Tracking SDG Progress in the Arab Countries: Methodology

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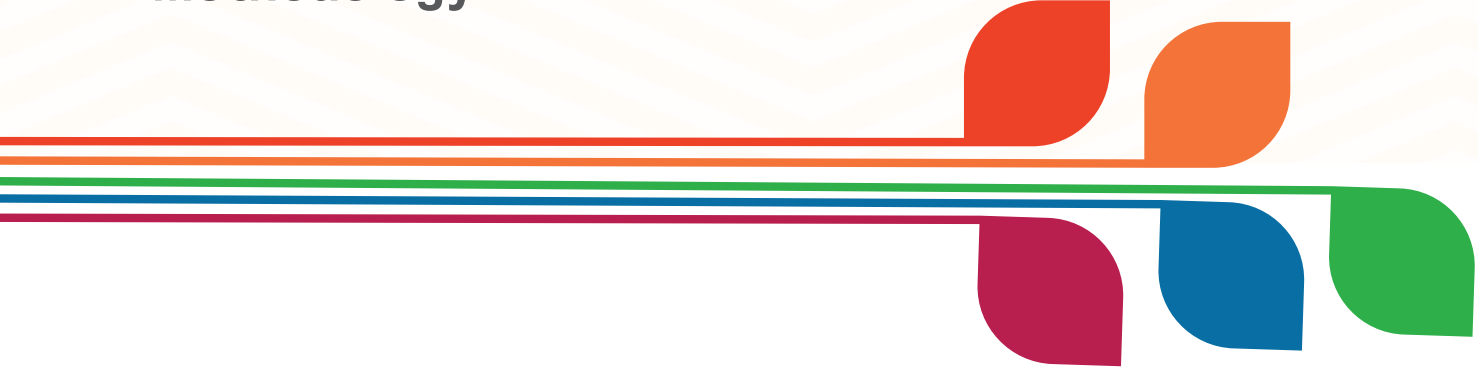

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Introduction

The framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are further disaggregated into 169 targets with both quantitative and qualitative indicators across social, economic and environmental policy areas. The global framework facilitates the development of tools to monitor and track progress. It is, therefore, crucial to establish quantifiable measures to accurately track the progress of indicators towards achieving the targets of the SDGs to better inform policy direction.

The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, and take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development in respect to national policies and priorities (Para. 55 A/Res/70/1). Countries and regions are encouraged to set their own aspirational targets, guided by the global level of ambition, and incorporate them into national and regional planning processes, policies and strategies related to the economy, society and the environment.

General Assembly Resolution 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para. 59, states that, "We recognize that there are different approaches, visions, models, and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development…".

To assist countries in monitoring progress towards the SDGs and the impact of their development plans and policies, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) has developed the Arab SDG Monitor, based on national and international data, to compare progress of countries on each indicator in addition to assessing progress of data availability. The Arab SDG Monitor provides monitoring and tracking functionalities at the indicator, target and goal levels.

This document provides information on all types of tracking methods applied in the Arab SDG Monitor, and showcases various user-friendly visualizations to monitor progress towards the 2030 Agenda. It aims to inform users and producers of statistics and encourage countries to measure and monitor progress using quantifiable targets and other measures to enhance the formulation of evidence-based policies.

1.

National SDG progress targets

1. National SDG progress targets

The Global Indicators Framework for SDGs serves as a useful tool for policymakers once integrated in national development strategies. Strategies can be translated into action plans and road maps and monitored on a regular basis when clear qualitative progress targets are set.

A. Localizing SDG targets

In recent years, and since the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), countries have increasingly been integrating Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and setting progress targets in their national development strategies. The process has enabled many countries to measure their progress, regularly monitor the impacts of policies and programmes, and adjust national strategies to achieve set goals.

B. Good practices

Several Arab countries have included measurable progress targets in national development strategies and country SDG reports (table 1). Egypt, for example, has set quantitative targets to measure progress for SDG indicators in the "Egypt 2030 Vision", similarly Iraq has set measures for SDG indicators in the Iraq Vision for Sustainable Development. Jordan has set quantitative targets to measure progress for SDG indicators in its "Voluntary National Review 2022" while Morocco has set quantifiable targets for SDG indicators, in its "SDG Report 2021".

Table 1. Progress targets in selected countries

SDG indicator	Egypt (2030)	Iraq (2030)	Jordan (2030)	Morocco (2030)
1.1.1 Population below international poverty line (percentage)	0			0
1.2.1 Population living below the national poverty line (percentage)	15	10		0
1.2.2 Proportion of population living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (percentage)				4.1
1.3.1 Population covered by social insurance programmes (percentage)	100	100		
1.4.1 Population using basic drinking water services (percentage)	100	100		

SDG indicator	Egypt (2030)	Iraq (2030)	Jordan (2030)	Morocco (2030)
1.4.1 Population using basic sanitation services (percentage)	100	100		
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (percentage)		0	2	0
2.1.2 Prevalence of food insecurity in the adult population (percentage)		0		
2.2.1 Children moderately or severely stunted (percentage)	10		4.3	12
2.2.2 Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted (percentage)				5
2.2.2 Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight (percentage)				0
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (percentage)			68	
2.a.1 Agriculture value added share of gross domestic product (GDP) (percentage)		10		
2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures (INDEX)			0.166	
2.c.1 Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA) (INDEX)			0.69	
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	31	10	28	
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (percentage)			99.9	95
3.2.1 Under-five years mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	15	15	15.5	12
3.2.1 Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			16	
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			9.5	7
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)			1	0
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)			3	30
3.3.3 Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population at risk)			0	0
3.3.4 Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (percentage)			0	
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (percentage)	20			4.16
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population)				2.6
3.5.2 Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (litres of pure alcohol)				0.4
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	8			5.5
3.7.1 Family planning needs satisfied with modern methods (percentage)	74		65	70

SDG indicator	Egypt (2030)	Iraq (2030)	Jordan (2030)	Morocco (2030)
3.8.1 Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (INDEX [0-100])				100
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income (percentage)			6.4	
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25 per cent as a share of total household expenditure or income (percentage)			1.3	
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water (per 100,000 population)				1.4
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population who received 3 doses of (DTP3) vaccine (percentage)	95	100	95	95
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population who received measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2) (percentage)		100	99	95
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population who received a 3rd dose of (PCV3) vaccine (percentage)		100		95
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population who received the final dose of (HPV) vaccine (percentage)		100		95
3.c.1 Health worker density (nurses and midwives) per 10,000 population	50		59.3	
3.c.1 Health worker density, by occupation (percentage) (doctors/ dentists/pharmacists)	20		32.3/9.2/ 15.2	
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) (percentage)	>95	100		95
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (percentage)			45 (math)/65 (reading)	100
4.1.2 Completion rate, by sex, location, wealth quintile and education level (percentage) (primary/ lower secondary/ secondary)				100
4.2.1 Proportion of children developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development, and learning (percentage of children aged 36-59 months)			80	
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (percentage)			72.4	100

SDG indicator	Egypt (2030)	Iraq (2030)	Jordan (2030)	Morocco (2030)
4.3.1 Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training (percentage)			45	
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills (percentage) (copy and paste)			100	
4.6.1 Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional skills (percentage)			97	
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 (INDEX [0-1])			1	
4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service (percentage)			100	
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications (percentage)			100	
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 (percentage)				0
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions (percentage)				50
5.6.1 Proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (percentage)				100
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (percentage)				100
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (percentage)			99	
6.2.1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (percentage)		75	96	100
6.2.1 Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises (percentage)			96	
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater treated (percentage)			80	
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (percentage)			100	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (percentage)			99	
7.3.1 Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ per GDP constant GDP PPP)	3.07			
8.5.2 Unemployment rate (percentage)	5	4		3.9

SDG indicator	Egypt (2030)	Iraq (2030)	Jordan (2030)	Morocco (2030)
8.7.1 Children engaged in economic activity (percentage)		0		
8.10.2 Adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (percentage)		50		
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion GDP (percentage)	18	15		
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (percentage)			0.9	
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants			1000	
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added (percentage)			24	
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums (percentage)	5			0
11.6.1 Municipal solid waste collection coverage (percentage)	80			
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (PH)			8.3	
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Exclusive Economic Zones) (percentage)			5.09	10
15.2.1 Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (percentage)			100	
15.7.1/15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (percentage)			3	
16.2.3 Proportion of population aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (percentage)				0
16.5.2 Bribery incidence (percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	4.8			
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (percentage)				100
16.a.1 Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles, A status (1 = YES; 0 = NO)				1
17.13.1 Annual inflation, consumer prices (percentage)	3			

Source: Egypt Vision 2030, Iraq Vision for Sustainable Development, Jordan VNR 2022, Morocco SDG Report 2021.

Various approaches and methodologies could be used to establish measurable targets. To foster sustainable development, countries have been urged to proactively determine their own benchmarks, aligned with their unique national context and priorities. Guided by the overarching global goals, quantifiable targets should be integrated into both national and regional planning endeavours, addressing economic, social and environmental factors.

2.

Quantifiable and non-quantifiable targets

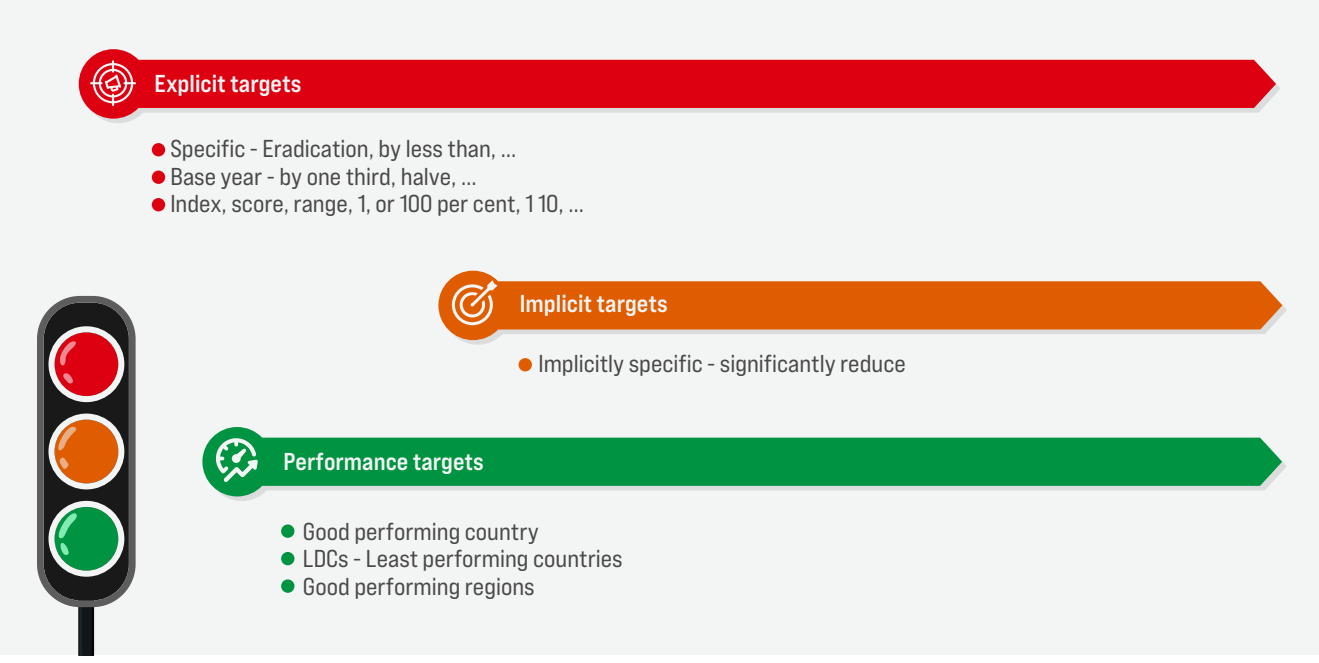
2. Quantifiable and non-quantifiable targets

The Global SDG Indicators Framework, as with its predecessor, the MDG framework, is a set of goals, to be achieved in 2030. The SDGs expand on the MDGs, which ranged from eradicating poverty and hunger to achieving gender equality and reducing child mortality, in addition to other goals, to be achieved by the target date of 2030. To monitor progress, it is imperative to set clear, measurable targets, whether they are explicitly referred to in the Global SDG Indicators Framework or implicitly as mentioned in internationally recognized standard sources.

A. Quantifiable targets

There are three types of quantifiable targets: explicit; implicit; and performance targets, as described below:

Figure 1. Types of quantifiable targets



Note: The remaining targets are non-quantifiable.

Source: Authors.

1. Explicit quantifiable targets

Table 2. Explicit progress targets: keywords as per the global framework

Explicit global 2030 targets	Explicit progress per base year
End, end all	Reduce by half, 30 per cent
Eradicate	At least by half
Eliminate, eliminate all	Double its share
Prohibit	Halve the number

Explicit global targets that could be quantified use clear and specified terms such as "eradicate" or "eliminate", as in "Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere", which indicates that the targeted progress to reach is zero poverty.

Explicit global quantifiable targets also use a measurable quantity, such as "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" where the change is measured from the base year value.

In addition, explicit global targets could include those indicators that need to attain a specific score, index or parity. The targeted progress to achieve "Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles" for example, would be achieving "Compliance with Paris Principles" with a score of 1.

Another example is "Indicator 5.a.2: Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control" where the desired target would be 6, the highest level of guarantees, in contrast to level 1 = No evidence. Examples of key words in the Global SDG Framework to identify explicit quantifiable targets are shown in table 2.

2. Implicit quantifiable targets

Quantifiable targets, when not explicitly mentioned in the Global SDG Indicators Framework and where custodian agencies have provided certain directives in their guidelines or policy briefs, are called implicit quantifiable targets. These targets have a clear desired direction and use terms such as "significantly reduce" or "increase", but without giving a reference to a measure, for example: "Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially reduce water-use efficiency across all sectors". The United Nations-Water directive, however, is as follows: "When a territory withdraws 25 per cent or more of its renewable freshwater resources it is said to be 'water-stressed'".

At the indicator level, for example: "SDG 6.3.2 – Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality", no explicit quantifiable target could be identified in the Global SDG Indicators Framework. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the custodian agency for this indicator, however, provides the directive that "By 2030, Improve water quality by at least 80 per cent". Examples of key words in the Global SDG Framework to identify implicit quantifiable targets are shown in table 3.

Table 3: Implicit progress targets: Keywords as per the global framework

Implicit progress 2030 targets agency directive and performance 2030 targets	
Significantly reduce	Reduce, minimize
Substantially increase	Support, implement
Achieve full, universal coverage, access	Strengthen, enhance
Ensure full, universal	Ensure sustainability, protect and restore
Fully operationalize	Expand globally
All men and women	Maintain diversity
Equal rights	Correct and prevent
	Increase, improve, progressively achieve

3. Performance quantifiable targets

Other targets in the Global Indicators Framework that do not have clear directives from custodian agencies and are not explicitly or implicitly quantifiable but they have an implicit direction and use terms such as "significantly reduce", as in "Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds", or "ensure full/universal coverage", as in "Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage". In this case, countries and regional commissions may establish quantifiable performance targets to measure progress, taking into consideration national or regional contexts.

There are various analyses and methods employed to define quantifiable targets for some of the remaining indicators, using the best judgment at hand and based on comparative facts. One method is to compare a region's performance to other high-performing countries or regions. For example, ESCWA has set a numeric quantifiable target for SDG 8.10 "strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all" by assessing the performance of Arab countries at subregional and regional levels against a well-performing region at the global level.

Figure 2 provides an example of the analysis implemented to identify a regional quantifiable target by comparing the Arab region's average to other well-performing countries such as Finland and Sweden including the world average. It is also important to take into consideration the development status of the region's subgroups such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and the least developed countries (LDCs) when setting upper and lower bounds.

In the example shown in table 4, Finland and Sweden values for SDG 8.10.1: "Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults", range between 34 and 41 respectively, with a world average of 65. The average for the Arab region stands at 21 where the highest value (66) is in the GCC countries while the lowest value is in Arab LDCs and Arab middle income (17). Hence, the quantifiable target has been set at the Arab region's average (>20).

Similarly, the values for Finland and Sweden for SDG 8.10.1: "Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults" are 9 and 19 respectively, while the world value is 15, the Arab region average is 9, the GCC countries stand at 11 and Arab LDCs record the lowest value in the region at 3. The selected quantifiable target for the Arab region has been therefore set at the world average (>15).

At the indicator level, for example SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (percentage) has been set by ESCWA (i.e., >3) as per a well-performing region like Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries (i.e., 3.9). For further examples please refer to annex 1.

Figure 2: Regional analysis of SDG 8.10.1 (ATMs)

Regional analysis SDG 8.10.1 (Number of commercial branches)

Table 4. Setting quantifiable targets for indicator 8.10.1 (2015)

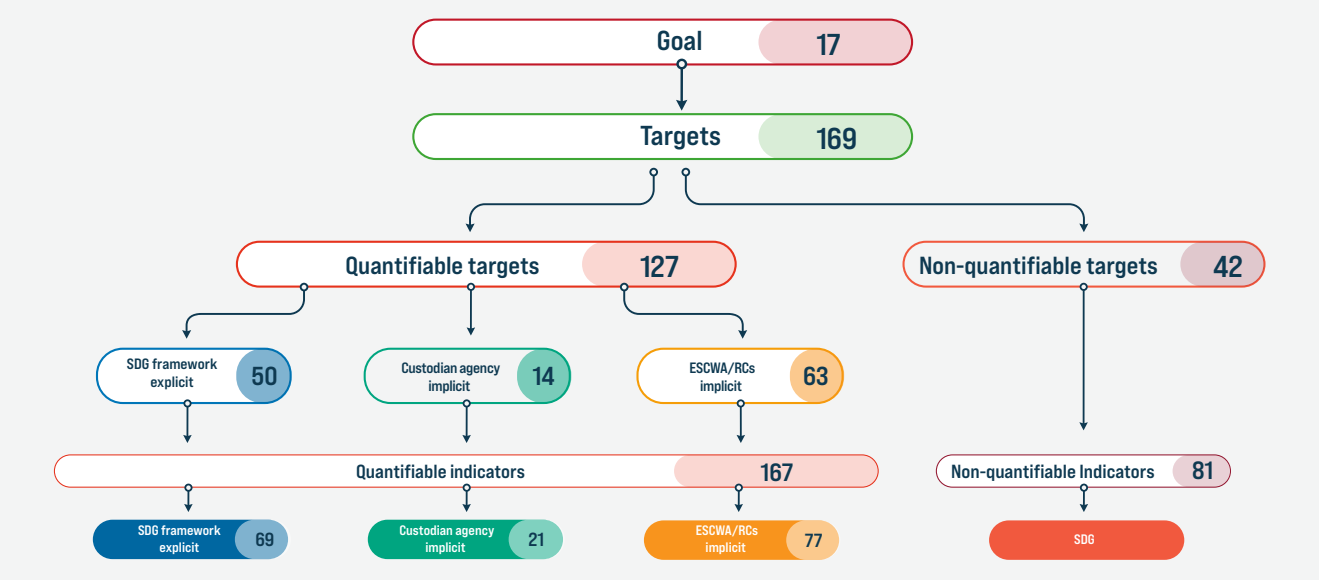
Area	8.10.1 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults
Arab region	21	9
GCC region	66	11
Arab LDCs	6	3
Arab Mashreq	13	6
Arab Maghreb	17	15
Arab conflict-affected countries	7	4
Arab middle-income countries	17	11
World	65	15
Finland	34	8
Sweden	41	19
Target value	>20	>15

Source: Arab SDG Monitor (regional comparison) and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Global SDG Database.

B. Non-quantifiable targets

There are a number of indicators that do not have quantifiable targets nor desired directions. Therefore, progress toward 2030 cannot be tracked. For example, "Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)", varies from one country to another depending on government budgets and spending patterns. However, there are other means to track progress such as measuring from a base year in comparison to the latest available data. Non-quantifiable targets can be identified using terms such as: reduce, minimize, support, implement, strengthen, enhance, ensure sustainability, protect and restore, expand globally, maintain diversity, correct and prevent, increase, improve, progressively achieve, etc.

Figure 3. Landscape of SDG progress targets



Source: UNESCWA.

The Global SDG Indicators Framework includes 169 SDG targets of which 127 has been identified as quantifiable targets by ESCWA, that could be measureable and tracked (as of September 2024) and are distributed as follows:

- 29.6 per cent of explicit targets as mentioned in the Global SDG Framework.
- 8.3 per cent of implicit targets based on custodian agencies' directives.
- 37.3 per cent of regional targets based on countries'/ other region's performance. Remaining 24.8 per cent have no quantifiable target so far.

Similarly, out of the 248 global SDG indicators, there are 167 indicators that have quantifiable targets as follows:

- 27.8 per cent of explicit targets as mentioned in the Global SDG Framework.
- 8.5 per cent of implicit targets based on custodian agencies' directives.
- 31 per cent of regional targets based on countries' performance.

There remain 81 indicators (32.7 per cent) that have no quantifiable targets. Progress for some of the remaining indicators can be tracked by measuring growth from base years to latest available data. This is calculated as compound annual growth to reflect a positive or negative trend over observed years. Figure 3 shows the distribution of targets and indicators under the 17 SDGs in terms of quantifiable and non-quantifiable as per the latest review of setting regional targets.

ESCWA tracks the progress of these indicators and generates various tracking visualizations at the indicator, target and goal level to monitor progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3.

Setting regional SDG progress targets

3. Setting regional SDG progress targets

Progress targets include three levels: an upper bound to represent a quantifiable 2030 target for which the indicator is on track; a lower bound, which refers to being off track; and a range in between these two bounds, which refers to performance as being in progress. Progress for these three levels can be visualized in traffic light colours: green for "On track"; yellow for "In progress"; and red for "Off track".

ESCWA has adopted the explicit global targets as per the Global SDG Indicators Framework. However, there are some targets that have been adapted to reflect the regional context (refer to annex 1 for a full list of SDG targets set by ESCWA).

Methods of establishing regional targets for the three levels are provided in the sections below.

A. Setting upper bounds

The nature of the indicator and units used should be considered when setting upper bounds. For example, SDG Target 3.1 has an explicit quantifiable target to reduce maternal mortality to 70 per 100,000 live births. The upper bound of the regional target therefore is set at the same level as the global target as per the SDG framework, at <70 per 100,000 live births.

When the target is measured relative to a base year, the upper bound target is set based on the regional average. The regional average of "Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases", for example is 14 per cent in 2015. Therefore the upper bound of the regional target is set at less than 10 per cent while the lower bound is set at more than 20 per cent.

Parity indicators' upper bounds should be equal to or greater than one (=>1). Similarly, scores that vary between two numbers, for example on a scale of 1 to -10, the upper bound is always set at the highest score level.

Indicators that report progress in implementing a law/strategy/achievement/policy are exempted from this rule, where the upper bound is set at 100 to mark full achievement or implementation, such as SDG 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.

For regional indicators expressed as the "*proportion of countries […]",* such as SDG 6.5.1 "Proportion of countries by IWRM implementation category", the upper bound is set to be >70 to ensure that the majority of countries are moving the region towards full implementation. Conversely, for indicators such as SDG 2.c.1 "Proportion of countries recording abnormally high or moderately high food prices, according to the Indicator of Food Price Anomalies", the upper bound is set at <30 to ensure that less countries are recording abnormally high food prices.

1. Explicit targets

a. Specific

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.	0	The regional target is set at zero as Target 1.1 aims at eradicating extreme poverty.
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	70 per 100,000 live births	The regional target is set at the same level as the global target, as per the SDG framework i.e., <70 per 100,000 live births.

b. Score/Index/Yes or No

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Target 15.5: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife product.	1	The regional target is set at the same level as the global target of Red List Index to "1 protected"
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels.	1	The regional target is set at the same level as the global target to 1 full implementation

c. Base year

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
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.	<10 per cent	Regional average base year (2015) is reduced by 1/3 Regional average (2015) = 14 per cent Regional target (2030) is <10 per cent
Target 3.6: By 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	<10 per 100,000 population	Regional average base year (2010) is reduced by 1/2 Regional average (2010) = 21 per 100,000 population Regional target (2030) is <10 per 100,000 population

2. Implicit targets

a. Custodian agencies' directives

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially reduce water-use efficiency across all sectors.... and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	<25 per cent	The regional target was set to be greater than 25 per cent as stipulated in the UN Water directive
Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as agreed in accordance with the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and development, and the Beijing platform for action.	>60 per cent	The regional target was set to be equal or greater to >60 per cent based on the region's performance. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) directive is >80 per cent.

3. Performance targets

a. Well-performing country

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	>20 per 100,000 adults	For the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, the Arab regional average was 25 in 2021, compared to 38 for Finland, considered as a well-performing country for the same year. Tunisia was an average-performing country with a score of 33 in 2021.
	>15 per 100,000 adults	For the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, the Arab regional average was 9 in 2021, compared to 11 for Sweden, considered as a well-performing country for the same year. Lebanon was an average-performing country with a score of 18 in 2021.

b. Well-performing region

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
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.	<5 per cent	Regional target for prevalence of undernourishment is set at 5 per cent, double the OECD target of 2.5 per cent.
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	>42 per cent	Regional target for share of labour of GDP changes over time depending on regional performance.

B. Setting lower bounds

Similarly, when setting lower bounds, the nature of the indicator and units should be taken into consideration. Indicators that are either in percentage units; per 1,000; or per 100,000 are set to be at least double (if the desired outcome is to decrease the factor) or at least half (if the desired outcome is to increase the factor). In most cases the lower bound targets are adjusted to account for the regional context.

Parity indicators should have lower bounds less than zero and are set at <=0.65. Similarly, with scores that vary between two numbers, the lower bound is set at the lowest scale as per each indicator's scale. Indicators that report progress in implementing a law/strategy/achievement/policy are exempted from this rule, where the lower bound is set at 0 to mark no achievement or implementation.

For regional indicators expressed as the "proportion of countries [...]", such as indicator 6.5.1 "Proportion of countries by IWRM implementation category", the lower bound is set at <30 as we need less countries at the lower bound. Conversely, when indicators target should decrease over time, such as SDG 2.c.1 "Proportion of countries recording abnormally high or moderately high food prices, according to the Indicator of Food Price Anomalies", the lower bound is set at >70.

1. Explicit targets

a. Specific

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Indicator 3.2.1: Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	>=25 per 1,000 live births	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 deaths per 1,000 live births (upper bound). The regional lower bound is set at twice the upper bound.
Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage of total number of seats)	<15 per cent	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. Upper bound >30 per cent (similar to MDG targets). Lower bound is set at half the upper bound.

b. Boolean/Yes-No indicators

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Indicator 17.19.2: Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	0	1 = YES; 0 = NO Lower bound is set at zero.

c. Ratios

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
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	>=0.65	For parity indicators, lower bounds are set at >=0.65

d. Score (Likert scale)

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Indicator 14.b.1: Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	1	Scale indicators' level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest Lower bound =1
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	10	The indicator has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible and 10 the worst Lower bound =10
Indicator 6.b.1: Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning programmes in rural drinking-water supply, by level of definition in procedures	0	Upper bound 10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined (NA) Lower bound (NA)=0
Indicator 5.a.2: Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	1	The indicator has a range from 1 to 6 1=No evidence to 6=Highest levels of guarantees Lower bound=1

e. Index

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index	<=0.5	Indices indicators ranges between (1-0) and have lower bounds set at <=0.5
Indicators 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2: Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	<=0.5	

2. Implicit targets

a. Custodian agencies' directives

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
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.	<40 per cent	UNFPA directive: At least 80 per cent of women make their own decisions Upper bound is adjusted to at least 60 per cent for the Arab region Lower bound set to less than 40 per cent

Implicit quantifiable targets vary by indicator, for example violence and exploitation indicators, such as SDG 5.2.1, 5.4.1, 16.1.1, 16.3.2, etc. are set to non-violence i.e., the target is zero violence. Other indicators have been assessed as per the Arab subregion and the overall region's performance, including consideration of lowest and highest performers.

3. Performance targets

a. Well-performing country

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
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 (dentists).	<3 per 10,000 population	Lower bound is set at less than 3 per 10,000 for dentists' density, as per analysis of the Arab countries' performance

b. Well-performing region

Official target description	Regional target	Remarks
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.	>10 per cent	Lower bound is set at greater than 10 per cent, based on the performance of a well-performing region, OECD <2.5 per cent; Arab regional target was set at <5 per cent, the lower bound was set at double the upper bound, i.e. >10 per cent.

C. Setting middle bounds

Once the upper and lower boundaries are set, it becomes easy to identify the middle bounds; the range between both bounds. For example, SDG 6.b.1: "Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation … in planning programmes in water resource planning and management" is set between the upper bound "10 = Clearly defined" and the lower bound "0 = Not Available", with the middle bound set at "5= Not clearly defined".

Another example is SDG 3.2.1: Infant mortality rate, where the upper bound <=12 and the lower bound is >=25 per 1,000 live births, therefore the middle bound ranges between 12 and 25.

However, a few indicators have no middle bounds, such as SDG 17.19.2: Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = YES; 0 = NO).

4.

Tracking SDGs

4. Tracking SDGs

Assessment of SDG progress in the Arab region is based on the official Global SDG Indicators Framework adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 and marked in Resolution A/RES/70/1.

Data for tracking SDGs have been derived from national and international sources. Country tracking data have been retrieved from national reporting platforms for SDGs, hosted in the Arab SDG Monitor. ESCWA regional tracking has been based on the Global SDG Indicators Database. With both sources of data, the methodology has employed average values of indicators with sufficient data (2 data points or more).

Weighted aggregates were not used to avoid bias towards bigger countries or economies.

Selected indicators follow two criteria: having quantifiable measurable targets and having 2 or more sufficient data points or observations. At the regional level, the indicator should be available for at least 50 per cent of the countries in the Arab region i.e., eleven countries and have 2 or more data points for at least seven Arab countries, where Egypt is included. The methodology can be extended and used to track progress at the subregional level (Annex 3, division of subregions).

A. Tracking progress of goals and targets

The ESCWA progress assessment of the Arab region since 2015 for quantifiable regional targets implements the ESCAP progress assessment methodology, which has been adopted by all Regional Commissions to allow for international comparison, monitoring and reporting.

Progress is measured using the current status index. The index measures the rate of change of the current progress with respect to base year, it assumes that the rate will remain constant until 2030.

The index is constructed at the sub-indicator level (series, disaggregation) and can then be aggregated at the indicator, target and SDG levels. The index allows users to monitor SDG and related indicator progress if sufficient data are available. An SDG target value [TV] is specified for each indicator [I].

The current status index uses two metrics: the progress made in relation to the progress needed to reach the SDG target by 2030. The progress made is represented by the green bar (figure 4), which is equal to the value of the current year I_{CV} minus the value of the base year I_0 i.e., 2015.

Progress made = $I_{CV} - I_0$ Equation (1)

Progress needed = $|TV - I_0|$ Equation (2)

The progress needed is represented by the grey bar in figure 4, which is equal to the absolute value of the target value minus the value of the base year I_0.

Setting the normalized values of the current status index [CS] between [-10, +10], the current status index is calculated as the ratio of the progress made to the progress needed multiplied by the desired direction:

$$CS = \frac{I_{CV} - I_0}{|TV - I_0|} \times D \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

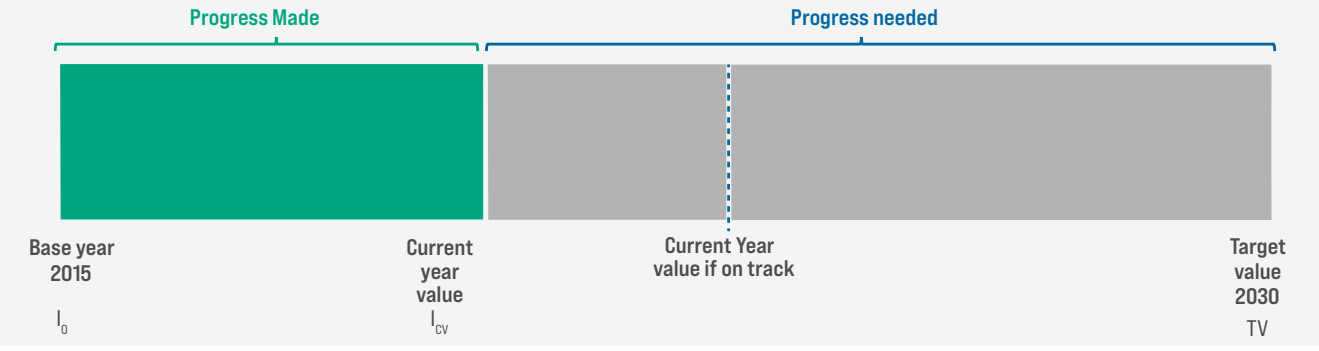
I_{CV}: Current year' s value

I_0 : Base year' s value

TV: target value

$$D = \text{Direction} \begin{cases} +10, \text{if increasing is desired} \\ -10, \text{if decreasing is desired} \end{cases}$$

Figure 4. The current status index for progress



The formula is adjusted for parity indicators (e.g., ratio of female over male indicator 4.5.1) to ensure that the result of the normalized index falls within the upper and lower bounds of + - 10 as follows:

$$CS=10 - \frac{|TV- I_{cv}|}{|TV-I_0|} x10 \quad \text{Equation (4)}$$

CS equal to -10 indicates a full regress in achieving the target, a CS equal to zero indicates that there is no progress made since the base year, and a CS equal to 10 indicates a full achievement of the 2030 target.

If the current value for an indicator has already reached or exceeded the target value, the current status index does not need to be calculated and is automatically set to 10.

1. Extrapolation methods

Producing the two metrics of current progress requires imputation of the values for the current and the base year when missing. These values are predicted using a time weighted linear regression model.

The regression is a simple linear model, and is estimated for each indicator using the time-weighted Ordinary Least Squares technique.[1]

The time-related weights work as a multiplier that inflates the rate of change in each period proportional to its temporal distance to the target year. In a few exceptions, official development assistance (ODA), financial aid and disaster indicators were considered as time-independent indicators, hence weight was not incorporated in the model.

$$L_i=\beta_0+\beta_1 t_i W_i + \epsilon_i (i=1,2,...,n) \quad \text{Equation (5)}$$

$$W_i=\frac{(t-t_1)}{(t-t_i)} (t_1<t_i<t_n) \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

Or t_1 is the earliest year, t_n is the latest year, and t is the target year i.e., 2030.

For more information on the method used for SDG progress assessment please visit the ESCAP Resource Guide page assessment.

2. Aggregation

Out of a total 248 SDG indicators, 128 are used to compute the current status index for SDG progress assessment as per the latest available year and are distributed over 101 SDG targets across the 17 SDGs. Annex 1 provides a list of indicators used

1. https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/SD_Working_Paper_no4_Mar2017_Method_for_measuring_the_SDGs_progress.pdf.

to assess regional progress. The current status index for an indicator is calculated using all its disaggregation, where available (for example, minimum achievement proficiency level in reading and math).

Each variant of an indicator is weighted, such that the sum of the weight falling under that indicator is equal to 1; the weighted average of the progress indices is computed as a progress index for that indicator. Similarly, the current status index can be computed at narrow levels such as at target and goal levels, where all indicators under one target have weight such that the sum of weights is equal to 1. Snapshot progress at all levels can be aggregated through some statistical processes such as median, average or total, depending on the unit of the indicator. See annex 2 for examples of the application of the below formula (equation 7) on the evidence strength – sufficiency of indicators at the goal level.

In an ideal situation where all SDG indicators have sufficient data for measuring progress, the current status index would provide a robust measure comparable across all 17 goals for previous years. However, not all SDG indicators have a measurable target and/or sufficient data (two data points or more).

Due to the limited data availability of SDG indicators, the aggregated results at the goal level are sensitive to adding any new indicators that satisfy the selection criteria, hence, results must be interpreted with caution and should not be compared with previous results.

To assess completeness of the evidence at the goal level, the strength of the used evidence is assessed based on the percentage of the total global SDG indicators under each goal. The evidence strength is given in the formula:

$$\text{Evidence strength factor} = \frac{(T_{used} + P_{used})}{(T_{Global} + P_{used})} \quad \text{Equation (7)}$$

Or

T_{used}: Number of indicators with official data available.

T_{Global}: Number of indicators in the official SDG framework.

P_{used}: Number of proxies used, if any

Table 5. Evidence strength notations

Symbol	Evidence Strength Factor	Interpretation
	0	No indicators available
	Between 0 and ⅓ (including ⅓)	Insufficient indicators
	Between ⅓ and ⅔ (including ⅔)	Moderate availability
	Between ⅔ and 1	High availability
	1	Complete set of indicators

Source: ESCAP Progress Assessment Methodology.

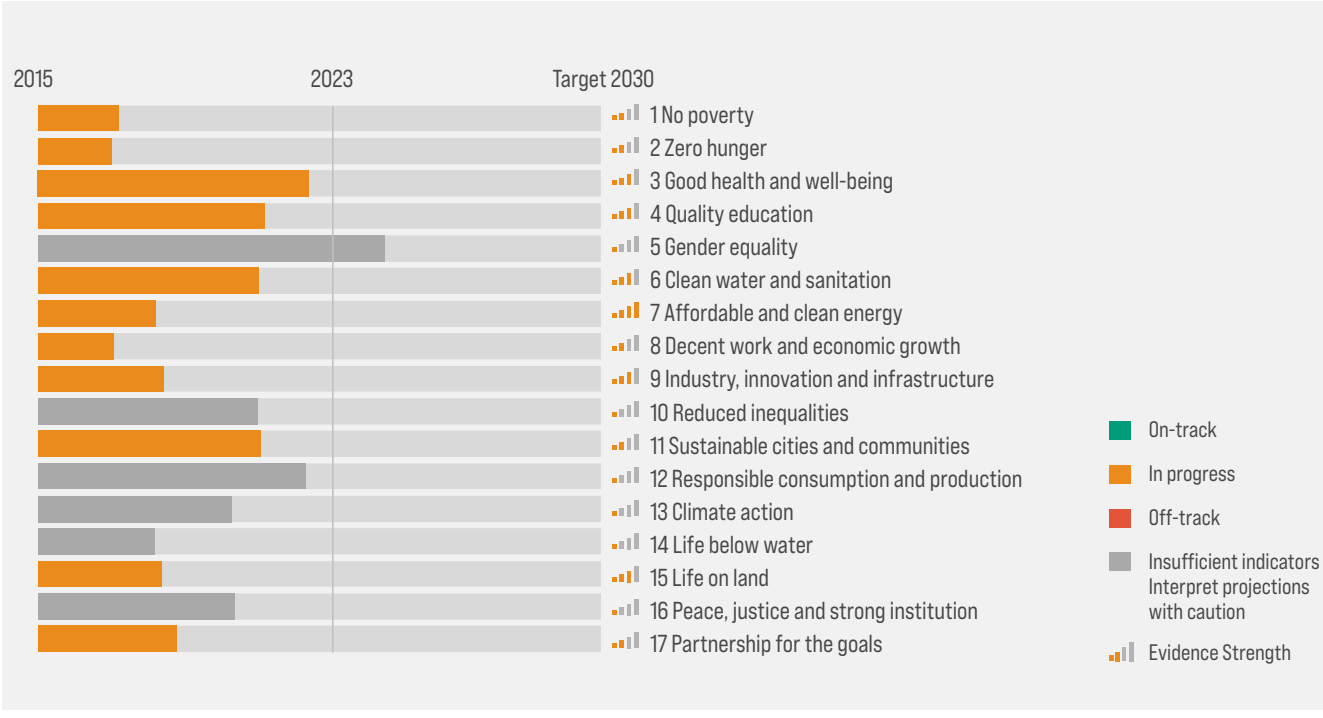
Figure 5 presents the probability of meeting each of the 17 SDGs by 2030 given the current status and availability of sufficient data as per set targets of indicators under each goal.

Based on evidence strength (sufficient data) as explained in equation 7, one-third of data availability represented by one bar of the four, means there is not sufficient data coverage at the goal level. Hence, the tracking results of the goal do not provide a wholistic assessment of progress. These goals will be represented by a grey bar and the results should be interpreted with caution.

Goals with more than one-third of indicators with sufficient coverage are represented by two or more bars out of four. The goal will be on track if it surpasses the current year threshold [denoted by the horizontal bar in the chart below]. If the goal progress is marked in yellow and does not surpass the threshold horizontal, which would mean that it is progressing in the right direction and on track, it will need extensive intervention to meet 2030 targets. If the goal is marked in red and moving in the opposite direction it is off-track.

Goal trackers are based on indicator trackers, which can be viewed when clicking on a goal. A pop-up screen shows the progress of indicators under each goal, as shown in figure 6.

Figure 5. Goal tracker



Source: Arab SDG Monitor.

Figure 6. Tracking SDG4 and related indicators

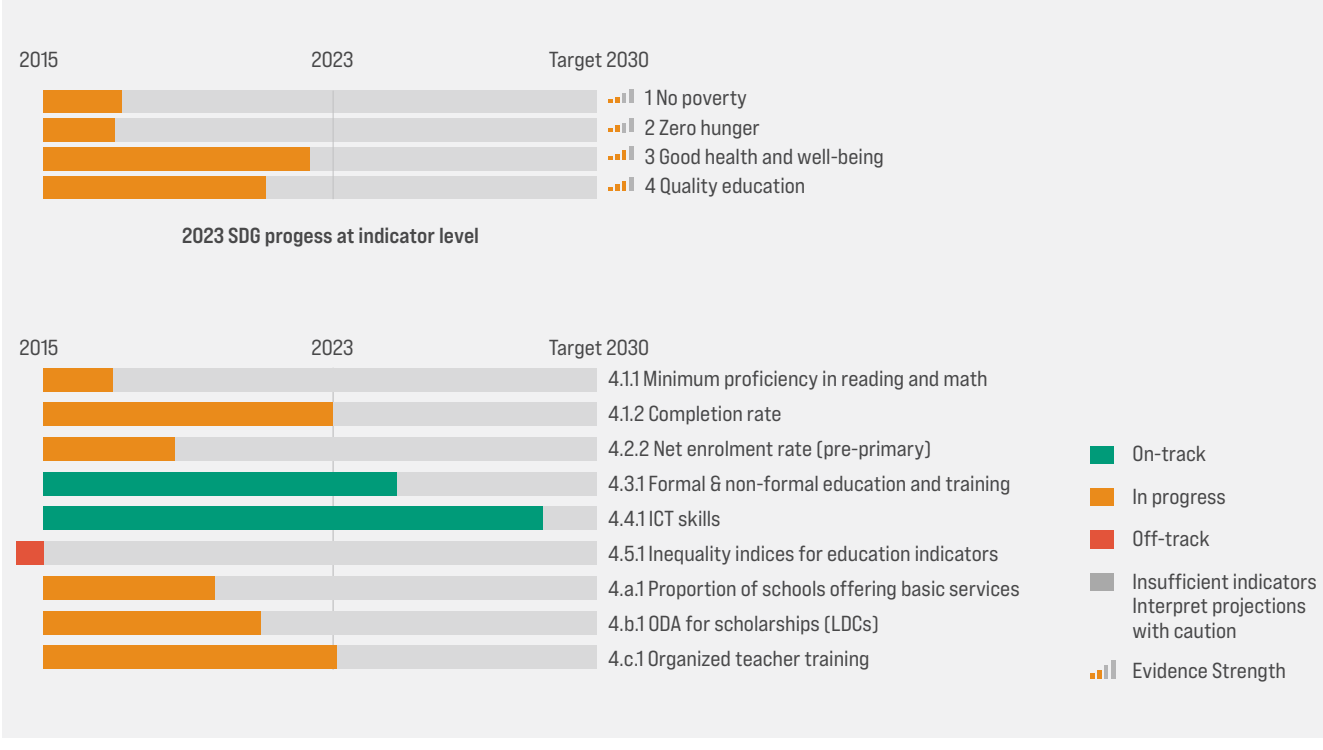
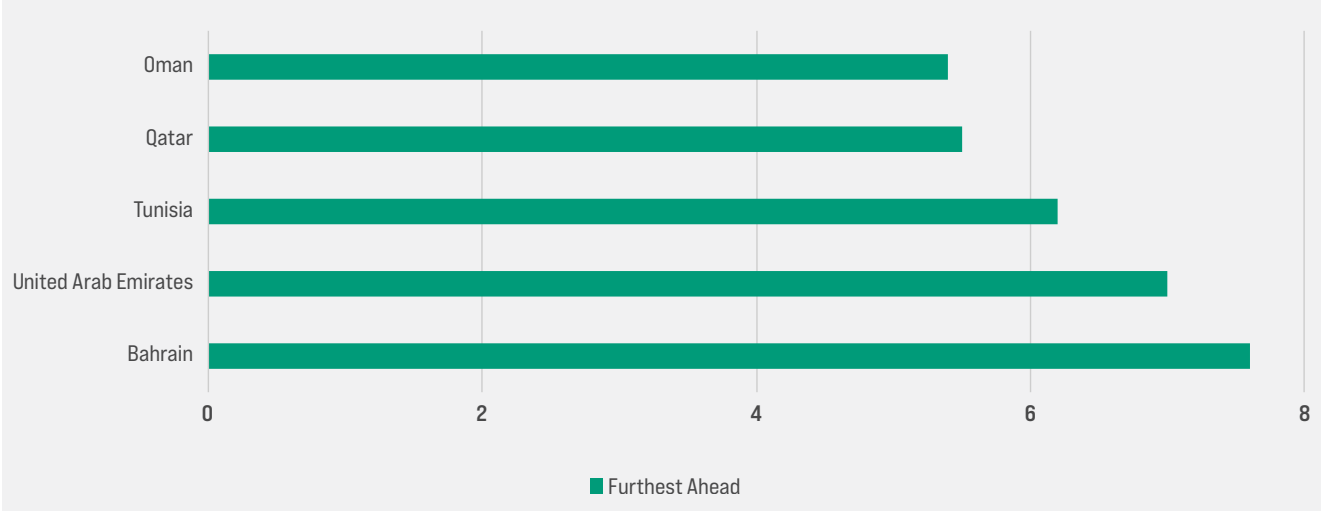


Figure 7. Countries, as per current status, with the likelihood of meeting 2030 targets

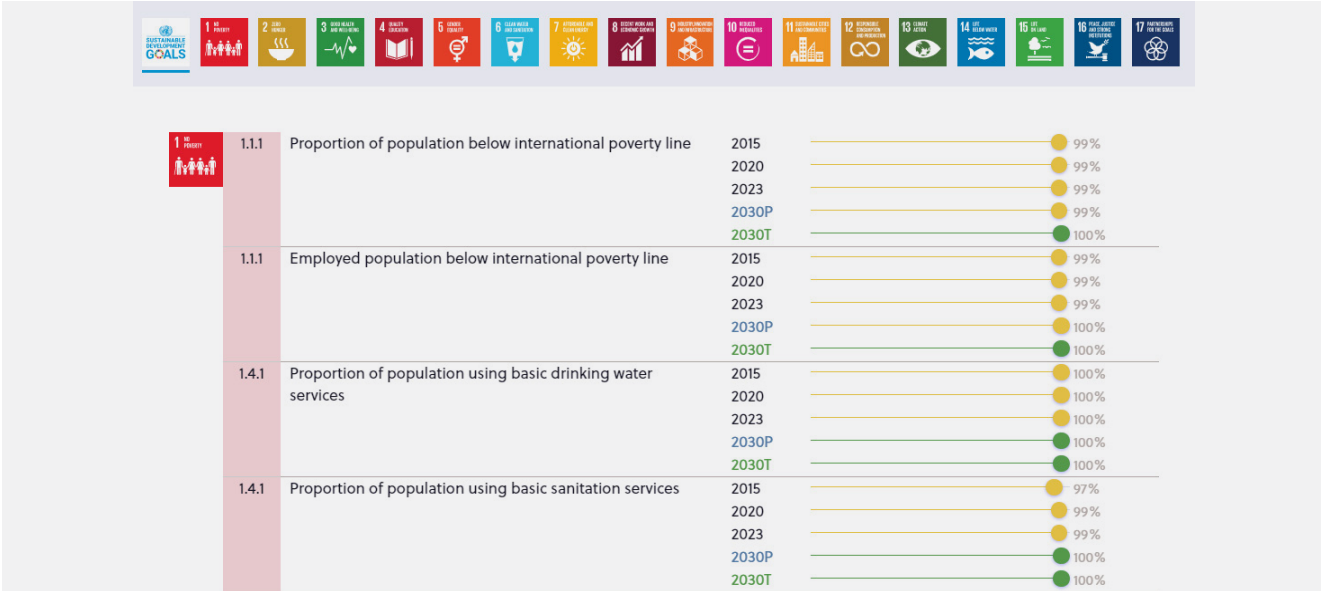


Moreover, those countries that pass the current reporting year threshold, such as 2023, are assumed to likely meet the 2030 targets as per their current status, as shown in figure 7. Their individual progress is presented for comparison purposes upon selection of each goal to see which country will meet the 2030 targets first.

B. Tracking progress of indicators – quantifiable targets (lollipop)

The indicator trackers dashboard presents a new lollipop visualization that assesses progress vis-à-vis two benchmarks (upper and lower bounds). It displays time series for those indicators expressed in percentages only, by comparing data for years 2015, 2020, 2023 (current year), 2030P (projected) and 2030T (targeted), as shown in figure 8.

Figure 8. Indicator tracker – lollipop example from the Arab SDG Monitor



C. Tracking progress of indicators – quantifiable and non-quantifiable targets (scorecard)

A scorecard tracks progress of SDG indicators by providing trend information since year 2000 such as increasing, decreasing, or no change, in addition to measuring remaining gaps before set targets are met. These are visualized in traffic light colours, as shown in figure 9.

The scorecard provides insights into the progress made by main indicator for a selected set of sub-indicators, e.g. only one disaggregation is taken since 2000. This also sheds light on which indicators a country needs to take action on to achieve the SDGs by 2030. These indicators show a decreasing trend since 2000 and are marked with downward red coloured arrows.

The trend since 2000 is calculated as the compounded annual growth rate between the latest year value, divided by the earliest year 2000 value and multiplied by the direction, which is either equal to +1 for indicators that need to increase over time to meet the 2030 target, or -1 for indicators that need to decrease over time to meet the 2030 target. If the value for the year 2000 is not available, the next earliest value should be used instead.

$$\text{Trend} = \left[\left(\frac{\text{Latest value}}{\text{Earliest value}} \right)^{\frac{1}{(\text{Latest year} - \text{Earliest year}) + 1}} - 1 \right] \times D$$

The trend value should be in the range of +100 and -100, when the value is outside the range, it will be replaced by 100 or -100 as per direction. The trend takes three colours to identify progress since year 2000 as follows:

↑	An indicator is moving towards the desired direction, whether the value is increasing over time, e.g. Women in parliament; or decreasing over time, e.g. Unemployment.
↓	An indicator is moving away from the desired direction, whether value is increasing over time, e.g. Maternal mortality; or decreasing over time, e.g. Access to basic services.
→	If no value can be identified for year 2000, then the trend is marked with a horizontal grey coloured arrow.

The scorecard shows the current progress toward the "Target" and the "Gap" between current status (latest value) and target of 2030. To get full information, hover over the "Gap".

$$Gap = |Latest - Target|$$

	Indicator achieved the 2030 target or surpassed it; the gap is equal to zero.
	Indicator latest value is close to achieving the 2030 target; however, target is not met.
	Indicator latest value falls short of achieving the 2030 target.
	Indicator does not have a set 2030 target yet.

Figure 9. Scorecard – example from the Arab SDG Monitor

		Latest	Trend 2000+	Target	Gap
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, by sex (%)	69.0	↑		31.0
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit, by sex (%)	56.7	→		43.3
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefit, by sex (%)	22.9	→		77.1
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, by sex (%)	73.2	↑		26.8
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefit, by sex (%)	46.6	↑		53.4
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit, by sex (%)	43.3	→		56.7
1.3.1	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of employed population covered in the event of work injury, by sex (%)	62.4	↑		37.6
1.4.1	1.4.1 Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by location (%)	99.9	↓		0.1
2.2.1	2.2.1 Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted (%)	5.0	↑		-
2.2.1	2.2.1 Children moderately or severely stunted (thousands)	4.7	↑		-
2.2.3	2.2.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia (%)	35.4	↑		20.4
2.2.3	2.2.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia, non-pregnant (%)	35.5	↑		20.5
2.2.3	2.2.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia, pregnant (%)	33.5	↑		18.5
3.1.1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	15.9	↑		-
3.1.2	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	↑		0.4
3.2.1	3.2.1 Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.9	↑		-
3.2.1	3.2.1 Infant deaths (number)	108.0	↑		-
3.2.1	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 1,000 live births)	6.9	↑		-
3.2.1	3.2.1 Under-five deaths (number)	128.0	↑		-
3.2.2	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	3.0	↑		-
3.2.2	3.2.2 Neonatal deaths (number)	52.0	↑		-
4.1.1	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (%)	55.3	↑		19.7
4.2.2	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%)	70.1	↑		4.9
4.4.1	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by sex and type of skill (%)	17.2	↑		12.8
6.1.1	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by urban/rural (%)	98.9	↑		1.1
6.2.1	6.2.1 Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (%)	0.0	→		-
6.2.1	6.2.1 Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%)	100.0	→		-
6.2.1	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (%)	92.2	↑		7.8

Legend

latest: latest year available

Trend 2000+
↑ Improved since 2000+
↓ Regressed since 2000+
→ No change/Unsufficient data

Target
On-Track
In progress
Off-Track
Non quantifiable

Gap = | Latest - Upper Bound |
Hover over Gap to see full information

D. Country 5Ps scorecard

An approach to tracking advancement towards the 2030 Agenda is to gauge the progress of the SDGs in five main areas centred on: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships known as the "5Ps". The 5Ps underscore the interconnected nature of the SDGs, emphasizing that progress in one area must complement and reinforce progress in another, as shown in figure 10.

1. People – We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
2. Planet – We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources, and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of present and future generations. (Goals 6, 12, 13, 14, 15).
3. Prosperity –We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. (Goals 7, 8, 9, 10, 11).
4. Peace – We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. (Goal 16).
5. Partnership – We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people. (Goal 17).

A maximum of eight indicators have been selected under each goal in each of the 5Ps. The methodology for tracking progress follows a similar approach to the scorecard method described in section C, where the latest value is assessed against the upper and lower bounds, taking into account the desired direction for each and assigning the relevant traffic light colour. Where no data are available, the progress will be shown in grey colour. Annex 5 provides the list of indicators used under each of the 5Ps and the selected disaggregation level.

Figure 10. Country 5Ps scorecard – People

Annex 1. Tracking SDG progress in the Arab countries

Indicator Number	Indicator	Series Code	Regional targets	Progress	Off-track	Target type	Notes
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day							
1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	SI_POV_DAY1 SI_POV_EMP1	0	0-5	>5	Explicit	Eradicate poverty.
Target 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							
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	SI_POV_NAHC	<5	5-20	>20	Explicit	Reduce at least by half the regional average 17.1 per cent for the years (2000–2009).
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition	SI_POV_NMPI SD_MDP_CSMP SD_MDP_MUHC SD_MDP_MUHHC	<5	5-10	>10	Explicit	Reduce at least by half [...] all its dimensions according to national definitions.

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							
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	SI_COV_PENSN SI_COV_BENFTS SI_COV_CHLD SI_COV_DISAB SI_COV_MATNL SI_COV_POOR SI_COV_UEMP SI_COV_VULN SI_COV_WKINJRY SI_COV_LMKT SI_COV_SOCAST SI_COV_SOCINS	100	100-60	<60	Explicit	As per SDG framework (Social protection systems and measures for all).
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							
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SP_ACS_BSRV SP_ACS_BSRVH20 SP_ACS_BSRVSAN	100	100-65	<65	Explicit	As per SDG framework All men and women [...] have [...] access to basic services.
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							
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (percentage)	VC_DSR_LSGP	0	0-10	>10	Explicit	Disaster is set to zero.
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	SG_DSR_LGRGSR	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	Score (0-1).

		SG_DSR_LEGREG SG_DSR_SFDRR	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	SG_DSR_SILS	100	100-65	<65	Explicit	Regional context is used to draw a value for off-track e.g., Arab regional average 63.4 per cent.
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							
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	SN_ITK_DEFC	<5	5-10	>10	Performance indicator	Double OECD target 2.5.
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	AG_PRD_FIESMS AG_PRD_FIESS	<5	5-10	>10	Explicit	As per SDG framework End hunger, regional target is set at <5.
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							
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	SH_STA_STNT	<11	11-25	>25	WHO directive: implicit	WHO directive: achieve 50 per cent reduction in the number of children under-5 years who are stunted.

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)	SN_STA_OVWGT SH_STA_WAST	<3	3-10	>10	WHO directive: implicit	WHO directive: ensure there is no increase in proportion of overweight children, Regional: reduce and maintain the proportion of overweight children / wasting to <3.
2.2.3	Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	SH_STA_ANEM SH_STA_ANEM_NPRG SH_STA_ANEM_PREG	<15	15-30	>30	Performance indicator	Regional context.
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							
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	"AG_LND_SUST_PRXCSS AG_LND_SUST_PRXTS"	>4.5	4.5-2.5	<2.5	Explicit	Metadata: Band 5: 4.5 – 5
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 fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed							
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	ER_RSK_LBREDS	<30	30-70	>70	Performance indicator	OECD target <27.
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							
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	AG_PRD_ORTIND	>0.35	0.35-0.2	<0.2	Performance indicator	Performance of Arab countries.

Target 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							
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies (index)	AG_FPA_HMFP	<30	30-70	>70	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicators.
		AG_FPA_CFPI	<0.5	0.5-1	>1	Explicit	
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births							
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	SH_STA_MORT	<70	70-150	>150	Explicit	As per SDG framework Set equal to the global target.
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	SH_STA_BRTC	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
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							
3.2.1	Infant & neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	SH_DYN_IMRT SH_DYN_NMRT	<12	12-25	>25	Explicit	As per SDG framework set equal to the global target.
3.2.2	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	SH_DYN_MORT	<25	25-60	>60	Explicit	As per SDG framework set equal to the global target.
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							
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (per 1,000 uninfected population)	SH_HIV_INCD	<1	1-5	>5	Performance indicator	Regional average 0.1 (2015) is used to draw a regional target.

3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	SH_TBS_INCD	<10	10-75	>75	Explicit	80 per cent reduction by 2030.
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk (per 1,000 population)	SH_STA_MALR	<1	1-5	>5	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 0.3.
3.3.4	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) (percentage)	SH_HAP_HBSAG	<1	1-5	>5	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 0.
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (number)	SH_TRP_INTVN	<15,000	15,000-1,000,000	>1,000,000	Performance indicator	Well-performing region
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							
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	SH_DTH_NCOM	<10	10-20	>20	Explicit	Reduce by one third Regional average 14.1 (2015), relative to a base year
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population)	SH_STA_SCIDE	<3	3-5	>5	Explicit	Reduce by one third from base year.
Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol							
3.5.2	Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (litres of pure alcohol)	SH_ALC_CONSPT	<0.7	0.7-1.5	>1.5	Performance indicator	Regional average 0.5 (2019) is used to draw a regional target.
Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents							
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	SH_STA_TRAF	<10	10-20	>20	Explicit	Halve the number of deaths. Regional average 20.7 (2010) relative to a base year.

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							
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	SH_FPL_MTMM	>75	75-65	<65	Performance indicator	Regional average 63.5 (2020) is used to draw a regional target.
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)	SP_DYN_ADKL	0	0-10	>10	Explicit	
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							
3.8.1	Universal health coverage service coverage index	SH_ACS_UNHC	>80	80-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (greater than 10 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income	SH_XPD_EARN10	<5	5-10	>10	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 5.2.
	Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (greater than 25 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income	SH_XPD_EARN25	<1	1-5	>5	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 1.1.
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination							
3.9.1	Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)	SH_AAP_ASMORT SH_STA_ASAIRP SH_HAP_ASMORT	<20	20-85	>85	Performance indicator	High-performing region European Union (EU), average of 19.2.

3.9.1	Crude death rate attributed to ambient air pollution (deaths per 100,000 population)	SH_AAP_MORT SH_HAP_MORT SH_STA_AIRP	<60	60-80	>80	Performance indicator	Regional average 102 (2015) is used to draw a regional target.
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (deaths per 100,000 population)	SH_STA_WASH SH_STA_WASHARI	<1	1-20	>20	Performance indicator	EU, average of 0.3.
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings (deaths per 100,000 population)	SH_STA_POISN	<1	1-20	>20	Performance indicator	Regional average 1.2 (2015) is used to draw a regional target ESCAP target 0.3.
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate							
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	SH_PRV_SMOK	<15	15-30	>30	WHO directive: implicit	The 2025 target set under the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020 specified that countries should strive to achieve a 30 per cent reduction in tobacco use prevalence using 2010 level as baseline (21 per cent) ESCAP target 14.

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							
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	SH_ACS_DTP3 SH_ACS_MCV2 SH_ACS_PCV3 SH_ACS_HPV SH_ACS_VACN	100	100-75	<75	Explicit	As per SDG framework: provide access to medicine for all.
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							
3.c.1	Health worker distribution, by sex and type of occupation (percentage)	SH_MED_ HWRKDIS	>70	70-60	<60	Performance indcator	
	Health worker density and distribution (per 10,000 population)	SH_MED_DEN	>23	23-10	<10	WHO directive	Target is for PHYSICIAN.
			>8	8-3	<3	WHO directive	Target is for DENTIST.
			>23	23-10	<10	WHO directive	Target is for NURSMID, NURSES.
			>9	9-4	<4	WHO directive	Target is for PHARMACIST.
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							
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (percentage)	SH_IHR_CAPS	100	100-75	<75	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
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							
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics	SE_TOT_PRFL	>75	75-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 92 (Math) 89 (Reading).
4.1.2	Completion rate	SE_TOT_CPLR	>75	75-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.

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							
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	SE_DEV_ONTRK	>75	75-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	SE_PRE_PARTN	>75	75-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship							
4.4.1	Proportion of young people and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills	SE_ADT_ACTS	100	100-80	<80	Performance indicator	For Copy and Paste Skills.
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							
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 (ratio)	SE_AGP_CPRA SE_ALP_CPLR SE_AWP_CPRA SE_GPI_ICTS SE_GPI_PART SE_GPI_TCAQ SE_IMP_FPOF SE_LGP_ACHI SE_NAP_ACHI SE_GPI_PTNPRE SE_TOT_GPI SE_TOT_GPI_FS SE_TOT_RUPI SE_TOT_SESPI SE_TOT_SESPI_FS	>=1	1-0.65	<0.65	Explicit	Gender parity 1.
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all young people and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy							

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	SE_ADT_FUNS	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
Target 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							
4.7.1	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	SE_GCEDESD_CUR SE_GCEDESD_NEP SE_GCEDESD_SAS SE_GCEDESD_TED	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	Index (0-1).
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							
4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	SE_ACS_CMPTR SE_ACS_H2O SE_ACS_ELECT SE_ACC_HNDWSH SE_ACS_INTNT SE_ACS_SANIT SE_INF_DSBL	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	OECD target 100.
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							
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	SE_TRA_GRDL	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere							

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	SG_LGL_ GENEQLFP SG_LGL_ GENEQVAW SG_LGL_ GENEQEMP SG_LGL_ GENEQMAR	100	100-0	0	Explicit	As per SDG framework- end all forms of discrimination.
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							
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	VC_VAW_MARR VC_VAW_PHYV VC_VAW_PSYV VC_VAW_SEXV	0	0-5	>5	Performance indicator	Target is set at zero for violence against women (VAW) indicators.
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	VC_VAW_ NONMARR	0	0-5	>5	Performance indicator	Target is set at zero for violence against women (VAW) indicators.
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation							
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	SP_DYN_MRBF15 SP_DYN_MRBF18	<2	2-10	>10	Performance indicator	Regional average 5.1 (2020) is used to draw a regional target.

5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation	SH_STA_FGMS	0	0-10	>10	Performance indicator	Target is set at zero for violence against women (VAW) indicators.
Target 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							
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	SL_DOM_TSPD SL_DOM_TSPDCW SL_DOM_TSPDDC	0		>0	Performance indicator	Target is set at zero for exploitation indicators.
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							
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	SG_GEN_LOCGELS SG_GEN_LOCG SG_GEN_PARL	>30	30-15	<15	Explicit	MDG target is used instead of 50 per cent global target.
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	IC_GEN_MGTL IC_GEN_MGTL_19ICLS	>30	30-15	<15	Explicit	MDG target is used instead of 50 per cent global target.
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							
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	SH_FPL_INFM SH_FPL_INFMCU SH_FPL_INFMRH SH_FPL_INFMSR;	>60	60-40	<40	UNFPA directive: implicit	UNFPA directive: at least 80 per cent of women make their own decisions, the target is adjusted to at least 60 per cent based on Arab regional context.

5.6.2	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 (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_RHC_ACCS	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
	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 (percentage)	SH_LGR_ACSRHE SH_LGR_ACSRHEC1 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC2 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC3 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC4 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC5 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC6 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC7 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC8 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC9 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC10 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC11 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC12 SH_LGR_ACSRHEC13 SH_LGR_ACSRHES1 SH_LGR_ACSRHES2 SH_LGR_ACSRHES3 SH_LGR_ACSRHES4	100	100-80	<80	Performance indicator	Sweden 100.
Target 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							
5.a.2	Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (1=No evidence to 6=Highest levels of guarantees)	SG_LGL_LNDFEMOD	6	6-1	1	Explicit	Scale from 1 to 6 (highest).

	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	SG_LGL_LNDWMN	>70	70-30	<30	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicator.
Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular ICT, to promote the empowerment of women							
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	IT_MOB_OWN	>80	80-65	<65	Performance indicator	Regional average 88 (2015) is used to draw a regional target.
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							
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	SG_GEN_EQPWN	>70	70-30	<30	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicator.
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all							
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	SH_H2O_SAFE	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
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							
6.2.1	Proportion of population practicing open defecation	SH_SAN_DEFECT	<5	5-20	>20	Performance indicator	Regional average 4.6 (2020) is used to draw a regional target.
	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	SH_SAN_HNDWSH SH_SAN_SAFE	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.

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							
6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	EN_WWT_TREATR	>80	80-60	<60	Explicit	Halving the number of untreated wastewaters relative to a base year.
		EN_WWT_ TREATR_SF	>80	80-60	<60		
		EN_WWT_WWDS	>70	70-30	<30		
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	EN_H2O_GRAMBQ EN_H2O_OPAMBQ EN_H2O_RVAMBQ EN_H2O_ WBAMBQ	>80	80-65	<65	UNEP directive	UNEP directive: improve water quality by at least 80 per cent.
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							
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	ER_H2O_STRESS	<25	25-75	>75	UN-Water directive	UN-Water directive: When a territory with draws 25 per cent or more of its renewable freshwater resources it is said to be 'water-stressed'
			<39				The target for freshwater withdrawal for agricultural activities.
			<13				The target for freshwater withdrawal for industrial activities.
			<12				The target for freshwater withdrawal for services activities.

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate							
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resource management implementation	ER_H2O_IWRMD ER_H2O_IWRMD_EE ER_H2O_IWRMD_FI ER_H2O_IWRMD_IP ER_H2O_IWRMD_MI ER_H2O_IWRMP	>70	70-30	<30	Performance indicator	Europe and North America 72 per cent.
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management							
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	ER_H2O_PARTIC ER_H2O_PROCED ER_WAT_PARTIC	>70	70-30	<30	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicator.
		ER_H2O_PRDU ER_WAT_PRDU	10	5	0	Explicit	Scale from 0 to 10 (highest).
		ER_H2O_RURP ER_WAT_PART	3	2	1	Explicit	Scale from 0 to 3 (highest).
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services							
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	EG_ACS_ELEC	100	100-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	EG_EGY_CLEAN	>80	80-60	<60	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.

Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix							
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	EG_FEC_RNEW	>20	20-10	<10	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 26.
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency							
7.3.1	Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP)	EG_EGY_PRIM	<2	2-3	>3	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 2.
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							
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)	EG_EGY_RNEW	>40			Performance indicator	Double of the 2015 average of all Arab countries with available data.
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least-developed countries							
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	NY_GDP_PCAP	>3	3-1	<1	Performance indicator	OECD target 3.86.
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							
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	SL_EMP_PCAP	>3	3-1	<1	Performance indicator	OECD target 3.57.
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							
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	EN_MAT_DOMCMPG	<1	1-3	>3	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 1.1.

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							
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SL_TLF_UEM SL_TLF_UEM_19ICLS	<5	5-13	>13	Implicit	Consultation with ESCWA experts.
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of young people not in employment, education or training							
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SL_TLF_NEET SL_TLF_NEET_19ICLS	<12	12-20	>20	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 9.7.
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							
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SL_TLF_CHLDEA SL_TLF_CHLDEC SL_TLF_CHLDEAN SL_TLF_CHLDECN	0		<0	Explicit	Take immediate measures to eradicate forced labour.
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							
8.8.1	Fatal occupational injuries among employees (per 100,000 employees)	SL_EMP_FTLINJUR SL_EMP_INJUR	<5	5-15	>15	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 0.
8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation	SL_LBR_NTLCPL	<3	3-10	10	Explicit	The indicator has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible and 10 the worst.
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all							
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	FB_ATM_TOTL FB_CBK_BRCH	>20	20-10	<10	Performance indicator	Performance of Arab countries.

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	FB_BNK_ACCSS FB_BNK_ACCSS_ILF FB_BNK_ACCSS_OLF	>80	80-65	<65	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 100.
Target 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							
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	SP_ROD_R2KM	>95	95-50	<50	Performance indicator	
9.1.2	Freight volume (ton kilometres)	IS_RDP_FRGVOL	>94730688			Performance indicator	Increase by doubling 2015 base year median similar to ESCAP.
	Passenger volume (passenger kilometres)	IS_RDP_PFVOL	>11184965980			Performance indicator	Increase by doubling 2015 base year median similar to ESCAP.
	Container port traffic (twenty-foot equivalent units)	IS_RDP_PORFVOL	>1136000			Performance indicator	Increase by doubling 2015 base year median similar to ESCAP.
Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and GDP, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least-developed countries							
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	NV_IND_MANF	>15	15-10	<10	Performance indicator	Regional average 14.2 (2015) is used to draw a regional target ESCAP target 14.
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	SL_TLF_MANF SL_TLF_MANF_19ICLS	>15	15-10	<10	Performance indicator	OECD target 17.2.

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							
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	FC_ACC_SSID	>30	30-20	<20	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 38.
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							
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	EN_ATM_CO2GDP EN_ATM_CO2MVA	<0.5	0.5-1	>1	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 0.3.
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							
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	GB_XPD_RSDV	>1.5	1.5-1	<1	Performance indicator	OECD target 3.28.
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	GB_POP_SCIERD	>2000	2000-1000	<1000	Performance indicator	Europe target = 2500.
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							
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	NV_IND_TECH	>40	40-25	<25	Performance indicator	Regional average 29 (2015) is used to draw a regional target. ESCAP target 30.
Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least-developed countries by 2020							
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	IT_MOB_2GNTWK IT_MOB_3GNTWK IT_MOB_4GNTWK	100	100-65	<65	Explicit	Universal access to Internet.
Target 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							
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	SI_POV_50MI	<5	5-8	>8	World Bank directive	World Bank target 4.4.

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality							
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	SL_EMP_GTOTL	>42	42-30	<30	Performance indicator	Regional average 32 (2015) is used to draw a regional target ESCAP target 55% (2024).
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							
10.7.2	Countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_CPA_MIGR	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
	Countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain (1 = Requires further progress; 2 = Partially meets; 3 = Meets; 4 = Fully meets)	SG_CPA_MIGRS	4	3-2	1	Explicit	Scale from 1 to 4 (highest 4).
	Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	SG_CPA_MIGRP	>70	70-30	<30	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicator.
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							
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SI_RMT_COST	<3	3-5	>5	Explicit	Reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances.
		SI_RMT_COST_BC SI_RMT_COST_SC	<5	5-7	>7	Explicit	Eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums							
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	EN_LND_SLUM	0	0-5	>5	UN Habitat directive	Europe and North America 0.1.
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							
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	SP_TRN_PUBL	>80	80-60	<60	Performance indicator	Performance of Arab countries In case of insufficient data.
Target 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 GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting people living in poverty and in vulnerable situations							
11.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, relative to GDP (percentage)	VC_DSR_LSGP	0	0-10	>10	Explicit	Disaster is set to zero.
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							
11.6.1	Municipal solid waste collection coverage	EN_REF_WASCOL	>80	80-50	<50	Performance indicator	ESCAP Target 98 per cent.
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (micrograms per cubic meter)	EN_ATM_PM25	<20	20-35	>35	Performance indicator	World Bank target 12 mgr/ m^3.
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							
11.7.2	Proportion of persons experiencing physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months	VC_VOH_SXPH	0			Explicit	Violence is set to zero.

Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning							
11.a.1	Countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SD_CPA_UPRDP	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
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							
11.b.1	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	SG_DSR_LGRGSR	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	Score (0-1)
	Countries where legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_DSR_LEGREG SG_DSR_SFDRR	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies	SG_DSR_SILS	100	100-65	<65	Explicit	
Target 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							
12.1.1	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	SG_SCP_CNTRY SG_SCP_CORMEC SG_SCP_OTHER SG_SCP_POLINS SG_SCP_TOTL SG_SCP_MACPOL	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22

12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	EN_MAT_DOMCMPG	<1	1-3	>3	Performance indicator	ESCAP target=1.1 kg per constant USD.
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							
12.3.1	(b) food waste index	AG_FOOD_WST_PC	<50	50-80	>80	Explicit	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste (household waste).
			<13	13-20	<20	Explicit	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste (out-of-household consumption waste).
			<8	8-12	>12	Explicit	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste (retail waste).
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							
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	SG_HAZ_CMRBASEL SG_HAZ_CMRMNTRL SG_HAZ_CMRROTDAM SG_HAZ_CMRSTHOLM	>80	80-50	<50	Performance indicator	OECD Target 100.

12.4.2	(b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, disposed	EN_EWT_COLLR EN_HAZ_TREAT EN_HAZ_TRTDISR EN_MWT_TREATR	>80	80-60	<60	Implicit	
	Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg)	EN_HAZ_PCAP	<10	10-20	>20	Performance indicator	
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse							
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	EN_EWT_RCYR EN_MWT_RCYR	>80	80-60	<60	Implicit	
Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities							
12.7.1	Countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_SCP_PROCN SG_SCP_PROCN_HS SG_SCP_PROCN_LS	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature							
12.8.1	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	SE_GCEDESD_CUR SE_GCEDESD_NEP SE_GCEDESD_SAS SE_GCEDESD_TED	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	Index (0-1).
Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production							
12.a.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)	EG_EGY_RNEW	>40			Performance indicator	Double of the 2015 average of all Arab countries with available data.

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries							
13.1.2	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	SG_DSR_LGRGSR	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	Score (0-1).
	Countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_DSR_LEGREG SG_DSR_SFDRR	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
13.1.3	Proportion of local Governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies (percentage)	SG_DSR_SILS	100	100-65	<65	Explicit	
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning							
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	SE_GCEDESD_CUR SE_GCEDESD_NEP SE_GCEDESD_SAS SE_GCEDESD_TED	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	Index (0-1).
Target 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							
14.2.1	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	EN_SCP_EZECO	>=10			UNEP Directive	UNEP directive: ecosystem-based approaches should be used for at least 10 per cent of national Exclusive Economic Zones.

	Countries using ecosystem-based approaches (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	EN_SCP_ECSYBA	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels							
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	ER_OAW_MNACD	8	8-7.5	<7.5	Implicit	Normal sea acidity is between 8.5 and 8.
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							
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	ER_H2O_FWTL	>95	95-40	<40	FAO Directive	FAO Directive: A fish stock of which abundance is at or greater than the level, that can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is classified as biologically sustainable.
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							
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	ER_MRN_MARIN	>10	10-5	<5	Explicit	Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas.
		ER_MRN_MPA	>75	75-50	<50	Performance indicator	ESCAP Target =75.

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 (WTO) fisheries subsidies negotiation							
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	ER_REG_UNFCIM	5	4-2	1	Explicit	Scale from 1 to 5 (highest).
Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets							
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	ER_REG_SSFRAR	5	4-2	1	Explicit	Scale from 1 to 5 (highest).
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							
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (percentage)	AG_LND_FRST	>4	4-2	<2	Performance indicator	Performance of Arab Countries.
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	ER_PTD_TERR ER_PTD_FRHWTR	>30	30-15	<15	Performance indicator	Target set at 2/3 of OECD Target =45 per cent.
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							
15.2.1	Forest area annual net change rate (percentage)	AG_LND_ FRSTCHG	>1	1-0.5	<0.5	Performance indicator	ESCAP Target 0.7 per cent.

15.2.1	Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan (percentage)	AG_LND_ FRSTMGT	>60	60-30	<30		ESCAP Target 59 per cent.
	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (percentage)	AG_LND_ FRSTPRCT	>10	10-5	<5		ESCAP Target 20 per cent.
Target 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							
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	AG_LND_DGRD	<10	10-20	>20	Performance indicator	Europe and North America target is 10 per cent.
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							
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	ER_PTD_MTN	>30	30-15	<15	Performance indicator	Half of Europe's target 68 per cent.
15.4.2	(a) Mountain Green Cover Index	ER_MTN_GRNCVI	>70	70-30	<30	Performance indicator	Europe and North America 77.
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							
15.5.1	Red List Index	ER_RSK_LST	1	1-0.5	<0.5	Explicit	
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							
15.6.1	Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	ER_CBD_ ABSCLRHS ER_CBD_NAGOYA ER_CBD_ ORSPGRFA ER_CBD_ PTYPGRFA	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
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							
15.8.1	Countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	ER_IAS_LEGIS ER_IAS_NBSAP ER_IAS_GLOFUN ER_IAS_NATBUD	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22

15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	ER_IAS_GLOFUNP ER_IAS_NATBUDP ER_IAS_NBSAPP	>70	70-30	<30	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicator.
Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts							
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	ER_BDY_ABT2NP ER_BDY_SEEA ER_BDY_SEEACF ER_BDY_SEEAEEA	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere							
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population (victims per 100,000 population)	VC_IHR_PSRC	<1	1-5	>5	Performance indicator	Significantly reduce Target is set at less than 1 for violence indicators, similar to ESCAP.

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children							
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	VC_VAW_PHYPYV	0	0-5	>5	Explicit	End abuse, exploitation Target is set at zero for violence indicators, similar to ESCAP.
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	VC_HTF_DETV VC_HTF_DETVFL VC_HTF_DETVOP VC_HTF_DETVOG VC_HTF_DETVOG VC_HTF_DETVSX	0	0-5	>5	Explicit	End abuse, exploitation Target is set at zero for violence indicators, similar to ESCAP.
16.2.3	Proportion of population aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18, by sex (per cent of population aged 18-29)	VC_VAW_SXVLN	0		>0	Explicit	Target is set at zero for violence against women (VAW) indicators.
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all							
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	VC_PRS_UNSNT	0		>0	Performance indicator	Ensure equal access to justice Target is set at zero for violence indicators, similar to ESCAP.
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms							
16.5.2	roportion 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	IC_FRM_BRIB	<5	5-10	>10	Performance indicator	Substantially reduce corruption Target is set to less than 5; ESCAP target 3.7.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels							
16.6.1	Primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget (percentage)	GF_XPD_GBPC	100	100-75	<75	World bank directive	World Bank directive: target ranges 100+/-15 , ideally it should be equal to 100, ESCAP target 100.
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels							
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions	SG_DMK_JDC SG_DMK_JDC_CNS SG_DMK_JDC_LWR SG_DMK_PARLMP_LC SG_DMK_PARLMP_UC SG_DMK_PARLYR_LC SG_DMK_PARLYR_UC SG_DMK_PSRVC	>=1	1-0.5	<0.5	UNDP directive	UNDP Manual: Ratio > 1: Over-representation Ratio < 1: Under-representation
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration							
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (percentage of children under 5 years of age)	SG_REG_BRTH	100	100-65	<65	Explicit	Provide legal identity for all.
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements							
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	VC_VAW_MTUHRAN VC_VOC_ENFDISN	0		1		"YES/NO Indicator Country target =0 Regional target =0"

16.10.2	Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	SG_INF_ACCSS	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
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							
16.a.1	Proportion of countries with independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (%)	SG_NHR_IMPL	>70	70-30	<30	Performance indicator	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries.
	Proportion of countries that applied for accreditation as independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (%)	SG_NHR_INTEXST	>70	70-30	<30	Performance indicator	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries.
	Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (0 = No status; 1 = Status B, partially compliant; 2 = Status A, fully compliant)	SG_NHR_CMPLNC	2	1	0	Explict	0 = No status; 1 = Status B, partially compliant; 2 = Status A, fully compliant.
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection							
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	GR_G14_GDP	>40	40-20	<20	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 42.
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	GC_GOB_TAXD	>70	70-50	<50	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 71.
Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources							
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	BX_TRF_PWKR	>4	4-2	<2	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 6.5.

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							
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	DT_TDS_DECT	<1	1-3	>3	Performance indicator	ESCAP target 0.8.
Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least-developed countries							
17.5.1	Countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least-developed countries (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_CPA_ INVPRMLDC	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
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							
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	IT_NET_BBND	>30	30-10	<10	Performance indicator	OECD target 40.35.
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 ICT							
17.8.1	Internet users per 100 inhabitants	IT_USE_II99	>80	80-50	<50	Performance indicator	Europe 82.5.
Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda							
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	TM_TAX_WMFN TM_TAX_WMPS	0	0-5	>5	Performance indicator	In conformity with WTO General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ESCAP 0.
Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling least-developed countries' share of global exports by 2020							
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least-developed countries' share of global merchandise exports (percentage)	TX_EXP_GBMRCH TX_EXP_GBSVR TX_IMP_GBMRCH TX_IMP_GBSVR	>0.1	0.1-0.01	<0.01	Performance indicator	Share of Arab countries in global trade exports and imports.

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 WTO 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							
17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	TM_TAX_DMFN TM_TAX_DPRF TM_TAX_WM	0	0-5	>5	Performance indicator	In conformity with WTO GATT ESCAP 0.
Targt 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence							
17.13.1	Annual inflation, consumer prices (percentage)	FP_CPI_TOTL_ZG	<=2	2-5	>5	Implicit	Central banks intermediate objective for stabilizing exchange rate is to have an inflation rate around 2 per cent.
17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development							
17.14.1	Countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	SG_CPA_SDEV	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
	Countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (percentage)	SG_CPA_SDEVP	>80	80-50	<50	Performance indicator	Arab region performance.
Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development							
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	SG_PLN_RECNDI SG_PLN_RECRICTRY SG_PLN_RECRIMON SG_PLN_REPOLRES	>80	80-50	<50	Performance indicator	OECD target 100.

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 SDGs in all countries, in particular developing countries							
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multistakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	SG_PLN_ MSTKSDG SG_PLN_ MSTKSDG_P SG_PLN_ MSTKSDG_R	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
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							
17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicators	IQ_SPI_PIL4 IQ_SPI_PIL5 SG_STT_ODIN	>70	70-30	<30	Explicit	
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SG_STT_FPOS	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SG_STT_ NSDSFDDNR SG_STT_ NSDSFDGVT SG_STT_ NSDSFDOTHR SG_STT_ NSDSFND SG_STT_ NSDSIMPL	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries							
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	SG_REG_BRTH90 SG_REG_CENSUS SG_REG_DETH75	>70	70-30	<30	Implicit	Only applicable at the regional level, no data are available for countries. Proportion of countries indicator.
17.19.2	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	SG_REG_BRTH90N SG_REG_CENSUSN SG_REG_DETH75N	22		0	Explicit	YES/NO Indicator Country target =1 Regional target =22

Annex 2. Numeric example

General information for the regression								Progress 2023						
Disaggregation ID	Indicator number	Target value	Direction	(Lower bound)	(Upper bound)	Aggregate method	Equal time weights	Agg2015	Agg2023	AggTY	Current Status index [-10; +10]	Indicator level (aggregation of series)	Target level (aggregation of indicators)	Goal level (average of targets)
1	1.1.1	0	-1	0	24.90	average	0	0.90	1.31	0.72	-4.52			
2	1.1.1	0	-1	0	75.74	average	0	0.72	0.94	0.21	-3.10			
3	1.1.1	0	-1	0	79.50	average	0	0.69	0.90	0.18	-3.04			
4	1.1.1	0	-1	0	74.22	average	0	0.73	0.83	0.00	-1.42			
5	1.1.1	0	-1	0	78.37	average	0	1.02	1.44	0.43	-4.12			
6	1.1.1	0	-1	0	77.13	average	0	0.92	1.20	0.34	-3.02			
7	1.1.1	0	-1	0	79.03	average	0	1.06	1.47	0.40	-3.85			
8	1.1.1	0	-1	0	75.26	average	0	0.68	0.79	0.00	-1.58			
9	1.1.1	0	-1	0	80.04	average	0	0.63	0.89	0.24	-4.17			
10	1.1.1	0	-1	0	73.44	average	0	0.69	0.77	0.00	-1.10	AVG= -2.99	AVG= -2.99	
11	1.2.1	5	-1	0.46	27.40	median	0	17.50	16.90	NA	-0.48			
12	1.2.1	5	-1	0	78.80	median	0	27.80	34.03	40.05	-2.73			
13	1.2.1	5	-1	9.5	59.20	median	0	38.39	34.78	NA	-1.08			
14	1.2.1	5	-1	1.6	70.60	median	0	24.58	22.95	NA	-0.83			
15	1.2.1	5	-1	0	48.50	median	0	26.70	30.98	35.02	-1.97			
16	1.2.1	5	-1	0	48.60	median	0	28.80	31.85	34.85	-1.28	MED= 1.18	MED= -1.18	
17	1.5.2	0	-1	0	0.03	median	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00		
18	1.5.3	1	1	0	1.00	average	0	0.60	0.75	0.81	3.76	AVG=3.76		
19	1.5.4	100	1	0	152.63	average	0	25.93	83.76	114.53	7.91	AVG=7.91	AVG=7.23	AVG=1.01

The current-status index for an indicator is calculated using all existing disaggregation (denoted by disaggregation ID). Each disaggregation has a target value and a desired direction (reduce or increase over time). Some indicators are not affected by time, such as ODA and disaster-related indicators and are set equal to 1 in "equal time weights", as described in annex 2. Each disaggregation has lower and upper bounds which serve as thresholds for the estimate to not go below or beyond.

The current-status index is computed as per equation 3 for each series variation, which are equally weighted at the indicator level. Using the optimal "aggregate method", an aggregate at the indicator/ target level is computed as either the simple average or the simple median of all variations falling under each indicator/target respectively, as shown in the example.

The aggregated indicators are also equally weighted under each target and an aggregate can also be calculated for each target. To provide snapshot progress at the goal level, the simple average is taken for all aggregated targets under each goal.

Once the current year value i.e., Agg2023 is equal to the target value, the current-status index is automatically set equal to 10 (as in the example with indicator 1.5.2).

To determine the progress as of today, a threshold benchmark is calculated. If the current-status index surpasses this threshold (and there are sufficient indicators at the goal level), the goal is considered on-track and is marked in green. The threshold is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Threshold} = \frac{10}{15} \times [\text{current year} - \text{base year}] \quad \text{Equation (8)}$$

For example, the threshold for year 2023 is ≈ 5.33

$$\text{Threshold} = \frac{10}{15} \times [2023 - 2015] = \frac{80}{15} \approx 5.33$$

Annex 3. Classification of countries by subregions

Subregion name	List of countries
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCCs)	Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
Mashreq subregion	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic Egypt State of Palestine
Maghreb subregion	Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Arab LDCs subregion	Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen
Arab countries in-conflict	Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, State of Palestine, Yemen
Arab non-conflict and non-LDC middle income countries	Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt
Arab Middle-Income Countries (MICs)	Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania
Arab Low-Income Countries (LICs)	Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Yemen
Arab High-Income Countries (HICs)	Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Annex 4. 5 Ps Heatmap

Series Code	Indicator	Direction	On_ Track	Progress	Off_ Track	Dimensions
People						
SI_POV_EMP1	1.1.1 Employed population below international poverty line, by gender and age (percentage)	-1	=0	0-5	>5	Age: 15+, Sex: BOTH SEXES
SI_POV_NAHC	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (percentage)	-1	<5	5-20	>20	Location: ALL AREAS
SI_COV_PENSN	1.3.1 [ILO] Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, by gender (percentage)	1	=100	100-60	<60	Sex: BOTH SEXES
SP_ACS_ BSRVSAN	1.4.1 Proportion of population using basic sanitation services, by location (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Location: ALL AREAS
SG_DSR_ LGRGSR	1.5.3 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (index (1-0))	1	=1	1-0.5	<0.5	--
SG_DSR_SILS	1.5.4 Proportion of local Governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	--
SN_ITK_DEFC	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (percentage)	-1	<5	5-10	>10	--
SH_STA_STNT	2.2.1 Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted (percentage)	-1	<11	11-25	>25	Age: <5Y
SH_STA_WAST	2.2.2 Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted (percentage)	-1	<3	3-10	>10	Age: <5Y

SN_STA_OVWGT	2.2.2 Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight (percentage)	-1	<3	3-10	>10	Age: <5Y
AG_PRD_ORTIND	2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditure	1	>0.35	0.35-0.2	<0.2	--
SH_STA_MORT	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births	-1	<70	70-150	>150	Sex: FEMALE
SH_DYN_MORT	3.2.1 Under-five years mortality rate, by gender (deaths per 1,000 live births)	-1	<25	25-60	>60	Age: <5Y, Sex: FEMALE
SH_STA_TRAF	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries, by gender (per 100,000 population)	-1	<10	10-20	>20	Sex: BOTH SEXES
SH_FPL_MTMM	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their needs for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage of women aged 15-49 years)	1	>75	75-65	<65	Age: 15-49, Sex: FEMALE
SH_XPD_EARN10	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (greater than 10 percentage) as a share of total household expenditure or income (percentage)	-1	<5	5-10	>10	--
SH_STA_WASHARI	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene from diarrhea, intestinal nematode infections, malnutrition and acute respiratory infections (deaths per 100,000 population)	-1	<1	1-20	>20	--
SH_PRV_SMOK	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by gender (percentage)	-1	<15	15-30	>30	Age: 15+, Sex: FEMALE
SH_MED_DEN	3.c.1 Health worker density, by type of occupation (per 10,000 population)	1	>23	23-10	<10	Type of occupation: PHYS
SE_TOT_PRFL	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (percentage)	1	>75	75-65	<65	Education level: LOW SECONDARY, Sex: BOTH SEXES Type of skill: SKILL_MATH

SE_PRE_PARTN	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (1 year before the official primary entry age), by gender (percentage)	1	>75	75-65	<65	Sex: BOTH SEXES
SE_ADT_ACTS	4.4.1 Proportion of young people and adults with ICT skills, by gender and type of skill (percentage)	1	=100	100-80	<80	Age: ALL AGE Location: ALL AREA, Sex: BOTH SEXES Type of skill: COPA
SE_GPI_ PTNPRE	4.5.1 Adjusted gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (1 year before the official primary entry age), (ratio)	1	>=1	1-0.65	<0.65	--
SE_TOT_GPI	4.5.1 Adjusted gender parity index for achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (ratio)	1	>=1	1-0.65	<0.65	Education level: LOW SECONDARY, Type of skill: SKILL_MATH
SE_TOT_SESPI	4.5.1 Adjusted low to high socioeconomic parity index for achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (ratio)	1	>=1	1-0.65	<0.65	Education level: LOW SECONDARY, Type of skill: SKILL_ MATH
SE_ACS_ELECT	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to electricity, by education level (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Education level: LOW SECONDARY
SE_TRA_GRDL	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level and gender (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Education level: LOW SECONDARY, Sex: BOTH SEXES
SP_DYN_ MRBF15	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 years (percentage)	-1	<2	2-10	>10	Age: 20-24, Sex: FEMALE
SP_DYN_ MRBF18	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 years (percentage)	-1	<5	5-20	>20	Age: 20-24, Sex: FEMALE
SH_STA_FGMS	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age (percentage)	-1	=0	0-10	>10	Age: 15-49, Sex: FEMALE
SG_GEN_ LOCGELS	5.5.1 Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local Government (percentage)	1	>30	30-15	<15	Sex: FEMALE

SG_GEN_PARL	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage of total number of seats)	1	>30	30-15	<15	Sex: FEMALE
IC_GEN_MGTL	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions – 13th ICLS (percentage)	1	>30	30-15	<15	Age: 15+, Sex: FEMALE
IT_MOB_OWN	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by gender (percentage)	1	>80	80-65	<65	Sex: FEMALE
Planet						
SH_H2O_SAFE	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by urban/rural (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Location: ALL AREAS
SH_SAN_DEFECT	6.2.1 Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (percentage)	-1	<5	5-20	>20	Location: ALL AREAS
SH_SAN_HNDWSH	6.2.1 Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Location: ALL AREAS
SH_SAN_SAFE	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Location: ALL AREAS
EN_WWT_WWDS	6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (percentage)	1	>70	70-30	<30	--
ER_H2O_STRESS	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (percentage)	-1	<25	25-75	>75	Activity: TOTAL
ER_H2O_IWRMD	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (percentage)	1	>70	70-30	<30	Level/Status: _T
ER_WAT_PRDU	6.b.1 Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning programmes in water resource planning and management, by level of definition in procedures (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = NA)	1	=10	5	=0	--

SG_SCP_CNTRY	12.1.1 Countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
EN_MAT_ DOMCMPG	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)	-1	<1	1-3	>3	Type of product: PET
SG_HAZ_ CMRBASEL	12.4.1 Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Basel Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_HAZ_ CMRMNTRL	12.4.1 Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Montreal Protocol on hazardous waste and other chemicals (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_HAZ_ CMRROTDAM	12.4.1 Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Rotterdam Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_HAZ_ CMRSTHOLM	12.4.1 Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Stockholm Convention on hazardous waste and other chemicals (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_DSR_ LGRGSR	13.1.2 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (index (1-0))	1	=1	1-0.5	<0.5	--
SG_DSR_SILS	13.1.3 Proportion of local Governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	--
ER_MRN_MPA	14.5.1 Average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (percentage)	1	>75	75-50	<50	--

ER_MRN_ MARIN	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (exclusive economic zones) (percentage)	1	>10	10-5	<5	--
ER_REG_ UNFCIM	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	1	=5	5-2	<2	--
ER_REG_ SSFRAR	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	1	=5	5-2	<2	--
ER_PTD_ FRHWTR	15.1.2 Average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (percentage)	1	>30	30-15	<15	--
ER_PTD_TERR	15.1.2 Average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (percentage)	1	>30	30-15	<15	--
AG_LND_ FRSTCHG	15.2.1 Annual forest area change rate (percentage)	1	>1	1-0.5	<0.5	--
AG_LND_ FRSTPRCT	15.2.1 Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (percentage)	1	>10	10-5	<5	--
AG_LND_DGRD	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (percentage)	-1	<10	10-20	>20	--
ER_PTD_MTN	15.4.1 Average proportion of mountain key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (percentage)	1	>30	30-15	<15	--

ER_MTN_GRNCVI	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	1	>70	70-30	<30	Bioclimatic belt: TOTAL, Land cover: MGCI
ER_CBD_ORSPGRFA	15.6.1 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 (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
ER_CBD_PTYPGRFA	15.6.1 Countries that are contracting parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
ER_IAS_LEGIS	15.8.1 Countries that have legislation, regulations or acts related to the prevention of introduction and management of invasive alien species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
Prosperity						
EG_ACS_ELEC	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Location: ALL AREAS
EG_EGY_CLEAN	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (percentage)	1	>80	80-60	<60	Location: ALL AREAS
EG_FEC_RNEW	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (percentage)	1	>20	20-10	<10	--
EG_EGY_PRIM	7.3.1 Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2017 PPP GDP)	-1	<2	2-3	>3	--
NY_GDP_PCAP	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (percentage)	1	>3	3-1	<1	--
SL_EMP_PCAP	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (percentage)	1	>3	3-1	<1	Age: 15+
SL_TLF_UEM	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by gender and age – 13th ICLS (percentage)	-1	<5	5-13	>13	Age: 15+, Sex: BOTH SEXES
SL_EMP_FTLINJUR	8.8.1 Fatal occupational injuries among employees, by gender and migrant status (per 100,000 employees)	-1	<5	5-15	>15	Migratory status: _T, Sex: BOTH SEXES

SL_EMP_INJUR	8.8.1 Non-fatal occupational injuries among employees, by gender and migrant status (per 100,000 employees)	-1	<5	5-15	>15	Migratory status: _T, Sex: BOTH SEXES
FB_ATM_TOTL	8.10.1 Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	1	>20	20-10	<10	Age: 15+
FB_CBK_BRCH	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	1	>15	15-10	<10	Age: 15+
FB_BNK_ACCSS	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by gender (percentage of adults aged 15 years and older)	1	>80	80-65	<65	Age: 15+, Education level: _T, Location: ALL AREAS, Quantile: _T, Sex: BOTH SEXES
NV_IND_MANF	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added (constant 2015 United States dollars) as a proportion of GDP (percentage)	1	>15	15-10	<10	Activity: ISIC4_C
SL_TLF_MANF	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment – 13th ICLS (percentage)	1	>15	15-10	<10	Activity: ISIC4_C
FC_ACC_SSID	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (percentage)	1	>30	30-20	<20	Activity: ISIC4_C
EN_ATM_ CO2GDP	9.4.1 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP PPP (kilograms of CO2 per constant 2017 United States dollars)	-1	<0.5	0.5-1	>1	--
EN_ATM_ CO2MVA	9.4.1 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilograms of CO2 per constant 2015 United States dollars)	-1	<0.5	0.5-1	>1	Activity: ISIC4_C
GB_XPD_RSDV	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (percentage)	1	>1.5	1.5-1	<1	--
GB_POP_ SCIERD	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (per 1,000,000 population)	1	>2000	2000-1000	<1000	--
NV_IND_TECH	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added (percentage)	1	>40	40-25	<25	Activity: ISIC4_C

IT_MOB_2GNTWK	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by at least a 2G mobile network (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	--
IT_MOB_3GNTWK	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	--
IT_MOB_4GNTWK	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	--
SI_POV_50MI	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income (percentage)	-1	<5	5-8	>8	Quantile: B50
SL_EMP_GTOTL	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP (percentage)	1	>42	42-30	<30	Age: 15+
SG_CPA_MIGRS	10.7.2 Countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain (1 = Requires further progress; 2 = Partially meets; 3 = Meets; 4 = Fully meets)	1	=4	3-2	<2	Policy Domains: ALL DOMAINS
SI_RMT_COST	10.c.1 Average remittance costs of sending $200 to a receiving country as a proportion of the amount remitted (percentage)	-1	<5	5-7	>7	--
EN_LND_SLUM	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums (percentage)	-1	<5	5-15	>15	Location: URBAN
EN_REF_WASCOL	11.6.1 Municipal solid waste collection coverage, by cities (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	Cities: AE_ABU_ZABY; BH_AL_MANAMAH; DZ_EL_DJAZAIR; EG_AL_QAHIRAH; IQ_BAGHDAD; JO_AMMAN; KW_AL_KUWAYT; LB_BAYRUT; MA_MARRAKECH; MR_NOUAKCHOTT; OM_MASQAT; PS_AL_QUDS_JERUSALEM; QA_AD_DAWHAH; SA_AR_RIYAD; SD_AL_KHARTUM; SY_DIMASHQ; TN_TUNIS; YE_SANA

EN_ATM_PM25	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (population-weighted), by location (micrograms per cubic meter)	-1	<20	20-35	>35	Location: ALL AREAS
SG_DSR_LGRGSR	11.b.1 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (index (1-0))	1	=1	1-0.5	<0.5	--
SG_DSR_SILS	11.b.2 Proportion of local Governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies (percentage)	1	=100	100-65	<65	--
Peace						
VC_IHR_PSRC	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by gender (victims per 100,000 population)	-1	=0	0-5	>5	Sex: FEMALE
VC_VAW_PHYPYV	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month (percentage of children aged 1-14 years)	-1	=0	0-5	>5	Age: 1-14
IC_FRM_BRIB	16.5.2 Bribery incidence (percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	-1	<5	5-10	>10	--
GF_XPD_GBPC	16.6.1 Primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget (percentage)	1	>85	85-75	<75	--
SG_REG_BRTH	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (percentage of children under 5 years of age)	1	=100	100-65	<65	Age: <5Y
SG_NHR_CMPLNC	16.a.1 Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (0 = No status; 1 = Status B, partially compliant; 2 = Status A, fully compliant)	1	=2	1	=0	--

Partnership						
GR_G14_GDP	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (percentage)	1	>40	40-20	<20	--
IT_NET_BBND	17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (per 100 inhabitants)	1	>30	30-10	<10	Type of speed: ANYS
IT_USE_II99	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	Sex: BOTH SEXES
SG_PLN_RECNDI	17.15.1 Proportion of project objectives in new development interventions drawn from country-led result frameworks – data by recipient (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_PLN_RECRICTRY	17.15.1 Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks – data by recipient (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_PLN_RECRIMON	17.15.1 Proportion of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems – data by recipient (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_PLN_REPOLRES	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation – data by recipient (percentage)	1	>80	80-50	<50	--
SG_STT_FPOS	17.18.2 Countries with existing national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_STT_NSDSFDDNR	17.18.3 Countries with national statistical plans with funding from donors (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_STT_NSDSFDGVT	17.18.3 Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_STT_NSDSFDOTHR	17.18.3 Countries with national statistical plans with funding from other sources (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--

SG_STT_ NSDSFND	17.18.3 Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_STT_ NSDSIMPL	17.18.3 Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_REG_ BRTH90N	17.19.2 Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_REG_ CENSUSN	17.19.2 Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--
SG_REG_ DETH75N	17.19.2 Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	=1		=0	--

The technical report entitled “Tracking SDG Progress in the Arab Countries: Methodology” provides information on all types of tracking methods applied in the Arab SDG Monitor, and showcases various user-friendly visualizations to monitor and track progress towards the 2030 Agenda. It aims to inform users and producers of statistics and encourage countries to measure and monitor progress using quantifiable targets and other measures to enhance the formulation of evidence-based policies. This technical report is a live document and is being updated periodically.

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