and ecological ramifications, most notably the formation of dense, malodorous blooms of phytoplankton, frequently culminating in hypoxic conditions. An assessment of the Indicator of Coastal Eutrophication Potential (ICEP), encompassing the years 2000 and 2015, was conducted across 66 global Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) to gauge the eutrophication risk in coastal regions. The findings indicated that, in 2000, several LMEs, such as the South Brazil Shelf and various eastern and southern Asian LMEs—including the Kuroshio Current, Indonesian Sea, and Sulu-Celebes Sea—were categorized as high risk. A notable exception was the North Sea, where the ICEP markedly decreased (almost threefold) between 2000 and 2015.
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	<p>14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p> <p>Although some countries have made significant progress in measuring the use of ecosystem-based management since 2015, progress has been uneven across different countries due to varying levels of capacity, resources, governance structures, and environmental challenges.</p>
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	<p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p> <p>Ocean acidification is the consequence of the uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) by the ocean, which changes the chemical composition of the seawater, altering its carbonate chemistry. This results in a decreasing pH and increasing acidification of the ocean, which negatively affects marine organisms and ocean services. Projections based on observations reveal that ocean acidification will continue to increase, with consequences for the global climate: As the acidity and temperature of the ocean increases, its capacity to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere decreases, impeding the ocean's role in moderating climate change<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>Data collected towards the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator from an increasing number of countries and stations (178 stations in 2021; 308 stations in 2022; 539 stations in 2023; 638 in 2024) highlights the growing capacity of countries to observe the continued decline of ocean pH in the global ocean as well as the strong regional differences in the pace of change, underlining the need for global efforts to increase high-frequency and long-term monitoring to enable the development of strategies for mitigation and adaptation for all countries and regions at relevant scales.  </p>
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing	<p>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p><i>The proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels decreased from 90% in 1974 to 64.6% in 2019. Although a declining trend has continued,</i></p>

<sup>6</sup> IPCC. 2019. IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. (H.-O. Pörtner, D. C. Roberts, V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, M. Tignor, E. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegria, M. Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Petzold, B. Rama and N. M. Weyer (eds.)). In press. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/>.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	<i>the rate of decrease has decelerated in recent years, and fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels contributed 82.5% of the global marine fish landings in 2019. Correspondingly, global marine fish landings have been relatively stable at around 80 million tonnes since 1995. (Submission for 2023)</i>
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	<p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p> <p>Life on Earth and the threats it faces are distributed highly unevenly around the planet, so to conserve nature it is vital to safeguard areas of particular importance for biodiversity, that is, Key Biodiversity Areas. Tracking progress towards nature conservation action targets in marine, terrestrial, freshwater, and mountain environments therefore measures how extensively protected areas cover Key Biodiversity Areas. This is essential for both SDGs 14 and 15, and for Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3.</p> <p>While this indicator showed substantial improvements prior to 2000, this growth has stagnated over the last two decades. The situation is particularly worrying in Central, Southern, and Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Oceania, all of which still have average coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas by protected areas of less than 30% across each of terrestrial, mountain, marine, and freshwater ecosystems. Progress has been more positive in Northern America and Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Australia and New Zealand, where coverage now exceeds 40% in nearly all cases.</p>
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation <sup>4</sup>	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p>Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing threatens the social, economic and environmental sustainability of global fisheries, hindering countries' abilities to manage their fisheries effectively.</p> <p>A framework of international instruments has been developed and adopted over the years which provide States with a powerful suite of tools to combat IUU fishing. As measured by this indicator, States made good overall progress with close to 75 percent scoring highly in their degree of implementation of relevant international instruments in 2022 compared to 70 percent in 2018.</p> <p>In 2022, the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Transshipment were adopted, an important milestone providing international standards for transshipment and ensuring that it is not a loophole for fish derived from IUU fishing. The Agreement of Port State Measures (PSMA), the first binding international agreement to specifically target IUU fishing, has continued to garner ground with over 100 States now covered under the Agreement.</p>
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p> <p><i>The proportion sustainable fisheries' contribution to global GDP has declined to below 0.1% in 2019. The most significant drop, from 1.20% of GDP in 2017 to 0.88% in 2019, was registered in Least Developed Countries. With close to</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	<p><i>200 million people employed either directly or indirectly by fisheries and aquaculture, the sustainable development of the sector is of primary importance to supporting the livelihoods and food security of many of the world's poorest. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
<p>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p>	<p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>Overall, the portion of gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) devoted to ocean science is noticeably small given that the ocean covers more than 70% of the surface of our planet. On average, only 1.1% of national research budgets are allocated for ocean science, with percentages ranging from around 0.01% to 9.5%, with the biggest economies also investing the greatest absolute amounts. Nevertheless, the ocean science budget remains a small proportion compared to the modestly estimated US\$1.5 trillion contribution of the ocean to the global economy in 2010 and the 2.5% of world gross value added.</p>
<p>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p>14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p> <p><i>Globally, the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries in 2022 was at the highest level based on available data, reaching a maximum score of 5 out of 5. However, this score conceals a reduced number of countries that contributed to the reporting. The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 provided a landmark to promote the application of these frameworks, and the next reporting period in 2024 is expected to reflect results from a greater number of countries. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
<p>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</p>	<p>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p> <p><i>Additional efforts are needed to achieve universal participation in and effective implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its implementing agreements. Overall, many States have ratified or acceded to UNCLOS (168 parties) and its implementing agreements (151 parties for the 1994 Part XI Agreement and 92 parties for the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)). While UNCLOS, together with the Part XI Agreement, enjoys broad participation, UNFSA has a lower number of parties.</i></p> <p><i>Many States that reported have implemented these instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, but the low number of States reporting makes assessment of progress difficult. The methodology adopted for this indicator will assist in measuring progress in achieving universal participation in and effective implementation of UNCLOS and its implementing agreements and would promote a greater understanding of existing specific needs and challenges, in particular at the national level with a view to addressing them,</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<i>particularly through country-specific capacity-building activities. (Submission for 2023)</i>

### **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>The world's forest area continues to decline, albeit at a slightly reduced pace compared to previous decades. The proportion of forest cover decreased from 31.9 percent of the total land area in 2000 to 31.2 percent in 2020. Agricultural expansion accounts for nearly 90 percent of global deforestation. Over the period from 2000 to 2020, Asia, Europe, and Northern America experienced a net increase in forest area attributed to afforestation, landscape restoration efforts, and natural forest expansion. Conversely, Latin America showed significant losses primarily due to livestock grazing, while Sub-Saharan Africa experienced declines driven by cropland expansion.</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>See 14.5.1</p>
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>The global trend indicates notable progress towards sustainable forest management, marked by an increase in the proportion of forests under management plans and within protected areas. Concurrently, forests are accumulating biomass and carbon. Even though forest loss rate has declined over the past decade, the overall forest area continues to diminish, primarily due to agricultural expansion. Moreover, the certified forest area, which had shown steady long-term growth, has experienced a significant decline in the last two years, attributed to suspension of certificates due to the conflict in Europe.</p> <p>The persistent loss of forests and the consequential depletion of biodiversity and ecosystem services underscore the urgent need for escalating efforts to further advance forest management and to combat deforestation.</p>
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	<p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p> <p><i>Between 2015 and 2019, the world has been losing at least 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land every year affecting food and water security globally. Human activities, intensified by climate change, are the main drivers of land degradation, which directly impacts the lives of 1.3 billion people. The good news is that if we avoid new land degradation and implement existing</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<i>commitments to restore 1 billion hectares, the target of ensuring a land degradation neutral world by 2030 will be achieved. (Submission for 2023)</i>
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	<p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>See 14.5.1</p> <p>15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land</p> <p>Over the 2015-2018 period, 1.6 per cent of the global mountainous terrain has been classified as degraded mountain land. The Mountain Green Cover has remained relatively constant at about 78 per cent between 2000 and 2018, a negligible decrease of 0.05 per cent has observed since 2015.</p>
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	<p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p>Major 2023 updates to SDG Indicator 15.5.1, the Red List Index, include the recently completed comprehensive re-assessments of the extinction risk of the world's amphibian species.</p> <p>Worryingly, these new RLI data points reveal that species extinction risk continues to increase, as evidenced by 12% deterioration in the aggregate Red List Index since 1993. For amphibians, climate change impacts, habitat conversion, and alien invasive fungal disease are the drivers of most of these increases.</p> <p>The Red List Index is derived from regular reassessment of every species within a taxonomic group (currently, all mammals, birds, amphibians, warm water reef-building corals, and cycads) for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; it equals 1 when all species are species are Least Concern and 0 when all species are Extinct. The Red List Index also serves as a headline indicator for Goal A of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	<p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>Countries continue to make progress in ratifying and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. 75 and 93 countries have reported about their legislative, administrative or policy measures under the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, respectively. The adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which include benefit-sharing as one of its 4 goals brings renewed attention and impetus to the implementation of ABS frameworks worldwide.</p>
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	<p>15.7.1/15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>Estimates available for the first time show that globally the intercepted illegal wildlife trade as a proportion of all wildlife trade (legal and illegal) increased from 2017 onwards, reaching its highest levels during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021. It is estimated that wildlife seizures made up around 1.4 to 1.9</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>percent of global wildlife trade in 2020-2021. This trend reflects an increase in the measure of seizures from 2020 onwards, accompanied by a decline in the measure of legal trade in 2019-2020, followed by a slight recovery in legal trade in 2021. The indicator trend likely most likely reflects a disproportionate reduction in legal trade during the pandemic and an increase in enforcement action for some wildlife commodities.</p>
<p>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>	<p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p><i>Globally, nearly all countries have now adopted national legislation relevant to prevention or control of invasive alien species, typically embedded within laws related to cross-cutting sectors.</i></p> <p><i>The proportion of countries aligning their invasive alien species objectives with global targets has increased, from 74% in 2016, 84% in 2020 to 87% in 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Fifty-five% of 85 countries report allocations from their national budgets for the management of invasive alien species; and 24% report that they have accessed global financial mechanisms to implement invasive alien species projects.</i></p> <p><i>The COVID-19 pandemic has brought increased focus on the prevention, control, and management of biological invasions of pathogenic agents, in particular zoonotic pathogens; including calls to propose measures to mitigate their negative impacts on biodiversity and human health.<sup>7</sup> (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to 4 Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p> <p>For 15.9.1(b): The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework are driving global efforts to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems measured through the implementation of the SEEA, which is the international statistical standard to measure the environment and ecosystems and their connection to the economy. In 2023, 90 countries implemented the SEEA. This is part of an overall upward trend in country implementation of the SEEA, which has increased by 30 per</p>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15> CBD/COP/15/2 15 October 2022 Draft decisions for the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Item 21 Invasive Alien Species see 13 d and 13f 13d. To continue and enhance collaboration with members of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, including with a view to determining how approaches for the prevention, control and management of invasive alien species may be usefully applied to biological invasions of pathogenic agents, in particular zoonotic pathogens; 13f. To collaborate with members of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species and other relevant organizations, with a view to identifying gaps in knowledge, monitoring, and management of emerging infectious diseases affecting biodiversity and human health that relate to or are facilitated by invasive alien species, and to propose measures for mitigating and minimizing the negative effects on biodiversity and human health and preventing the further introduction and spread of relevant invasive alien species.



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	cent between 2017 and 2023. Despite a small decrease in SEEA implementation in recent years, potentially due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that SEEA implementation will continue to grow, especially given the use of the SEEA for multiple headline indicators of the monitoring framework of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p> <p>In 2022, members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) committed USD 9.8 billion in official development assistance (ODA) aiming at SDG 15a1 (on biodiversity). This is an increase of 4.7% compared to 2015, when ODA commitments reached USD 9.3 billion. This increase can be explained by renewed interest in biodiversity, especially since 2020, given the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	<p>15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p> <p>See 15.b.1</p>
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	<p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>See 15.7.1</p>

## Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p>After a peak in intentional homicides in 2021, 2022 marked a decline in the global number of victims. However, with a global homicide rate of 5.6 per 100,000 population, intentional homicide remained more prevalent compared to 2019. Furthermore, the global homicide rate in 2022 was only slightly lower than in 2015, when the rate was 5.9 victims per 100,000 population. High levels of violence attributable to organized crime and gang activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, coupled with Africa's heightened vulnerability to homicide, continue to contribute to these regions having the highest homicide rates and number of victims globally.</p> <p>16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p><b>Record-high increase in the number of civilian conflict-related deaths</b></p> <p>The number of civilian deaths in armed conflict skyrocketed in 2023.<sup>[1]</sup> Between 2022 and 2023, civilian casualties increased by 72%, making it the highest increase since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015. Despite a decrease in the number of civilians killed in several armed conflicts compared to the previous year, increases, sometimes quite significant, were recorded in others. In 2023, seven out of ten recorded deaths occurred in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel.<sup>[2]</sup></p> <p><b>Second consecutive dramatic rise since 2015</b></p> <p>For the second consecutive year, the number of civilians killed in conflict has risen dramatically; reversing the downward trend between 2016 and 2019. By 2023, the number of civilian casualties had risen to over 33,400, almost matching the peak of 2015.</p> <p><b>The proportion of women killed doubled and that of children tripled</b></p> <p>By 2023, four out of every ten civilians killed in conflicts were women, and three in ten civilians killed were as a children, doubling and tripling, respectively, the previous year's proportion.</p> <p>These terrible figures show that the road to global peace and security, without which there can be no sustainable development, has been diverted. To achieve the Goals, this trend must be reversed and parties to conflicts must strictly abide by their international humanitarian and human rights obligations to protect the lives of civilians.</p> <p><sup>[1]</sup> Updated data for 14 armed conflicts, among of the world deadliest conflicts for civilians, over the period: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen.</p> <p><sup>[2]</sup> Due to the continuing intensity of the conflict in Gaza, the United Nations is still in the process of verifying casualties.</p>
	<p>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p>Data on experience of violence, which is collected through household surveys, remain limited outside of Europe and Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean. Available data shows women and men are not impacted by the same type of violence. The median prevalence of sexual violence in countries with data is of 3.0 per cent for women compared to just 0.8 per cent for men. However, the median prevalence of physical violence is of 3.0 per cent for men as compared to 2.1 per cent for women. An important form of physical violence is robbery. The median prevalence rate of robbery in the 15 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, at 5.0%, is much higher than in the other regions. Finally, trend data on the prevalence of physical assault, another form of physical violence, shows a decrease in 22 out of the 25 countries with at least</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>one data point for the period 2010-2015 and one data point for the period 2016-2022.</p> <p>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark</p> <p>Around 70 per cent of people globally report feeling safe walking alone in their area after dark, a figure that remained stable from 2017 to 2022. However, regional differences are visible. Between 2020 and 2022, in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, an average of 44 per cent of the population felt safe walking alone after dark. By contrast, in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, the corresponding percentage was at 83 per cent. Women generally feel less safe than men across all regions. Among the 88 countries surveyed from 2020 to 2022, the proportion of women reporting feeling safe walking alone in their area at night was, on average, 12 percentage points lower (at 65 per cent) compared to men (at 77 per cent). This trend is evident across all regions.</p>
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	<p>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>Violent discipline is the most common and widespread form of violence against children. In 82 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries with available data from 2015 to 2023, nearly 8 in 10 children from 1 to 14 years of age were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home in the past month.</p> <p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>In 2022, the number of victims of trafficking in persons have returned and surpassed the level of detections recorded in 2019, suggesting the obstacles in the identification of victims recorded during the pandemic years have been resolved</p> <p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p>While data coverage has generally improved over time, important data gaps remain. The majority of the 60 countries with available data between 2014 and 2022 for young women reflect a more narrow definition of sexual violence that includes only forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts. Data coverage is insufficient to calculate representative estimates for young men given that only 12 countries have internationally comparable data.</p>
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	<p>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>Available data for the period 2010-2022 shows that the proportion of victims of physical assault and robbery in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, with a median proportion in countries with data of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>respectively 36 per cent and 45 per cent, is higher than the proportion of victims of sexual assault that reported their victimization, for which the median in countries with available data was of 17 per cent. Sex-disaggregated data on the reporting of physical assault shows regional differences, with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa with available data having a much higher proportion of female victims than male victims reporting their victimization to competent authorities, while countries in other regions do not consistently exhibit higher reporting rates to competent authorities among female victims.</p> <p>16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p>Access to justice is a fundamental human right, and monitoring progress towards reducing the number of unsentenced detainees is critical. Globally, the estimated number of persons in detention was 11.4 million individuals in 2022, representing a prison-population rate of 142 prisoners per 100,000 population. In 2022, nearly a third (3.5 million) of the global prison population was being held in pre-trial detention and their share remained stable between 2015 and 2022 (around 30%).</p> <p>16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism</p> <p>No submission for 16.3.3 since 2016.</p>
<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p>As co-custodians of SDG indicator 16.4.1, UNCTAD and UNODC continue to support countries by strengthening their national capacity to track and curb IFFs. In 2023, nine countries joined new efforts to develop the first estimates of IFFs from criminal, tax and commercial activities. In addition, new data from Afghanistan show a significant drop in IFFs from opiate trafficking. If the whole opium harvest of 2023 were exported, it would yield inward IFFs worth 190 to 260 million USD – representing a 90 per cent decline from 2021. This reduction may have implications for both rural livelihoods and drug markets.</p> <p>16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</p> <p>While tracing is a key measure in the process of investigating and disclosing the origins of illicit firearms, its systematic implementation remains a global challenge. On average, Member States with available data successfully traced on average 46% of seized weapons that are potentially traceable between 2016 and 2022. Destruction of weapons is another important measure to reduce arms flows and prevent their diversion into the illegal domain, by terminating their lifecycle (more than 1 million weapons destroyed between 2018 and 2021).</p>
<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>The average proportion of people who had a contract with a public official and were asked to pay or paid a bribe to a public official in the last 12 months in the 138 countries with data for at least one year between 2015 and 2022 was about 19%. However, this figure masks significant regional differences. Furthermore, the prevalence of bribery experienced by individuals also differs depending on the income level of countries – ranging from an average of 32% in low-income countries to 9% in high income countries.</p> <p>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p>
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p><i>Multiple Crises Undermine Budget Credibility Across all Regions based on SDG 16.6.1 world performance in the period 2015-2021.</i></p> <p><i>Based on data collected for SDG indicator 16.6.1 for 171 countries, there has been a noticeable improvement in budget credibility, as reflected in average budget deviations compared with the original approved budget from FY 2015 to FY 2019. The average budget execution compared to the approved budget reduced from the category 5%-10% in 2015 to reaching the target of less than 5% in 2019. However, performance has deteriorated since 2019 in the background of multiple crisis, reaching a deviation of almost 10% for some regions in 2020-2021. Since then, the impact of COVID-19 has been the main factor in the widening gap between approved and achieved expenditures. (Submission for 2023)</i></p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>No submission since 2021.</p>
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>For part (a): The overall representation of young MPs (age 45 or less) in parliaments is increasing globally but with contrasting trends: a rise in developing countries and a decline in developed ones. Growth in the women’s share of parliamentary leadership posts continues to be slow-moving, albeit steady. As of 1 January 2024, women presided over 23.8% of parliaments as Speakers (up by +2.9 points since 2021) and held 27.2% of committee chair posts. But they are consigned to narrow subject areas in parliamentary committees. The majority of women chairs (113 of 268) preside over committees with a mandate to address gender equality, while men chair between 80% to 87% of committees on defence, finance, and foreign affairs, and 69% of committees on human rights.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>For parts (b) and (c):</p> <p>Data from 126 countries in the period 2015-2022 reveals that, globally, women continue to be conspicuously underrepresented in public service institutions with significant regional disparities. On average, for every 80 women employed in public service, there are 100 women within the working-age population. When examining the judiciary, data from 78 countries presents a more positive picture, with an average of 95 women judges for every 100 working-age women.</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> <p>No submission for 16.7.2 since 2019.</p> <p>(Note: We launched the first global request of data in 2022. Although several countries provided data, it's insufficient to produce the requested storylines.)</p>
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	<p>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>See 10.6.1</p>
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	<p>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p> <p>By providing all children with proof of legal identity from day one, their rights can be protected and universal access to justice and social services can be enabled. Crises and conflicts can impact and derail access to birth registration services for many families. While a few regions like Northern America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand have achieved universal birth registration, only half of African children under five have had their births registered, and more effort is needed to ensure timely registration given that less than half of infants in sub-Saharan Africa have been registered.</p>
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	<p>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>The number of killings of human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists recorded by national human rights institutions and the United Nations decreased in 2023; to 320 cases in 40 countries, compared to 448 cases in 36 countries in 2022, which was a 4-year high. In conflict zones, however, there was sharp increase in journalists and media workers killed – 40 lives lost – reversing the downward trend since 2017. Additionally, enforced disappearances have been nearly doubling for the second consecutive year, with at least 54 cases reported across 14 countries in 2023. Strong protection frameworks are therefore needed to stem this trend, particularly in countries where violent conflict or social unrest erupts or escalates.</p> <p>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>As a custodian of SDG 16.10.2 UNESCO has been working to strengthen guarantees of the right to information by promoting adoption of legal guarantees for Access to Information (ATI). Access to information is critical for enabling citizens to exercise their voice to effectively monitor and hold their governments to account. In 1990, only fourteen (14) countries had laws that specifically guaranteed the rights of citizens to access public information. In 2024, according to UNESCO SDG 16.10.2 monitoring, this number reached one hundred forty (140) laws or regulatory frameworks. The increase is tenfold, but the need to improve legal frameworks and especially their implementation is more vital than ever.</p>
<p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p> <p>The number of countries with national human rights institutions (NHRIs) adhering to international standards increased by 23% between 2015 and 2023. More than 4 out of 10 countries have an independent NHRIs. Last year, however, progress stagnated. Advancement in Eastern and Southeastern Asia was counterbalanced by a deterioration in Europe.</p>
<p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>The number of countries reporting on discrimination has increased by 37% since 2022. However, one person in six continues to encounter discrimination. Racial discrimination and discrimination based on age, gender, religion, or belief remain pervasive. While nearly 7% of the population surveyed report being discriminated on the ground of social origin or socio-economic status, only less than a fifth of countries monitor this ground.</p>

## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<b>Finance</b>	
<p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	<p>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>Comparing levels and sources of government revenue (taxes, social contributions, grants and other) across countries provides an indication of the role of the government sector in the economy. The most recent data for a representative sample of approximately 130 countries reporting data according to the IMF's Government Finance Statistics classification shows that, worldwide, government revenue accounts for approximately 33 percent of GDP. The average overall "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) is 26 percent of GDP amongst the advanced economies and 18 percent of GDP amongst emerging market and developing economies.</p>
	<p>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>Monitoring public spending – and how it is financed – is desirable regardless of the level of national income. In many countries, spending efficiency and efforts</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>to contain future spending pressures are directly related the underlying tax burden. The most recent data show, on average, that across a representative sample of approximately 130 economies the proportion government expenditure funded by taxes, despite variations across regions, has been stable within each region and world-wide has tended to converge. According to the latest data, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the overall average is about 66 percent amongst the advanced economies and 61 percent amongst emerging market and developing economies in 2019 while it sharply declined following the pandemic to about 52 percent in 2020 but rebounded in 2021 and 2022 for both groups of economies. Nonetheless, it is still lower than the pre-pandemic level.</p>
<p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p>	<p>17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</p> <p>In 2023, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 223.7 billion, representing 0.37% of DAC members' combined GNI.</p> <p>Total ODA in 2023 rose by 1.8% in real terms compared to 2022 and by 47% compared to 2015. This was the fifth consecutive year ODA reached a new high.</p> <p>The increase was primarily due to aid for Ukraine, humanitarian aid and contributions to international organisations.</p>
<p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p><u>From TOSSD:</u> The newly created International Forum on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), an independent entity hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) are the co-custodians of the indicator, with the latter being responsible for data on South-South cooperation and Foreign Direct Investment.</p> <p>TOSSD data collected for 2022 included for the first time keywords that allow to track pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. These activities amounted to USD 1.2 billion.</p> <p>In the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, and with the next pandemic on antimicrobial resistance looming, investment in PPR is key towards achieving resilient health systems and healthier lives, which is even more crucial in developing countries that are more vulnerable to health shocks.</p> <p><u>From UNCTAD:</u> Global FDI flows in 2023 amounted to an estimated \$1.37 trillion, a marginal increase (+3%) over 2022. However, the headline increase was due largely to higher values in a small number of conduit economies; excluding these conduits, global FDI flows were 18% lower. International project finance and M&amp;As suffered the most from higher financing costs in 2023, with 21% and</p>



Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>16% fewer deals, respectively. Greenfield project announcements were also 6% lower in number. However, they were 6% up in value and showed higher numbers in manufacturing in a possible initial sign of recovery following a long declining trend.</p> <p>The number of international investment projects announced in developing countries in sectors relevant to the SDGs – including infrastructure, renewables, water and sanitation, food security, health and education – remained flat. Project numbers in food and agriculture rose marginally from low levels in 2022; most other sectors registered a decline.</p> <p>UNCTAD's review at the midpoint of the 2030 agenda shows that the annual SDG investment gap in developing countries is now about \$4 trillion. If the SDG investment needs to 2030 are to be met, some \$30 trillion of additional investment must be found over the next eight years. More than half of the gap, or \$2.2 trillion, relates to the energy transition alone. The current investment gap is 60% higher than the (already significant) gap of \$2.5 trillion estimated by UNCTAD in 2014 on the eve of the adoption of the SDGs.</p> <p>The increase is the result of shortfalls in the years since 2015, combined with the effects of multiple global challenges, including the pandemic and the food, fuel and finance crises.</p> <p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>No submission since 2022.</p>
<p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>	<p>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p> <p>The external debt stock of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) decreased in 2022 for the first time since 2015, to US\$9.0 trillion in 2022 from US\$9.3 trillion in 2021. Despite the slight decrease in 2022, external debt stock levels remained unprecedentedly high following more than a decade of rapid debt accumulation. The external debt stock of countries eligible for International Development Association (IDA) resources, however, increased by 2.7 percent in 2022, to an all-time high of US\$1.1 trillion. Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt service payments by LMICs (including the International Monetary Fund) totalled US\$444 billion in 2022, the highest level in history, and are forecast to continue to grow. Interest payments on total external debt stock by IDA-eligible countries have doubled since 2015 to an all-time high of US\$23.6 billion in 2022. Going forward, interest costs both in nominal terms and in relation to GNI and export revenue are expected to increase given the aggressive rise in global interest rates to tame inflation and could become increasingly burdensome by crowding out spending on other priorities for many LMICs.</p>
<p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries</p> <p>In 2023, at least 50 countries, including 19 emerging or developing economies, had at least one type of investment promotion mechanism for outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) in place. Out of those, only 23 countries have adopted</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p>an OFDI promotion scheme specifically targeting developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs). The most prevalent mechanisms to promote OFDI include investment facilitation services (41 countries), fiscal and financial support (38 countries), investment guarantees (31 countries), and State equity participation in foreign investment projects (23 countries). Sustainability considerations and the potential benefits to the host country's development increasingly feature among the qualifying criteria for OFDI policy support, particularly among developed countries. They feature in 14 and 19 countries, respectively.</p>
<b>Technology</b>	
<p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p> <p>Fixed-broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, at an average annual growth rate averaging 6.4 per cent between 2015 and 2023, reaching 19 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2023 globally. Nevertheless, while fixed connections are common among households in upper-middle-income and high-income countries, they are nearly non-existent in low-income countries, due to high prices and a lack of infrastructure.</p>
<p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p><i>In 2020, the total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) was 2 364 billion USD, increased by 19% since 2010. An analysis of total trade of tracked ESTs from 2010 to 2020 shows a positive trend with some recessions between 2014 and 2016, as well as between 2019 and 2020. The decline in trade of tracked ESTs from 2014 to 2016 correlates with the findings of the 2017 UN World Economic Situation and Prospects report, which noted the lowest rate of world trade flows since the global financial crisis due to cyclical factors and a series of structural shifts. The vast majority of trade of tracked ESTs is in North America and Europe, as well as in Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia, accounting for about 85-87% annually from 2010 to 2020. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
<p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	<p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p> <p>Approximately 67 per cent of the world's population, or 5.4 billion people, was online in 2023. This represents a growth of 4.7 per cent since 2022, an increase from the 3.5 per cent recorded from 2021 to 2022. The number of people offline in 2023 decreased to an estimated 2.6 billion people, representing 33 per cent of the global population.</p> <p>While there was an uptick in the increase in the number of Internet users during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the last three years, growth rates in the number of Internet users were back at pre-pandemic levels.</p>
<b>Capacity-building</b>	

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	<p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>Total Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning stood at USD 54.9 billion in 2022 and increase of 51.4% since 2015, when it amounted to USD 36.3 billion (constant 2022 prices).</p> <p>The main sectors assisted were public administration, health and financial policy, which received a total of USD 27.2 billion. Support for health policies and administration in developing countries has continued to increase in 2022 over 2021 by 26.0%, to reach USD 6.5 billion, to respond to global health challenges derived from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<b>Trade</b>	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	<p>17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average</p> <p>No submission since 2022.</p>
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	<p>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</p> <p><i>In 2020, the share of LDCs' exports in global merchandise trade amounted to 1.05%. The target of doubling the share of LDCs' exports by 2020, from its value of 1.03% in 2011 has therefore not been met. The share of all developing countries' exports in global merchandise trade reached 45.9% in 2020, a share 0.6 percentage points larger than in 2015. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	<p>17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <p>No submission since 2022.</p>
<b>Systemic issues</b>	
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	<p>17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard</p> <p>No submission for 17.13.1 since 2016.</p>
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	<p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
	<p><i>In most countries, government administrations have no dedicated team responsible for ensuring the coherence of policies on sustainable development that makes it difficult to monitor the number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development and get feedback from countries. In 2020, 27 countries reported on their level of existence of mechanisms in place by filling out the appropriate questionnaire. The results showed a distribution of scores from 43 to 100%. The second cycle of data collection began at the end of 2022 and is still ongoing. Both rounds of data collection show that there are no clear trends in regional distribution. At the same time, it is important to emphasize that the meaningful information on the indicator is mostly qualitative, because simple enumeration gives no indication whether the mechanisms are effective. (Submission for 2023)</i></p>
<p>17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>	<p>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</p> <p>While most countries have strengthened development planning since 2011, the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by bilateral providers of development co-operation has decreased from 64% to 57% as of 2018. Data suggest that country-owned results frameworks are used more often as general guidance for defining outcome objectives of development programmes, but their uptake is much lower for results indicators and data sources. Around 76% of new development projects and programmes align their outcome objectives to those defined in national strategies and/or plans. However, only around half of results indicators (52%) for these interventions are drawn from country-owned results frameworks and slightly less than half of all results indicators (44%) are monitored using data from government monitoring systems and statistics.</p>
<p><i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i></p>	
<p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>	<p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p> <p>Accelerating the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires using development cooperation and partnerships effectively, in a way that draws the best contributions from various partners. In 2018, 56 countries (36 recipients and 20 providers of development cooperation) had made overall progress towards strengthening the effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement the 2030 Agenda. The results indicate a need to increase the space for civil society's contribution to development and expand the inclusiveness and relevance of public-private dialogue to help make these partnerships more effective.</p> <p>Out of the 114 countries providing and/or receiving development co-operation that took part in consecutive multi-stakeholder assessments of progress made towards effective development co-operation, less than half (56) have made overall progress.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	<p>17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure</p> <p>No submission for 17.17.1 since 2016.</p>
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	<p>17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators</p> <p>From ODW: One of the far-reaching effects of the COVID-19 pandemic was the limited ability of national statistical offices to collect recent data for the Sustainable Development Goals. This was reflected in a drop in average data coverage scores in the Open Data Inventory (ODIN). Despite the recent decrease in data production capabilities, a comparison of ODIN coverage scores from 2017 to 2022 shows that the scores of low- and middle-income countries have increased at the same pace as high-income countries. Although more work is needed to strengthen capacities and build more resilient data systems in the face of multiple crises, the long-term upward trajectory of data coverage should encourage national statistics producers, showing that their efforts have an impact and are being recognized.</p> <p>From WB: Globally, scores on the Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4) and Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5) have been improving since 2016. Data sources improved by only 3 points, held back in part because of COVID disruptions, while data infrastructure—meaning both the hard and soft infrastructure needed to produce data are available—has increased around 14 points.</p>
	<p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>In 2023, 159 countries and territories reported having national statistical legislation in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, representing a significant increase from 132 in 2019 and marking the fastest annual growth of 10 countries. This upward trend is likely attributable to the global effort to modernize national statistical systems to fulfil the growing demand for reliable data, which is crucial for making inclusive decisions and addressing emerging challenges.</p>
	<p>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p> <p>In 2023, a total of 163 countries and territories reported having implemented a national statistical plan, marking an increase from 143 in 2019 and 156 in 2022. Of these, 109 plans were fully funded, up from 91 in 2019 and 100 in 2022. These trends suggest a recovery from the long-term disruptions caused by the pandemic on the planning and execution of statistical activities. However, there remains a substantial need for support among national statistical offices in the planning of next strategies to address the evolving development objectives and increasing demand for data.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2024)
<p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p> <p>The Partner Report on Support to Statistics by PARIS21 revealed a resurgence in the international support for the development of data and statistics, reaching USD 799 million in 2021. This represents a 14% increase from 2020 and a substantial 44% increase from 2015. The concerted efforts of the development data community played a pivotal role in reversing the downward trend in the previous year, thereby mitigating additional pandemic-induced impacts on national statistical systems. Notably, 2021 marked the first time where multilateral aid providers emerged as the main source of funding.</p>
	<p>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration</p> <p>No submission since 2022.</p>