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Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Supplementary Information

Summary

The following information is supplementary to the Report of the Secretary-General (Special edition): Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet (E/2023/64). It contains the Statistical Annex of global and regional data for the global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, adopted by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session in March 2017, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in June 2017 and the General Assembly in July 2017. The official indicator list includes the global indicator framework as contained in A/RES/71/313, the refinements agreed by the Statistical Commission at its 49th session in March 2018 (E/CN.3/2018/2, Annex II) and 50th session in March 2019 (E/CN.3/2019/2, Annex II), changes from the 2020 Comprehensive Review (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II) and refinements (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) from the 51st session in March 2020, refinements from the 52nd session in March 2021 (E/CN.3/2021/2, Annex), refinements (E/CN.3/2022/2, Annex I) and decision (53/101) by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41), and annual refinements contained in (E/CN.3/2023/2) (Annex II). The indicators presented in the Annex are those for which data are available. This Statistical Annex is available electronically in English at the following website: <unstats.un.org/sdgs/>.

Explanatory notes

Country or area / Composition of regions

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this annex do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities. The term 'country' as used in the text of this annex also refers, as appropriate, to territories and areas. Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The information about the regional groupings used for the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report (E/2023/64) is available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

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

Methodological notes

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

Symbols and conventions used in the tables

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

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

Supplementary Information

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

Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1

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

Indicator 1.1.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	29.3	21.7	16.3	10.8	8.5	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.7	50.1	43.2	38.5	35.4	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.2	4.2	3.1	5.8	...	...	...
Northern Africa	7.2	5.8	4.3	3.4	...	...	...
Western Asia	3.2	2.5	1.9	8.2	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	33.7	25.0	16.0	8.5	...	...
Central Asia	52.3	41.9	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	33.4	24.9	15.9	8.3	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.0	19.7	12.1	2.4	1.0	...	...
Eastern Asia	36.9	19.5	12.3	1.1	0.2	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	33.6	20.1	11.7	5.8	3.0	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.5	10.4	6.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.7
Oceania	13.4	13.3	10.3	9.0	8.7	0.5	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	32.4	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	...
Europe	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	...
Northern America	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	...
Landlocked developing countries	52.4	42.1	34.8	31.1	...	...	...
Least developed countries	56.3	46.3	38.5	34.5	31.4	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	28.0	...	...	...	...

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

Source: The World Bank. Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP), World Development Indicators (WDI), Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report (PSPR) 2022

(b) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes²

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	25.8	18.5	13.7	7.8	7.2	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8	49.8	43.9	38.7	36.6	35.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	4.5	4.9
Northern Africa	4.6	4.1	2.6	1.7	3.1	3.2
Western Asia	1.4	1.0	0.7	2.8	5.5	6.1
Central and Southern Asia	36.0	30.3	21.9	11.6	8.1	4.9
Central Asia	33.7	23.7	11.7	5.9	3.9	3.2
Southern Asia	36.1	30.6	22.4	11.8	8.3	4.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.0	17.3	10.9	1.9	1.0	0.8
Eastern Asia	31.4	17.4	11.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	29.4	16.7	8.9	4.5	2.8	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	6.4	3.5	2.4	3.6	3.2
Oceania	9.3	8.0	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	40.4	36.4	25.1	20.0	20.5	19.4
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.6	37.8	30.8	26.4	23.2	23.0
Least developed countries	57.4	47.1	38.8	33.8	30.7	30.1
Small island developing States	12.4	11.5	9.2	7.8	7.6	7.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes, by age³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	24.4	31.8	12.6	19.3	7.0	12.4	6.0	11.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.6	60.3	42.4	48.8	37.0	44.3	34.0	40.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.7	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	6.8
Northern Africa	4.5	5.0	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.4
Western Asia	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.7	3.8	5.9	8.9
Central and Southern Asia	36.0	36.1	21.6	23.3	11.4	12.7	7.3	8.4
Central Asia	33.3	35.8	11.6	12.4	5.9	6.2	3.8	4.2
Southern Asia	36.1	36.1	22.0	23.8	11.6	13.0	7.4	8.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.3	38.7	9.9	16.4	1.7	3.2	0.8	1.6
Eastern Asia	29.7	39.8	10.4	18.2	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.7
South-Eastern Asia	27.8	35.5	8.3	11.8	4.2	6.2	2.3	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.2	10.7	3.3	4.2	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6
Oceania	8.2	14.0	4.2	9.2	3.4	7.9	3.2	7.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	38.3	46.6	22.1	35.2	17.4	29.4	16.1	27.7
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	44.9	51.4	28.6	36.7	24.1	33.1	20.5	28.9
Least developed countries	56.9	58.5	37.8	41.5	32.6	37.8	28.6	34.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Small island developing States	11.4	17.4	8.3	14.2	7.0	12.4	6.1	11.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(d) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by sex²

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	26.6	25.3	13.7	13.7	7.9	7.7	6.9	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.8	55.9	45.0	43.0	39.8	37.7	36.4	34.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.7	3.1	5.4
Northern Africa	4.9	4.5	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.8
Western Asia	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	3.4	3.2	7.3
Central and Southern Asia	40.0	34.7	23.2	21.5	12.0	11.5	7.7	7.3
Central Asia	31.4	35.5	9.4	13.5	4.4	7.1	2.8	4.6
Southern Asia	40.7	34.7	24.2	21.7	12.6	11.6	8.1	7.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.8	30.3	10.9	10.9	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.9
Eastern Asia	32.0	31.0	11.5	11.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	31.0	28.3	8.8	8.9	4.3	4.6	2.4	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	9.1	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.3
Oceania	10.3	8.5	6.4	4.0	5.2	3.2	4.8	3.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	44.0	37.4	31.5	19.7	25.3	15.4	23.5	14.2
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.9	46.5	31.5	30.2	27.5	25.6	23.7	21.6
Least developed countries	62.7	53.7	43.1	35.7	37.4	31.3	33.1	27.6
Small island developing States	14.6	11.1	11.0	7.9	9.3	6.7	8.2	5.7

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(e) Proportion of employed female population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	24.9	33.5	12.5	19.8	7	13.2	6.2	12.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.9	60.5	43.8	48.5	38.6	43.9	35.3	40.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	3	3.8
Northern Africa	4.6	5.7	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.1	2.8	4.2
Western Asia	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	3.1	3.7
Central and Southern Asia	39.7	41.4	22.6	25.9	11.7	14	7.5	9.2
Central Asia	31.2	32.4	9	10.9	4.1	5.5	2.7	3.8
Southern Asia	40.3	41.9	23.6	26.9	12.3	14.7	7.9	9.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30	39.2	10	15.8	1.6	2.9	0.8	1.6
Eastern Asia	30.2	40	10.5	17.4	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	29.4	36.6	8.3	11.1	4.1	5.7	2.3	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	8.9	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.1
Oceania	9.2	14.7	5.6	9.7	4.6	8.1	4.3	7.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42	49.6	29.7	37.1	23.8	30.4	22.1	28.6
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe	0.4	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	45.3	51.3	29.5	36.9	25.4	33.5	21.9	29
Least developed countries	62.4	63.5	42.3	45.3	36.3	40.5	32	36.6
Small island developing States	13.4	20	10.2	15.6	8.6	13.5	7.6	12.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(f) Proportion of employed male population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	24.1	30.7	12.7	18.9	7.0	12.0	5.9	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.4	60.2	41.2	49.0	35.7	44.7	32.8	40.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.5	5.1	7.7
Northern Africa	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.2
Western Asia	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	3.2	4.6	6.8	10.6
Central and Southern Asia	34.8	34.4	21.3	22.4	11.3	12.3	7.2	8.1
Central Asia	34.9	38.0	13.6	13.4	7.2	6.7	4.6	4.4
Southern Asia	34.8	34.3	21.5	22.7	11.4	12.5	7.3	8.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.7	38.2	9.9	16.9	1.7	3.4	0.8	1.7
Eastern Asia	29.3	39.6	10.4	18.9	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.6
South-Eastern Asia	26.7	34.7	8.3	12.3	4.3	6.5	2.4	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	11.7	3.2	4.5	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.0
Oceania	7.4	13.4	3.0	8.8	2.4	7.7	2.2	7.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.4	43.9	15.8	33.4	12.0	28.4	11.0	27.0
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	44.6	51.5	27.9	36.6	23.1	32.9	19.3	28.8
Least developed countries	53.2	54.9	34.8	38.6	30.0	35.7	26.2	32.4
Small island developing States	10.1	15.8	7.0	13.3	5.9	11.6	4.9	10.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

¹Based on the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.

²Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

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

Target 1.3

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

Indicator 1.3.1

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

(a) Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, distinguishing children, mothers with newborns, retirees, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities and the vulnerable

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>					
	<i>Children¹</i>	<i>Mothers with newborns²</i>	<i>Older persons³</i>	<i>Unemployed⁴</i>	<i>Persons with disabilities⁵</i>	<i>Vulnerable⁶</i>
World	26.4	44.9	77.5	18.6	33.5	28.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.5	7.5	19.8	4.9	6.7	7.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27.7 ⁷	40.6	58.1	10.3	17.8	30.1
Northern Africa	24.7	46.5	43.8	6.7	20.9	19.1 ⁷
Western Asia	30.7 ⁷	35.4	70.4	13.3	15.0	39.6
Central and Southern Asia	21.4	33.6	41.1	0.8	8.8	15.0
Central Asia	33.1	32.8	99.0	5.7	60.7	30.7
Southern Asia	20.9	33.6	39.2	0.6	6.8	14.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	13.9	56.3	88.2	23.8	32.9	33.4
Eastern Asia	9.0	68.8	98.9	26.1	34.8	38.3
South-Eastern Asia	22.2	28.0	37.8	12.3	28.0	21.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	41.5	30.5	75.4	12.5	57.7	36.0
Oceania	57.6	77.0	94.8	46.1	78.4	74.8
Australia and New Zealand	94.7	100.0	100.0	51.6	97.1	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.9 ⁷	20.7 ⁷	38.0	5.6	28.7 ⁷	7.8 ⁷
Europe and Northern America	95.8	93.3	97.7	54.7	97.1	59.2
Europe	96.4	92.0	96.7	63.0	97.3	69.7
Northern America	94.6 ⁷	95.9 ⁷	100.0	29.5	96.7	38.0
Landlocked developing countries	11.3	12.8	44.9	2.2	16.9	12.5
Least developed countries	9.1	8.3	21.1	1.1	8.1	9.0
Small island developing States	21.4	27.2	31.4	4.6	30.2	25.4

¹Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit.

²Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit.

³Proportion of the population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension.

⁴Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits.

⁵Proportion of the population with severe disabilities collecting disability cash benefits.

⁶Proportion of the vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit.

⁷The figure is based on reported data coverage of less than 40 per cent of the population in the region, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Data are not strictly comparable to 2016 regional estimates due to methodological enhancements, extended data availability and country revisions.

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

(b) Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	45.2	46.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.9	13.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.9 ¹	44.3
Northern Africa	39.2	33.8
Western Asia	54.9 ¹	53.5
Central and Southern Asia	15.8	24.1
Central Asia	59.3 ¹	56.5
Southern Asia	14.2	22.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	58.8	61.2
Eastern Asia	64.1	72.3
South-Eastern Asia	45.7 ¹	33.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.4	56.3
Oceania	71.7	77.3
Australia and New Zealand	79.6	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	49.1 ¹	17.1
Europe and Northern America	85.7	84.9
Europe	89.3	88.1
Northern America	78.5	78.5
Landlocked developing countries	24.1	19.6
Least developed countries	...	14.2
Small island developing States	56.9 ¹	39.5

¹Interpret with caution: estimates based on reported data coverage below 40% of the population

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

Target 1.4

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

Indicator 1.4.1

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

(a) Proportion of population using basic drinking water services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	81.3	83.8	86.2	88.4	90.4	91.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.5	49.9	54.5	59.0	63.4	65.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83.6	85.2	87.4	89.9	91.6	91.9
Northern Africa	82.0	83.5	85.5	87.7	89.7	90.2
Western Asia	85.0	86.7	88.9	91.8	93.3	93.4
Central and Southern Asia	82.0	84.6	87.2	89.8	92.4	93.3
Central Asia	84.0	86.6	89.3	91.9	93.9	93.8
Southern Asia	82.0	84.5	87.2	89.7	92.3	93.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	80.2	84.8	88.9	92.3	95.3	96.7
Eastern Asia	81.0	85.8	90.0	93.5	96.2	97.8
South-Eastern Asia	77.9	81.9	85.8	89.5	93.1	94.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.7	92.7	94.4	95.9	97.1	97.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	87.0	86.1	86.4	86.9	87.6	87.8
Australia and New Zealand	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	51.9	51.1	53.3	55.9	59.0	59.9
Europe and Northern America	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.9
Europe	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.4
Northern America	...	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.8	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	52.2	55.7	59.8	63.5	67.8	69.3
Least developed countries	51.2	54.7	58.4	62.0	65.8	67.1
Small island developing States	80.5	80.5	81.3	82.3	82.8	83.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	76.0	95.8	79.3	96.2	82.6	96.5	84.0	96.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.3	81.0	43.8	82.8	48.3	84.7	50.1	85.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.4	94.9	80.6	95.7	83.8	96.3	84.4	96.3
Northern Africa	77.3	93.7	80.7	94.4	83.7	95.2	84.5	95.3
Western Asia	77.5	95.7	80.6	96.5	84.0	96.9	84.3	96.9
Central and Southern Asia	83.7	94.4	87.0	95.1	90.4	95.7	91.7	96.0
Central Asia	82.1	97.2	86.5	97.7	90.1	98.0	90.2	98.1
Southern Asia	83.7	94.3	87.0	94.9	90.4	95.6	91.7	95.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	80.0	97.2	85.4	97.8	90.8	98.3	93.9	98.4
Eastern Asia	80.4	98.1	86.4	98.3	92.2	98.4	96.3	98.5
South-Eastern Asia	78.9	94.4	83.6	96.1	88.3	97.8	89.9	98.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.2	98.0	85.4	98.5	89.4	99.0	91.6	99.1
Oceania	60.3	99.1	61.9	99.2	64.0	99.3	64.9	99.2
Australia and New Zealand	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.0	91.5	45.4	92.2	49.2	92.8	50.9	92.8
Europe and Northern America	96.5	99.3	96.9	99.3	97.2	99.3	97.3	99.3
Europe	96.6	99.2	96.6	99.0	96.4	99.0	96.3	99.0
Northern America	96.3	99.7	97.8	99.8	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	48.1	88.4	52.6	89.1	57.5	90.4	59.4	90.7
Least developed countries	49.2	80.2	52.8	81.5	56.8	82.9	58.2	83.2
Small island developing States	61.6	94.9	63.1	94.8	64.2	94.6	65.0	94.6

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

(c) Proportion of population using basic sanitation services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	55.5	61.0	67.1	73.0	78.5	80.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	24.7	27.6	30.5	33.5	34.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.3	80.5	83.7	86.6	88.2	92.9

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	50.1	83.0	58.5	85.4	66.6	87.9	70.1	88.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.8	41.2	21.6	44.4	23.6	47.6	24.3	48.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.7	92.5	74.5	94.1	76.8	94.9	86.4	96.5
Northern Africa	69.1	89.2	72.5	90.7	74.4	91.1	90.4	95.2
Western Asia	72.8	94.6	77.4	96.3	80.4	97.3	80.4	97.3
Central and Southern Asia	37.4	67.2	52.5	73.6	67.4	80.3	73.2	83.0
Central Asia	95.3	95.6	96.7	95.9	97.9	96.2	98.1	96.2
Southern Asia	35.8	65.7	51.2	72.5	66.5	79.5	72.4	82.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.8	87.1	75.1	90.9	85.6	94.8	89.7	96.4
Eastern Asia	66.4	89.0	77.3	92.5	88.3	96.3	92.7	97.8
South-Eastern Asia	61.2	81.1	70.8	85.6	80.8	90.3	84.5	91.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.1	87.7	67.0	90.2	72.3	92.6	74.6	93.3
Oceania	47.9	97.5	46.7	97.3	45.8	97.0	44.9	96.8
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.6	74.6	23.6	72.8	23.5	70.4	22.9	69.0
Europe and Northern America	91.6	98.3	92.7	98.5	93.5	98.7	93.8	98.7
Europe	88.8	97.6	90.4	97.8	91.7	98.1	92.1	98.1
Northern America	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.8	98.8	99.7	98.5	99.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Landlocked developing countries	29.8	60.5	32.8	60.8	36.2	61.6	37.1	61.7
Least developed countries	23.7	43.7	27.9	46.4	32.1	48.8	36.0	50.9
Small island developing States	45.3	81.6	46.6	82.3	44.9	82.7	44.7	82.7

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

Target 1.5

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

Indicator 1.5.3

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022¹</i>
World	126
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	27

¹The value represents the number of countries that reported (as of end of 2022) having a National DRR Strategy, with varying levels of alignment with the Sendai Framework.

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor, 2023.

Target 1.a

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

Indicator 1.a.1

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

Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction as proportion of GNI¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.099	0.072	0.087	0.094	0.092	0.087
Northern Africa	0.022	0.023	0.017	0.011	0.012	0.021
Western Asia	0.029	0.055	0.018	0.023	0.044	0.032
Central Asia	0.054	0.027	0.013	0.009	0.018	0.022
Southern Asia	0.024	0.018	0.017	0.011	0.010	0.008
Eastern Asia	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
South-Eastern Asia	0.018	0.012	0.012	0.008	0.008	0.010
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005
Oceania	0.673	0.279	0.170	0.163	0.171	0.221
Europe	0.081	0.016	0.013	0.021	0.013	0.022
Landlocked developing countries	0.200	0.148	0.144	0.106	0.114	0.107
Least developed countries	0.181	0.170	0.196	0.156	0.140	0.131
Small island developing States	0.090	0.058	0.061	0.042	0.076	0.086

¹Based on gross disbursements in constant 2021 USD million.

Source: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Goal 2

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

Target 2.1

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

Indicator 2.1.1

Prevalence of undernourishment

(a) Prevalence of undernourishment

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020¹</i>	<i>2021¹</i>
World	13.0	12.3	8.6	8.0	9.3	9.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.1	23.9	18.9	18.3	22.7	23.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3	8.1	6.1	7.6	8.2	8.6
Northern Africa	9.0	8.4	6.4	5.2	5.9	6.9
Western Asia	9.5	7.8	5.9	9.6	10.1	10.0
Central and Southern Asia	16.5	20.3	15.0	13.7	15.4	16.4
Central Asia	14.6	14.0	6.0	3.8	3.1	3.1
Southern Asia	16.6	20.5	15.3	14.1	15.9	16.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.7	9.5	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.6
Eastern Asia	10.0	6.8	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.6	17.2	10.9	7.8	5.8	6.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.8	9.3	6.6	5.8	8.0	8.6
Oceania	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.8
Australia and New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.6	21.6	20.9	18.7	17.6	18.2
Europe and Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Landlocked developing countries	33.1	26.6	17.8	15.5	20.3	21.9
Least developed countries	32.9	27.6	21.0	20.0	23.1	24.3
Small island developing States	18.0	17.8	15.1	14.1	15.5	15.7

¹Estimates are based on projected values.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	21.5 (20.8-22.3)	25.4 (24.7-26.0)	29.5 (29.0-29.9)	29.3 (28.8-29.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.7 (48.9-50.4)	57.7 (56.9-58.5)	61.8 (61.0-62.6)	63.2 (62.3-64.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	26.9 (26.1-27.8)	28.3 (27.6-29.0)	31.0 (30.3-31.8)	33.8 (32.8-34.8)
Northern Africa	26.4 (25.0-27.8)	28.9 (27.7-30.0)	30.2 (29.1-31.3)	34.0 (32.7-35.4)
Western Asia	27.4 (26.5-28.3)	27.8 (26.9-28.8)	31.8 (30.8-32.7)	33.7 (32.2-35.2)
Central and Southern Asia	27.1 (24.5-29.7)	33.6 (31.3-35.8)	42.2 (40.7-43.7)	39.8 (38.3-41.4)
Central Asia	9.1 (8.1-10.2)	13.2 (11.9-14.5)	17.9 (16.5-19.2)	20.2 (18.8-21.6)
Southern Asia	27.8 (25.1-30.5)	34.3 (32.0-36.6)	43.2 (41.6-44.7)	40.6 (39.0-42.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.5 (7.5-9.5)	10.1 (9.2-11.0)	11.0 (10.3-11.6)	10.3 (9.8-10.9)
Eastern Asia	5.9 (4.5-7.3)	7.4 (6.2-8.7)	7.8 (6.9-8.7)	6.2 (5.4-7.0)
South-Eastern Asia	15.3 (14.7-15.8)	16.8 (16.3-17.2)	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	20.7 (20.2-21.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.3 (26.4-28.2)	31.7 (31.0-32.3)	39.5 (38.4-40.7)	40.6 (38.3-42.8)
Oceania	10.0 (8.7-11.2)	13.6 (12.1-15.1)	12.0 (10.7-13.4)	13.0 (12.1-13.9)
Australia and New Zealand	9.4 (7.8-11.1)	13.3 (11.2-15.4)	11.6 (9.8-13.4)	12.2 (11.0-13.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	9.3 (9.0-9.7)	7.1 (6.9-7.4)	7.8 (7.5-8.0)	8.0 (7.7-8.2)
Europe	8.8 (8.3-9.3)	6.9 (6.6-7.2)	7.5 (7.1-7.9)	7.8 (7.4-8.2)
Northern America	10.3 (10.0-10.6)	7.6 (7.3-7.9)	8.3 (8.0-8.5)	8.3 (8.0-8.6)
Landlocked developing countries	43.1 (42.1-44.1)	50.7 (50.0-51.5)	54.2 (53.1-55.4)	56.3 (55.2-57.5)
Least developed countries	49.1 (48.1-50.0)	53.8 (53.2-54.4)	56.2 (55.5-56.9)	58.4 (57.6-59.1)
Small island developing States	45.0 (44.4-45.7)	47.0 (46.3-47.7)	50.9 (50.2-51.6)	48.6 (47.1-50.2)

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected by national institutions or data service providers (Gallup World Poll, Kantar and Geopoll).**(b) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	22.0 (21.2-22.9)	20.0 (19.1-20.9)	31.5 (30.8-32.1)	28.5 (27.8-29.1)	31.9 (31.2-32.7)	27.6 (27.0-28.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.5 (53.2-55.8)	52.9 (51.5-54.4)	67.8 (67.0-68.6)	65.2 (64.3-66.2)	69.7 (68.7-70.8)	68.7 (67.8-69.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25.8 (24.6-27.0)	23.2 (22.1-24.2)	28.7 (27.7-29.7)	26.1 (25.2-27.0)	32.1 (30.8-33.4)	28.4 (27.1-29.7)
Northern Africa	23.5 (21.5-25.5)	21.3 (19.5-23.2)	25.0 (23.4-26.6)	24.5 (23.0-26.1)	28.5 (26.5-30.6)	27.8 (25.6-29.9)
Western Asia	27.9 (26.4-29.3)	24.6 (23.4-25.8)	31.9 (30.6-33.3)	27.3 (26.2-28.4)	35.2 (33.5-36.8)	28.9 (27.2-30.6)
Central and Southern Asia	30.3 (27.3-33.3)	26.1 (23.3-28.9)	45.4 (43.6-47.1)	37.3 (35.5-39.0)	44.2 (42.1-46.3)	33.9 (32.1-35.8)
Central Asia	12.4 (11.1-13.7)	10.4 (9.0-11.8)	24.4 (22.5-26.4)	20.0 (18.3-21.7)	24.2 (22.5-25.9)	25.7 (23.5-27.8)
Southern Asia	31.0 (27.9-34.1)	26.7 (23.8-29.6)	46.2 (44.3-48.0)	37.9 (36.0-39.7)	45.0 (42.8-47.2)	34.2 (32.3-36.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.7 (8.5-10.9)	9.8 (8.4-11.1)	15.4 (14.3-16.5)	16.5 (15.5-17.6)	15.2 (14.1-16.3)	15.1 (14.1-16.0)
Eastern Asia	5.4 (4.0-6.7)	6.0 (4.4-7.6)	6.1 (4.9-7.3)	9.2 (8.0-10.4)	5.5 (4.2-6.7)	6.6 (5.6-7.6)
South-Eastern Asia	22.1 (19.8-24.4)	21.1 (18.4-23.7)	40.8 (38.6-43.0)	37.3 (35.1-39.5)	41.3 (39.1-43.4)	38.8 (36.7-40.9)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.8 (25.1-28.4)	22.9 (21.0-24.8)	43.6 (41.7-45.5)	34.2 (32.4-36.0)	45.2 (40.9-49.6)	33.9 (32.7-35.1)
Oceania	9.6 (7.7-11.5)	6.9 (5.2-8.7)	10.2 (8.4-12.0)	11.3 (9.1-13.4)	9.9 (8.8-11.0)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)
Australia and New Zealand	9.6 (7.2-12.0)	6.9 (4.6-9.2)	10.2 (7.9-12.6)	11.3 (8.4-14.1)	9.9 (8.5-11.3)	10.8 (8.5-13.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	12.0 (10.9-13.2)	9.4 (8.4-10.4)	13.4 (12.1-14.8)	11.8 (10.7-13.0)	14.2 (13.0-15.4)	11.1 (10.1-12.1)
Europe	9.6 (9.0-10.3)	7.2 (6.6-7.8)	10.9 (10.3-11.4)	10.0 (9.4-10.6)	11.8 (11.2-12.5)	10.0 (9.3-10.7)
Northern America	17.4 (14.0-20.8)	14.0 (11.2-16.9)	19.0 (15.0-23.0)	15.6 (12.3-18.9)	19.3 (15.7-22.8)	13.2 (10.5-15.9)
Landlocked developing countries	41.7 (40.6-42.9)	40.3 (39.0-41.6)	54.8 (53.8-55.8)	53.6 (52.6-54.6)	55.8 (54.7-56.8)	55.6 (54.5-56.8)
Least developed countries	45.9 (44.7-47.1)	43.9 (42.6-45.1)	55.5 (54.8-56.2)	53.8 (53.0-54.5)	56.5 (55.7-57.3)	55.0 (54.1-55.9)
Small island developing States	46.5 (45.7-47.4)	41.6 (40.7-42.5)	52.7 (51.8-53.6)	48.3 (47.4-49.3)	49.7 (47.1-52.3)	46.4 (45.3-47.5)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

(c) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	7.5 (7.0-8.0)	10.9 (10.6-11.2)	11.7 (11.4-12.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.0 (18.5-19.4)	25.3 (24.6-26.0)	26.2 (25.4-27.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.7 (8.3-9.1)	9.3 (8.9-9.7)	10.4 (9.9-10.9)
Northern Africa	9.0 (8.3-9.8)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)	11.3 (10.5-12.1)
Western Asia	8.4 (7.9-8.9)	9.1 (8.7-9.6)	9.6 (8.9-10.2)
Central and Southern Asia	12.8 (10.9-14.7)	18.4 (17.4-19.3)	20.4 (19.2-21.7)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.8)	4.7 (4.0-5.3)	4.9 (4.1-5.6)
Southern Asia	13.2 (11.3-15.2)	18.9 (17.9-19.9)	21.0 (19.7-22.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)	1.9 (1.8-2.1)
Eastern Asia	0.8 (0.5-1.0)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
South-Eastern Asia	2.2 (2.0-2.3)	3.4 (3.1-3.6)	4.1 (4.0-4.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3 (7.0-7.6)	12.8 (12.1-13.5)	14.2 (13.3-15.1)
Oceania	2.6 (2.1-3.2)	2.6 (2.0-3.2)	4.5 (4.1-5.0)
Australia and New Zealand	2.6 (1.9-3.4)	2.6 (1.7-3.4)	4.4 (3.8-5.1)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.5 (1.4-1.7)
Europe	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	1.9 (1.8-2.1)
Northern America	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.8 (0.7-0.8)
Landlocked developing countries	15.4 (14.8-16.0)	21.9 (21.1-22.7)	23.8 (23.0-24.7)
Least developed countries	19.2 (18.6-19.7)	23.0 (22.5-23.5)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
Small island developing States	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	25.3 (24.6-25.9)	21.8 (20.6-23.0)

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

(d) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by sex

(Percentage)

Regions	2015		2020		2021	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	8.1 (7.5-8.6)	7.3 (6.7-7.9)	12.8 (12.4-13.2)	11.5 (11.1-11.9)	14.1 (13.6-14.7)	11.6 (11.1-12.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.9 (21.8-23.9)	21.8 (20.7-22.9)	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	30.4 (29.6-31.1)	35.4 (34.4-36.4)	34.1 (33.2-35.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.1 (7.5-8.6)	7.6 (7.0-8.2)	8.7 (8.2-9.3)	7.7 (7.3-8.2)	9.7 (9.1-10.4)	8.7 (8.0-9.4)
Northern Africa	7.7 (6.7-8.7)	7.9 (6.8-9.0)	7.6 (6.8-8.5)	6.8 (5.9-7.6)	9.1 (8.1-10.2)	9.1 (7.9-10.3)
Western Asia	8.4 (7.6-9.1)	7.4 (6.7-8.1)	9.7 (9.0-10.4)	8.5 (7.9-9.1)	10.3 (9.5-11.1)	8.4 (7.6-9.1)
Central and Southern Asia	14.0 (11.7-16.2)	11.5 (9.5-13.5)	21.3 (20.1-22.5)	16.3 (15.1-17.5)	24.5 (22.6-26.3)	16.0 (14.5-17.4)
Central Asia	2.2 (1.7-2.7)	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	5.9 (4.9-6.9)	5.1 (4.2-6.0)	5.1 (4.3-6.0)	6.4 (5.0-7.7)
Southern Asia	14.4 (12.1-16.7)	11.9 (9.8-13.9)	21.9 (20.7-23.2)	16.7 (15.5-17.9)	25.2 (23.3-27.1)	16.3 (14.8-17.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0 (1.6-2.3)	2.4 (1.9-2.9)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	5.8 (5.2-6.4)	4.7 (4.2-5.2)	4.9 (4.5-5.4)
Eastern Asia	0.5 (<0.5-0.8)	0.8 (<0.5-1.2)	1.4 (0.8-2.0)	2.3 (1.8-2.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)	1.2 (0.9-1.4)
South-Eastern Asia	6.1 (5.0-7.1)	7.0 (5.3-8.8)	15.0 (13.3-16.6)	15.6 (14.0-17.2)	14.9 (13.3-16.4)	15.5 (14.0-17.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9 (8.2-9.6)	7.0 (6.4-7.6)	14.8 (13.7-15.9)	12.4 (11.4-13.3)	16.5 (14.7-18.4)	12.3 (11.5-13.1)
Oceania	2.3 (1.5-3.1)	2.0 (1.1-2.8)	2.4 (1.7-3.1)	2.8 (1.7-3.8)	2.5 (1.9-3.1)	4.5 (3.2-5.7)
Australia and New Zealand	2.3 (1.2-3.3)	2.0 (0.9-3.1)	2.4 (1.5-3.3)	2.8 (1.4-4.1)	2.5 (1.7-3.2)	4.5 (2.8-6.1)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	2.3 (1.8-2.8)	3.5 (2.8-4.3)	3.6 (2.9-4.3)	3.3 (2.6-4.0)	3.1 (2.4-3.8)
Europe	1.8 (1.5-2.0)	1.2 (1.0-1.4)	1.8 (1.5-2.0)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)
Northern America	4.9 (3.0-6.7)	4.8 (3.3-6.3)	7.3 (5.0-9.6)	6.4 (4.4-8.5)	5.2 (3.1-7.2)	3.9 (2.1-5.8)
Landlocked developing countries	16.4 (15.5-17.2)	14.9 (14.1-15.8)	25.0 (24.2-25.8)	23.2 (22.4-24.0)	24.2 (23.4-25.1)	23.6 (22.7-24.4)
Least developed countries	19.5 (18.7-20.4)	17.5 (16.8-18.2)	25.5 (25.0-26.0)	23.8 (23.2-24.4)	26.0 (25.4-26.6)	24.9 (24.3-25.6)
Small island developing States	23.4 (22.6-24.2)	20.3 (19.6-21.1)	25.8 (24.9-26.7)	23.6 (22.7-24.5)	22.5 (20.6-24.5)	21.1 (20.0-22.1)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

Target 2.2

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

Indicator 2.2.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Central Asia	22.7 (21.9-23.6)	16.9 (16.2-17.6)	12.1 (11.6-12.5)	8.6 (8.1-9.1)	7.7 (7.1-8.2)
Southern Asia	46.4 (44.7-48.1)	42.6 (41.0-44.3)	37.0 (36.0-38.0)	32.2 (30.7-33.6)	30.5 (28.7-32.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.1 (20.6-21.7)	17.4 (16.9-17.8)	14.7 (14.2-15.2)	13.7 (12.9-14.5)	13.9 (13-14.9)
Eastern Asia	13.1 (12.4-13.9)	9.0 (8.5-9.5)	6.6 (6.0-7.2)	5.3 (4.5-6.3)	4.9 (4-5.9)
South-Eastern Asia	34.3 (33.5-35.1)	31.6 (30.9-32.4)	29.0 (28.1-29.9)	27.3 (25.7-28.8)	26.4 (24.6-28.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.7 (15.4-16.1)	13.6 (13.3-13.9)	12.1 (11.8-12.4)	11.7 (11.3-12.2)	11.5 (11-12.1)
Australia and New Zealand	2.5 (1.6-3.8)	3.3 (2.5-4.5)	3.4 (2.4-4.9)	3.3 (2.0-5.5)	3.4 (1.9-6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.6 (34.4-38.9)	40.3 (38.2-42.4)	41.9 (37-46.9)	43.6 (34.9-52.6)	44 (34.2-54.4)
Europe and Northern America	4.7 (3.7-6.0)	4.3 (3.4-5.5)	4.1 (3.2-5.3)	3.9 (3.1-5.0)	3.8 (3.1-4.7)
Europe	6.0 (4.4-8.0)	5.3 (3.9-7.2)	4.8 (3.5-6.6)	4.3 (3.1-5.9)	4 (2.9-5.4)
Northern America	2.7 (2.3-3.2)	2.6 (2.2-3.0)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)	3.4 (2.9-3.9)	3.6 (3-4.2)
Landlocked developing countries	43.8 (43.1-44.4)	38.4 (37.8-38.9)	32.9 (32.5-33.3)	29.4 (28.7-30.1)	28.3 (27.5-29.2)
Least developed countries	45.3 (44.9-45.8)	40.7 (40.3-41.1)	36.4 (36.0-36.8)	33.4 (32.7-34.1)	32.3 (31.4-33.2)
Small island developing States	21.3 (20.5-22.0)	21.6 (21.0-22.3)	21.2 (20.0-22.5)	21.2 (18.9-23.6)	21.1 (18.5-24)

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

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

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

Indicator 2.2.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	6.8 (5.5-8.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.7 (4.8-6.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.9 (2.1-7.8)
Northern Africa	6.3 (2.8-13.4)
Western Asia	3.5 (1.5-7.6)
Central and Southern Asia	13.7 (9.2-18.2)
Central Asia	2.1 (1.5-2.9)
Southern Asia	14.3 (10.1-19.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.2 (2.9-5.5) ²
Eastern Asia	1.5 (1.4-1.7) ²
South-Eastern Asia	7.8 (5.2-11.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4 (0.9-1.9)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3 (5.2-12.9) ³
Northern America	0.2 ⁴
Landlocked developing countries	4.1 (3-5.7)
Least developed countries	7 (5.5-8.7)
Small island developing States	4.1 (3-5.7)

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

²Excluding Japan.³Consecutive Low Population Coverage; interpret with Caution⁴Regional average is based only on United States data; hence confidence intervals are not provided**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.**Source:** Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2023 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Group.**(b) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely overweight (WHZ >+2)¹**

(Percentage)

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

¹WHZ >+2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is above plus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.**Source:** Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2023 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Group.**Indicator 2.2.3****Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)****(a) Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	31.2 (28.7-34.1)	28.6 (26.7-30.6)	28.8 (26.9-30.6)	29.9 (27.0-32.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.8 (43.0-50.5)	41.9 (38.8-44.8)	40.7 (37.9-43.4)	40.7 (37.0-44.5)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.7 (31.7-42.4)	32.4 (27.7-37.8)	31.4 (26.8-36.9)	31.8 (25.5-38.7)
Northern Africa	36.6 (31.0-43.1)	32.6 (26.9-39.2)	31.3 (25.4-38.3)	31.1 (23.3-39.8)
Western Asia	36.7 (29.3-46.0)	32.2 (26.1-40.1)	31.5 (25.4-38.9)	32.5 (24.9-41.4)
Central and Southern Asia	49.0 (43.4-54.6)	47.8 (42.2-53.5)	47.1 (42.0-52.1)	47.5 (40.5-54.0)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Central Asia	40.4 (34.1-46.7)	29.9 (25.0-35.3)	28.0 (23.2-33.7)	28.1 (21.7-36.2)
Southern Asia	49.4 (43.5-55.2)	48.5 (42.8-54.5)	47.8 (42.5-53.0)	48.2 (40.9-54.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.5 (19.2-31.1)	18.5 (15.7-21.6)	18.4 (15.6-21.9)	19.5 (14.8-25.8)
Eastern Asia	22.2 (15.2-30.7)	16.0 (12.5-20.0)	15.6 (11.9-20.3)	16.1 (10.4-24.2)
South-Eastern Asia	31.4 (27.7-35.3)	25.3 (22.4-28.4)	25.6 (22.4-29.0)	27.2 (21.6-33.7)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.6 (20.9-30.6)	19.3 (15.8-22.9)	17.3 (13.8-21.6)	17.2 (12.7-23.1)
Oceania	14.6 (11.5-18.7)	14.2 (11.7-17.0)	14.8 (11.6-18.6)	16.0 (11.3-22.0)
Australia and New Zealand	8.0 (5.6-12.4)	7.5 (5.9-9.9)	7.8 (6.0-10.9)	8.8 (5.9-14.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	34.4 (25.2-44.1)	32.8 (24.5-41.5)	33.1 (22.9-44.6)	33.9 (20.7-49.2)
Europe and Northern America	13.2 (10.4-16.7)	12.9 (10.4-16.3)	13.5 (10.9-17.0)	14.6 (11.1-19.0)
Europe	15.4 (11.6-20.5)	14.5 (11.1-19.2)	14.9 (11.2-19.8)	16.0 (11.4-22.0)
Northern America	8.0 (6.2-10.5)	9.4 (7.8-11.3)	10.6 (8.6-13.2)	11.7 (8.2-17.1)
Landlocked developing countries	38.9 (35.9-42.2)	32.6 (30.6-34.7)	31.9 (30.0-34.0)	32.9 (29.6-36.4)
Least developed countries	44.0 (40.8-47.4)	39.7 (37.0-42.3)	38.9 (36.2-41.9)	39.4 (35.5-43.7)
Small island developing States	33.1 (28.4-38.9)	28.5 (24.9-33.0)	28.4 (24.5-33.2)	29.2 (24.1-35.4)

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

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

(b) Proportion of pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	40.9 (38.7-43.1)	37.6 (35.8-39.2)	36.6 (34.8-38.5)	36.5 (34.0-39.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8 (48.5-52.8)	47.9 (46.2-49.6)	46.8 (45.1-48.5)	46.2 (43.6-48.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	37.1 (31.7-42.1)	33.8 (28.8-38.7)	32.7 (27.3-38.0)	32.3 (25.3-39.4)
Northern Africa	35.2 (29.0-41.3)	32.5 (26.2-38.7)	31.3 (24.5-38.3)	30.7 (21.8-39.4)
Western Asia	38.8 (31.8-45.3)	35.1 (28.7-41.3)	34.2 (27.5-40.7)	34.1 (26.1-41.9)
Central and Southern Asia	51.0 (47.5-54.1)	48.5 (44.9-51.3)	46.9 (43.4-49.7)	46.2 (41.4-49.8)
Central Asia	40.1 (33.9-45.8)	35.1 (28.9-41.1)	34.2 (28.1-40.3)	34.2 (26.1-41.9)
Southern Asia	51.3 (47.8-54.5)	49.0 (45.4-51.9)	47.5 (43.9-50.3)	46.7 (41.7-50.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.7 (27.7-39.7)	27.3 (22.9-31.9)	26.2 (22.0-32.0)	26.2 (20.5-34.1)
Eastern Asia	28.6 (20.3-37.1)	20.8 (14.9-27.9)	19.5 (13.4-28.1)	19.2 (11.1-31.1)
South-Eastern Asia	42.6 (36.7-47.3)	38.1 (33.3-42.5)	37.4 (33.0-41.4)	37.5 (32.1-42.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.5 (22.8-34.9)	24.1 (19.2-29.5)	22.3 (17.1-28.6)	21.9 (15.5-29.4)
Oceania	29.9 (22.4-38.1)	28.0 (21.3-35.3)	27.9 (20.6-36.0)	28.1 (19.3-38.2)
Australia and New Zealand	15.6 (8.2-28.9)	14.5 (7.7-26.7)	14.9 (7.7-28.1)	15.8 (7.4-31.8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.5 (34.0-54.2)	45.3 (33.4-52.8)	44.4 (31.4-52.3)	43.5 (27.5-52.5)
Europe and Northern America	16.9 (12.6-21.9)	16.2 (12.2-20.9)	16.7 (12.2-22.0)	17.1 (11.9-23.7)
Europe	21.0 (14.6-28.1)	19.4 (13.5-26.3)	19.6 (13.1-27.7)	20.1 (12.9-28.9)
Northern America	9.9 (7.4-13.5)	10.4 (7.9-13.5)	11.2 (8.1-15.8)	11.9 (7.6-18.9)
Landlocked developing countries	43.7 (40.6-47.0)	39.5 (37.2-41.9)	38.7 (36.3-41.0)	38.7 (35.1-42.3)
Least developed countries	49.0 (46.5-51.5)	45.9 (43.8-47.7)	44.7 (42.4-46.8)	44.0 (40.9-47.0)
Small island developing States	40.5 (35.6-45.3)	37.6 (33.1-42.1)	37.0 (32.3-41.8)	36.8 (31.1-42.6)

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

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

(c) Proportion of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years with anaemia¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	30.7 (28.1-33.7)	28.2 (26.2-30.2)	28.4 (26.5-30.3)	29.6 (26.6-32.5)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.3 (42.1-50.4)	41.2 (37.9-44.3)	40.0 (37.0-43.0)	40.1 (36.2-44.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.6 (31.5-42.5)	32.3 (27.5-37.8)	31.4 (26.5-37.0)	31.8 (25.4-38.9)
Northern Africa	36.7 (30.9-43.4)	32.6 (26.7-39.4)	31.3 (25.1-38.5)	31.1 (23.2-40.1)
Western Asia	36.5 (28.9-46.1)	32.0 (25.7-40.1)	31.4 (25.1-39.0)	32.4 (24.7-41.6)
Central and Southern Asia	48.9 (42.9-54.8)	47.7 (42.0-53.7)	47.1 (41.8-52.3)	47.6 (40.4-54.2)
Central Asia	40.5 (33.9-46.9)	29.6 (24.5-35.2)	27.6 (22.6-33.6)	27.8 (21.0-36.1)
Southern Asia	49.2 (43.1-55.3)	48.5 (42.6-54.7)	47.9 (42.3-53.3)	48.3 (40.9-55.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.2 (18.7-30.9)	18.2 (15.4-21.3)	18.2 (15.3-21.7)	19.3 (14.6-25.6)
Eastern Asia	22.0 (14.9-30.7)	15.8 (12.3-19.9)	15.4 (11.7-20.3)	16.0 (10.2-24.2)
South-Eastern Asia	30.8 (26.9-34.8)	24.7 (21.7-27.9)	25.0 (21.8-28.6)	26.8 (20.9-33.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.5 (20.6-30.7)	19.1 (15.5-22.9)	17.1 (13.4-21.5)	17.1 (12.4-23.0)
Oceania	13.8 (10.7-18.0)	13.6 (11.0-16.4)	14.2 (11.0-18.0)	15.5 (10.7-21.6)
Australia and New Zealand	7.8 (5.3-12.3)	7.3 (5.7-9.6)	7.6 (5.8-10.6)	8.5 (5.6-14.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	33.3 (23.5-43.7)	31.8 (23.1-41.0)	32.3 (21.5-44.3)	33.2 (19.3-49.3)
Europe and Northern America	13.1 (10.2-16.6)	12.8 (10.3-16.2)	13.4 (10.8-16.9)	14.5 (10.9-18.9)
Europe	15.3 (11.4-20.4)	14.3 (10.9-19.1)	14.8 (11.1-19.8)	15.9 (11.2-22.0)
Northern America	7.9 (6.1-10.5)	9.4 (7.8-11.3)	10.6 (8.5-13.2)	11.7 (8.2-17.2)
Landlocked developing countries	38.4 (35.2-41.9)	31.9 (29.8-34.0)	31.3 (29.3-33.4)	32.4 (28.9-36.1)
Least developed countries	43.4 (40.0-47.0)	39.0 (36.2-41.8)	38.4 (35.6-41.6)	39.0 (34.9-43.6)
Small island developing States	32.6 (27.8-38.6)	28.1 (24.2-32.7)	27.9 (24.0-33.0)	28.8 (23.6-35.1)

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

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

Target 2.5

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

Indicator 2.5.1

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

(a) Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	3,556,392	4,368,699	4,997,466	5,455,992	5,769,969	5,830,175
Sub-Saharan Africa	143,323	173,093	191,439	203,411	213,339	213,494
Northern Africa and Western Asia	57,361	94,386	150,372	187,511	221,928	226,635
Northern Africa	7,797	36,991	87,957	118,821	128,236	130,391
Western Asia	49,564	57,395	62,415	68,690	93,692	96,244
Central and Southern Asia	351,299	460,124	502,561	551,592	583,317	592,772
Central Asia	63,275	67,007	68,733	74,768	75,582	75,582
Southern Asia	288,024	393,117	433,828	476,824	507,735	517,190
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	214,285	264,537	293,404	321,999	342,106	344,843

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Eastern Asia	180,725	202,158	215,792	234,053	243,946	246,645
South-Eastern Asia	33,560	62,379	77,612	87,946	98,160	98,198
Latin America and the Caribbean	265,441	301,287	369,310	439,631	465,460	465,618
Oceania	197,501	231,519	244,411	261,603	289,270	289,938
Australia and New Zealand	196,154	229,272	241,551	257,932	285,200	285,200
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,347	2,247	2,860	3,671	4,070	4,738
Europe and Northern America	1,637,687	2,108,004	2,482,551	2,684,900	2,778,096	2,796,960
Europe	1,079,078	1,522,013	1,824,723	2,006,390	2,078,152	2,097,051
Northern America	558,609	585,991	657,828	678,510	699,944	699,909
Landlocked developing countries	171,694	199,647	221,889	241,951	251,315	253,795
Least developed countries	114,959	142,112	161,109	186,202	195,752	195,878
Small island developing States	15,623	18,328	20,956	24,603	25,782	26,567
International Centers (FAO)	689,495	735,749	763,418	805,345	876,453	899,915

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Holdings of the regional centres are included, as applicable. International Centers: Africa Rice, formerly WARDA; Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT); Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT); Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP); International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA); World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); International Center for Ciosaline Agriculture (ICBA); International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); International Transit Centre (ITC - Bioversity); World Vegetable Center.

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>			
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>
World	7688	...	1115	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	805	16	370	34
Northern Africa and Western Asia	540	5	166	...
Northern Africa	187	3	76	3
Western Asia	353	...	111	...
Central and Southern Asia	757	...	191	...
Central Asia	132	...	60	...
Southern Asia	625	...	147	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1168	40	231	29
Eastern Asia	798	...	128	...
South-Eastern Asia	370	14	151	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	578	...	347	...
Oceania	191	...	271	...

<i>Regions</i>	2023			
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>
Australia and New Zealand	127	...	252	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	64	...	60	...
Europe and Northern America	3649	166	744	108
Europe	3524	152	691	61
Northern America	125	...	266	...
Landlocked developing countries	758	...	405	...
Least developed countries	837	...	315	...
Small island developing States	246	...	186	...

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2023, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Indicator 2.5.2

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2000	2005	2010	2016	2020	2023
World	60	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	21	...	...	...
Northern Africa	4	15	17	...	26	28
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	24	13	19	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	9	9	...	...	...
Southern Asia	23	14	22	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31	22	23	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	36	20	24	32	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	28	24	20	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	76	77	80	85	83	82
Europe	75	76	79	85	83	82
Northern America	84	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24	18	19	...	...	...
Least developed countries	17	24	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...
International Centers (FAO)	60	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2023, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Target 2.a

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

Indicator 2.a.1

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures¹

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.52	0.50	0.45	0.50	0.48	0.45
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.32	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.28
Northern Africa	0.31	0.33	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.21
Western Asia	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.38
Central and Southern Asia	0.32	0.36	0.47	0.40	0.33	0.37
Central Asia	0.21	0.30	0.39	0.33	0.39	0.35
Southern Asia	0.33	0.37	0.47	0.41	0.33	0.37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.65	0.77	0.76	0.98	0.94	0.93
Eastern Asia	0.74	0.90	0.92	1.12	1.09	1.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.28	0.31	0.23	0.36	0.31	0.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.49	0.48	0.38	0.33	0.21	0.21
Oceania	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.22	0.21	0.17
Australia and New Zealand	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.23	0.22	0.18
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.12
Europe and Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.52	0.41	0.53	0.44
Europe	0.49	0.53	0.49	0.39	0.37	0.36
Northern America	1.02	0.82	0.56	0.41	0.85	0.56
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.28	0.32	0.28	0.22	0.22
Least developed countries	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.21
Small island developing States	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.72	0.65	0.76

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

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

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

Indicator 2.a.2

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

Total official flows (gross disbursements) to the agriculture sector

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total official flows	8,421.90	5,852.00	12,164.50	12,691.50	16,640.80	14,145.40

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,152.30	1,638.70	3,012.80	3,515.20	5,171.90	4,209.30
Northern Africa	616	270.9	332	796.1	808.1	463.3
Western Asia	603.9	207.5	490.4	698	574.7	535.7
Central Asia	120.2	89.1	176.1	216.8	509.9	353
Southern Asia	846.8	899.9	2,110.70	2,332.60	1,756.90	1,809.50
Eastern Asia	365	384.4	391.4	456.2	564.8	540.7
South-Eastern Asia	991.4	582.2	1,701.10	1,035.10	1,804.10	1,219.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,893.80	883.4	1,820.90	1,312.30	1,528.00	1,427.90
Oceania	99.2	47.6	62.7	91.9	146.4	142.4
Europe	211.5	122.4	334.3	327.7	521.9	417.7
Landlocked developing countries	1,960.00	1,374.90	2,801.90	2,833.40	3,484.70	2,846.10
Least developed countries	2,411.40	1,840.40	3,713.90	4,048.20	4,954.70	3,993.00
Small island developing States	648.5	135.1	387.8	281.5	621	391.1
Residual/Unallocated ODA	521.9	726.1	1,732.10	1,909.50	3,254.20	3,026.90

¹Based on commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 2.b

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1**Agricultural export subsidies****Agricultural export subsidies**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	2,976.470	2,734.554	513.042	217.738	77.509	11.657
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.170	0.000	0.000	1.141	0.056	0.013
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.236	21.233	20.092	8.267	24.716	0.000
Northern Africa	6.313	10.126	7.653	7.134	24.716	...
Western Asia	29.923	11.107	12.439	1.133	0.000	0.000
Central and Southern Asia	1.500	30.610	8.400	0.000	0.000	0.000
Southern Asia	1.500	30.610	8.400	0.000	0.000	0.000
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.888	28.219	34.073	29.103	29.154	...
Eastern Asia	16.888	28.219	34.073	29.103	29.154	...
South-Eastern Asia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.652	14.302	15.670	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oceania	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	...	...
Europe and Northern America	2,885.024	2,640.189	434.808	179.227	23.582	11.644
Europe	2,869.713	2,556.772	349.186	115.799	14.739	8.981
Northern America	15.312	83.417	85.621	63.428	8.843	2.663
Small island developing States	0.000	0.002	...	1.141	0.056	0.013

Note: The notification record varies from year to year, and therefore the set of countries represented in the data may differ among the years reported, particularly in more recent periods, and thus data should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Notifications by WTO Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 2022, World Trade Organization (WTO).

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

Indicator 2.c.1**Indicator of food price anomalies****Proportion of countries recording abnormally high or moderately high food prices**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Moderate</i>				<i>Abnormal</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	20.4	22.5	48.2	21.5	13.1	12.0	27.7	13.1	7.3	10.5	20.4	8.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.0	27.3	38.6	40.9	13.6	15.9	29.5	27.3	11.4	11.4	9.1	13.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.4	4.3	47.8	21.7	4.3	4.3	21.7	4.3	13.0	0.0	26.1	17.4
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Western Asia	22.2	5.6	61.1	22.2	5.6	5.6	27.8	5.6	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	0.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	16.7	25.0	8.3	0.0	50.0	8.3
Central Asia	100.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
Southern Asia	22.2	0.0	55.6	22.2	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	44.4	11.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	13.3	20.0	33.3	20.0	6.7	6.7	20.0	6.7	6.7	13.3	13.3	13.3
Eastern Asia	0.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
South-Eastern Asia	18.2	18.2	27.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2	0.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	31.6	50.0	10.5	2.6	13.2	36.8	5.3	5.3	18.4	13.2	5.3
Oceania	14.3	42.9	50.0	28.6	7.1	28.6	21.4	21.4	7.1	14.3	28.6	7.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.7	50.0	41.7	33.3	8.3	33.3	16.7	25.0	8.3	16.7	25.0	8.3
Europe and Northern America	26.7	20.0	55.6	6.7	24.4	11.1	28.9	6.7	2.2	8.9	26.7	0.0
Europe	26.2	19.0	57.1	7.1	23.8	9.5	31.0	7.1	2.4	9.5	26.2	0.0
Northern America	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.0	14.3	53.6	32.1	14.3	3.6	35.7	21.4	10.7	10.7	17.9	10.7
Least developed countries	22.0	22.0	29.3	34.1	9.8	9.8	19.5	19.5	12.2	12.2	9.8	14.6
Small island developing States	15.4	35.9	46.2	17.9	7.7	20.5	30.8	12.8	7.7	15.4	15.4	5.1

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

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

Goal 3

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

Target 3.1

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

Indicator 3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio

(Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	339 (319-360)	296 (281-314)	254 (240-269)	227 (211-246)	223 (202-255)
Sub-Saharan Africa	807 (737-879)	716 (666-775)	668 (620-726)	598 (541-675)	545 (477-654)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	159 (140-183)	131 (113-154)	102 (90-117)	86 (74-104)	84 (68-107)
Northern Africa	241 (205-290)	195 (160-244)	144 (121-173)	109 (87-140)	103 (76-145)
Western Asia	85 (74-99)	70 (61-82)	61 (53-70)	62 (51-76)	63 (49-82)
Central and Southern Asia	397 (358-447)	306 (276-344)	210 (192-233)	160 (145-177)	129 (114-149)
Central Asia	52 (48-58)	44 (40-49)	34 (30-38)	26 (23-29)	25 (21-30)
Southern Asia	408 (367-459)	314 (284-354)	217 (198-241)	166 (151-184)	134 (118-155)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	121 (111-132)	105 (96-116)	83 (74-94)	72 (63-85)	74 (62-92)
Eastern Asia	57 (51-65)	44 (40-50)	33 (30-37)	26 (23-30)	24 (20-29)
South-Eastern Asia	231 (206-260)	203 (180-231)	168 (146-196)	148 (124-183)	134 (109-176)
Latin America and the Caribbean	90 (87-93)	85 (82-88)	79 (75-84)	75 (72-80)	88 (79-99)
Oceania	120 (86-168)	125 (90-175)	114 (84-156)	88 (64-121)	83 (58-121)
Australia and New Zealand	8 (7-8)	6 (5-6)	6 (6-7)	6 (5-7)	4 (3-4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	261 (184-370)	267 (191-375)	248 (181-343)	185 (134-257)	173 (120-255)
Europe and Northern America	17 (16-18)	14 (13-15)	12 (11-12)	11 (11-12)	13 (11-15)
Europe	20 (19-22)	15 (14-16)	10 (10-11)	8 (7-8)	8 (7-10)
Northern America	12 (11-12)	13 (13-14)	14 (13-14)	17 (16-18)	20 (16-26)
Landlocked developing countries	729 (668-795)	630 (583-685)	530 (490-580)	431 (388-485)	368 (323-430)
Least developed countries	715 (672-762)	610 (575-648)	524 (491-561)	439 (405-483)	377 (338-431)
Small island developing States	257 (225-292)	241 (212-278)	231 (196-280)	212 (180-251)	208 (171-265)

Source: Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023.

Indicator 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	61.0	66.3	74.9	81.0	84.7	86.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.2	44.3	51.5	58.9	67.0	69.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.2	78.8	85.8	90.4	92.9	93.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	62.3	73.9	84.1	90.6	93.7	94.8
Western Asia	77.2	83.3	87.4	90.2	92.0	92.7
Central and Southern Asia	37.6	47.2	64.7	77.6	85.9	89.2
Central Asia	96.0	97.2	98.2	99.2	99.6	99.6
Southern Asia	35.9	45.7	63.4	76.7	85.2	88.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.3	88.4	92.9	95.3	96.2	96.3
Eastern Asia	97.1	98.4	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	65.0	72.0	81.2	87.6	91.5	92.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.4	89.9	93.4	94.7	95.5	95.8
Oceania	79.3	81.6	85.6	84.7	84.6	85.5
Australia and New Zealand	99.0	98.8	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.4	62.4	70.2	68.9	70.0	71.6
Europe and Northern America	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.9
Europe	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.9	98.9
Northern America	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.4	40.7	51.0	61.7	70.7	73.0
Least developed countries	31.4	39.2	49.9	60.5	69.9	72.9
Small island developing States	69.3	70.4	75.8	76.5	77.5	78.8

Source: Joint global database on skilled attendance at birth, 2023, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO); 2023.

Target 3.2

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

Indicator 3.2.1

Under-five mortality rate

(a) Under-five mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	76.3	63.1	51.4	43.2	38.7	38.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	152.8	125.5	102.5	87.5	75.9	73.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.2	40.1	32.9	29.5	26.0	25.7
Northern Africa	58.7	47.2	39.1	32.8	29.2	28.4
Western Asia	42.6	33.6	26.8	26.0	22.6	22.8
Central and Southern Asia	91.0	74.4	59.7	46.8	37.0	35.4
Central Asia	60.6	42.6	29.9	22.7	18.6	18.1
Southern Asia	91.9	75.4	60.9	47.8	37.9	36.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.5	29.0	21.6	16.8	14.7	14.5
Eastern Asia	34.4	22.6	15.1	10.4	7.3	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	48.2	39.4	32.8	27.8	24.0	23.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.2	26.1	22.7	18.4	16.4	15.9
Oceania	30.7	29.2	25.7	23.2	20.8	20.3
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	60.8	56.5	51.2	45.6	40.0	38.9
Europe and Northern America	9.7	8.2	6.9	6.1	5.2	5.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Europe	10.5	8.4	6.8	5.7	4.6	4.4
Northern America	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.1
Landlocked developing countries	135.8	107.0	83.3	67.3	57.2	55.7
Least developed countries	135.5	108.8	88.6	73.6	63.0	61.2
Small island developing States	60.3	54.5	59.7	43.1	38.9	37.9

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2023.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	49.4	53.3	41.1	45.2	36.4	40.9	35.7	40.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.6	109.2	81.3	93.4	70.2	81.2	68.2	79.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30.4	35.2	27.3	31.6	23.9	28.0	23.6	27.7
Northern Africa	36.2	41.8	30.3	35.2	26.8	31.5	26.0	30.7
Western Asia	24.8	28.8	24.2	27.9	20.9	24.4	21.1	24.6
Central and Southern Asia	60.4	59.1	46.5	47.0	36.1	37.8	34.4	36.3
Central Asia	25.8	33.8	19.6	25.6	16.2	20.9	15.8	20.4
Southern Asia	61.7	60.0	47.7	47.9	37.1	38.7	35.3	37.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.9	23.2	15.4	18.2	13.3	16.0	13.1	15.8
Eastern Asia	14.0	16.1	9.7	11.0	6.8	7.8	6.4	7.2
South-Eastern Asia	29.4	36.0	24.8	30.7	21.3	26.6	20.6	25.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.5	24.7	16.5	20.2	14.7	18.0	14.3	17.5
Oceania	23.7	27.6	21.3	25.1	19.0	22.6	18.5	22.0
Australia and New Zealand	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.6	54.6	42.1	49.0	36.6	43.2	35.6	42.0
Europe and Northern America	6.2	7.6	5.5	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.6	5.5
Europe	6.0	7.5	5.1	6.3	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.8
Northern America	6.5	7.9	6.1	7.3	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.7
Landlocked developing countries	77.4	88.9	62.2	72.1	52.7	61.5	51.3	59.9
Least developed countries	82.5	94.4	68.2	78.8	58.0	67.7	56.4	65.8
Small island developing States	55.9	63.2	39.6	46.5	35.5	42.1	34.5	41.0

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2023.

(c) Infant mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	53.1	44.6	37.1	31.8	28.9	28.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.3	77.7	66.0	58.1	51.6	50.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.4	31.3	26.0	23.1	20.7	20.4
Northern Africa	43.9	35.8	29.9	25.6	22.8	22.3
Western Asia	33.6	27.1	22.1	20.4	18.4	18.4
Central and Southern Asia	67.3	56.6	46.9	37.7	30.7	29.4
Central Asia	50.6	36.7	26.3	20.0	16.4	16.1
Southern Asia	67.8	57.2	47.7	38.5	31.4	30.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.3	23.2	17.3	13.5	11.8	11.7
Eastern Asia	28.0	18.3	11.9	8.0	5.4	5.0
South-Eastern Asia	37.1	31.1	26.4	22.7	19.7	19.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.5	21.9	18.5	15.6	14.0	13.6
Oceania	23.7	22.7	20.3	18.5	16.9	16.5
Australia and New Zealand	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.4	43.6	40.1	36.2	32.3	31.4
Europe and Northern America	8.0	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.3
Europe	8.7	6.9	5.6	4.7	3.8	3.7
Northern America	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.3
Landlocked developing countries	82.1	66.3	53.8	45.0	39.1	38.3
Least developed countries	85.2	70.4	59.3	51.0	44.7	43.7
Small island developing States	44.4	40.8	40.6	33.3	30.6	29.9

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2023.

(d) Infant mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	34.8	39.3	29.6	33.9	26.6	31.0	26.1	30.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.6	72.1	52.5	63.6	46.4	56.5	45.3	55.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.7	28.1	21.0	25.0	18.7	22.5	18.4	22.2
Northern Africa	27.2	32.5	23.2	27.8	20.6	25.0	20.1	24.4
Western Asia	20.2	23.9	18.7	22.1	16.7	20.0	16.7	20.0
Central and Southern Asia	45.9	47.7	36.6	38.8	29.3	31.9	28.1	30.7
Central Asia	22.5	29.9	17.2	22.6	14.2	18.6	13.9	18.1
Southern Asia	46.8	48.4	37.5	39.5	30.1	32.6	28.8	31.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.8	18.7	12.3	14.6	10.7	12.9	10.5	12.7
Eastern Asia	11.1	12.8	7.4	8.5	5.0	5.7	4.7	5.2
South-Eastern Asia	23.5	29.1	20.1	25.1	17.5	21.9	17.0	21.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.5	20.4	13.9	17.2	12.5	15.4	12.1	15.0
Oceania	18.5	21.9	16.9	20.1	15.3	18.4	14.9	17.9
Australia and New Zealand	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.0	43.1	33.2	39.1	29.4	35.0	28.6	34.1
Europe and Northern America	5.2	6.3	4.6	5.6	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.7
Europe	5.0	6.2	4.2	5.2	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.0
Northern America	5.6	6.7	5.2	6.2	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.7
Landlocked developing countries	48.2	59.1	40.3	49.5	35.0	43.0	34.3	42.2
Least developed countries	53.6	64.6	46.1	55.8	40.2	48.9	39.3	47.8
Small island developing States	37.2	43.8	30.2	36.3	27.6	33.4	27.0	32.7

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2023.

Indicator 3.2.2

Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	30.7	26.2	22.4	19.5	17.9	17.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.6	36.1	32.6	30.0	27.6	27.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.1	19.8	16.9	14.8	13.7	13.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Northern Africa	26.3	22.9	19.8	17.0	15.7	15.3
Western Asia	20.3	16.9	14.0	12.6	11.6	11.5
Central and Southern Asia	45.1	38.6	33.3	27.8	22.8	21.9
Central Asia	26.6	21.7	15.9	11.7	9.7	9.5
Southern Asia	45.6	39.2	34.0	28.5	23.5	22.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.1	15.0	11.0	8.4	7.3	7.2
Eastern Asia	19.7	13.0	7.9	5.1	3.4	3.2
South-Eastern Asia	20.9	18.2	16.1	13.9	12.1	11.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.3	13.0	11.2	10.1	9.3	9.0
Oceania	13.5	13.0	11.8	11.0	10.4	10.2
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.9	24.4	22.9	21.0	19.4	19.0
Europe and Northern America	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.8
Europe	5.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.5
Northern America	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.3
Landlocked developing countries	41.3	36.3	31.5	27.5	24.5	24.1
Least developed countries	42.1	36.6	32.3	28.7	25.7	25.1
Small island developing States	23.3	22.8	21.9	20.4	19.2	18.9

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2023.

Target 3.3

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

Indicator 3.3.1

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

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.49	0.39	0.32	0.26	0.20	0.19
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.39	2.59	1.92	1.35	0.88	0.80
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Northern Africa	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Western Asia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Central and Southern Asia	0.24	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06
Central Asia	0.04	0.15	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27
Southern Asia	0.25	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.05
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19
Oceania	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
Australia and New Zealand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.47	0.50	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.40
Europe and Northern America	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Europe	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.21
Northern America	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10
Landlocked developing countries	2.13	1.55	1.14	0.79	0.48	0.45
Least developed countries	1.49	1.17	0.90	0.69	0.47	0.44
Small island developing States	0.76	0.64	0.50	0.40	0.35	0.34

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2022 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.20	1.64	1.63	1.08	1.11	0.65	1.01	0.59
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Northern Africa	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Central and Southern Asia	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07
Central Asia	0.16	0.31	0.17	0.33	0.18	0.36	0.18	0.36
Southern Asia	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.10
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07
South-Eastern Asia	0.14	0.24	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.17	0.06	0.17
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.14	0.29	0.11	0.28	0.10	0.28	0.10	0.28
Oceania	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.38	0.30	0.45	0.31	0.49	0.30	0.50	0.31
Europe and Northern America	0.08	0.23	0.09	0.25	0.09	0.26	0.09	0.26
Europe	0.10	0.24	0.11	0.28	0.12	0.30	0.12	0.31
Northern America	0.04	0.21	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.16
Landlocked developing countries	1.24	1.04	0.90	0.67	0.57	0.39	0.53	0.37
Least developed countries	1.00	0.81	0.80	0.57	0.57	0.37	0.53	0.35
Small island developing States	0.47	0.53	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.35

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2022 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>
World	0.49	0.18	0.41	0.11	0.33	0.09	0.31	0.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.17	0.81	2.34	0.44	1.46	0.31	1.32	0.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01
Northern Africa	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.02
Western Asia	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Central and Southern Asia	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.01
Central Asia	0.36	0.08	0.39	0.08	0.46	0.04	0.47	0.04
Southern Asia	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>	<i>Adult (15-49)</i>	<i>Children (0-14)</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.14	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.01
Eastern Asia	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00
South-Eastern Asia	0.32	0.04	0.25	0.03	0.20	0.03	0.20	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.35	0.05	0.33	0.03	0.32	0.03	0.32	0.03
Oceania	0.19	0.07	0.20	0.06	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.07
Australia and New Zealand	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.50	0.17	0.58	0.16	0.61	0.14	0.61	0.18
Europe and Northern America	0.28	...	0.32	...	0.35	...	0.35	...
Europe	0.31	...	0.37	...	0.43	...	0.44	...
Northern America	0.22	...	0.20	...	0.18	...	0.18	...
Landlocked developing countries	1.78	0.58	1.31	0.29	0.81	0.16	0.76	0.16
Least developed countries	1.38	0.48	1.11	0.29	0.75	0.19	0.70	0.19
Small island developing States	0.78	0.20	0.65	0.13	0.57	0.13	0.55	0.13

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2022 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.72	0.43	0.62	0.34	0.47	0.25	0.43	0.24
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.46	1.81	3.39	1.21	2.17	0.66	1.94	0.59
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05
Northern Africa	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08
Central Asia	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.22
Southern Asia	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.14	0.21	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.21
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
South-Eastern Asia	0.37	0.56	0.29	0.47	0.20	0.42	0.19	0.44
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.38	0.18	0.38	0.17	0.37	0.16	0.37
Oceania	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.26	0.12	0.26	0.12
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.55	0.29	0.68	0.31	0.76	0.30	0.75	0.30
Europe and Northern America	0.18	0.39	0.18	0.30	0.20	0.26	0.21	0.27
Europe	0.24	0.41	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.29
Northern America	0.07	0.35	0.04	0.27	0.04	0.23	0.04	0.23
Landlocked developing countries	2.42	1.03	1.85	0.67	1.17	0.37	1.08	0.35
Least developed countries	1.91	0.88	1.63	0.67	1.15	0.42	1.07	0.40
Small island developing States	0.85	0.59	0.74	0.47	0.63	0.40	0.59	0.39

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2022 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.50	0.48	0.43	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.81	2.55	2.94	1.75	1.93	1.00	1.74	0.90
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09
Northern Africa	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.09
Western Asia	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.09
Central and Southern Asia	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.11
Central Asia	0.24	0.48	0.25	0.53	0.30	0.62	0.31	0.63
Southern Asia	0.10	0.15	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.17	0.07	0.17	0.07	0.18
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.12
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.41	0.17	0.33	0.11	0.29	0.10	0.30
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.22	0.48	0.18	0.48	0.17	0.47	0.16	0.47
Oceania	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.17
Australia and New Zealand	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.58	0.43	0.72	0.45	0.79	0.44	0.79	0.44
Europe and Northern America	0.15	0.41	0.17	0.46	0.19	0.50	0.19	0.51
Europe	0.18	0.43	0.22	0.52	0.25	0.60	0.26	0.61
Northern America	0.07	0.36	0.07	0.34	0.06	0.30	0.06	0.30
Landlocked developing countries	2.00	1.55	1.55	1.06	0.99	0.63	0.92	0.59
Least developed countries	1.58	1.18	1.34	0.88	0.94	0.55	0.88	0.52
Small island developing States	0.74	0.83	0.64	0.66	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.56

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2022 epidemiological estimates.**Indicator 3.3.2****Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population****Estimated incidence of tuberculosis**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	184 (135-239)	166 (130-208)	150 (128-173)	129 (122-137)	134 (125-143)
Sub-Saharan Africa	349 (276-422)	335 (274-397)	278 (237-319)	224 (199-249)	218 (194-243)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58 (43-74)	46 (35-57)	38 (33-42)	31 (29-34)	31 (28-33)
Northern Africa	71 (41-102)	62 (40-84)	52 (43-62)	43 (38-48)	41 (36-46)
Western Asia	46 (38-55)	32 (29-35)	25 (23-27)	21 (19-22)	21 (20-23)
Central and Southern Asia	299 (106-492)	263 (121-405)	235 (155-315)	197 (176-217)	202 (177-226)
Central Asia	137 (84-190)	114 (75-153)	83 (67-99)	69 (57-81)	73 (61-85)
Southern Asia	305 (105-505)	268 (121-415)	241 (157-324)	201 (181-222)	207 (181-232)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	179 (140-218)	151 (133-169)	139 (124-155)	128 (113-143)	140 (122-158)
Eastern Asia	106 (62-151)	79 (67-92)	69 (60-78)	61 (54-69)	59 (52-66)
South-Eastern Asia	381 (302-461)	336 (279-393)	317 (266-367)	290 (241-340)	337 (276-397)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (48-60)	43 (39-47)	41 (38-44)	42 (39-45)	46 (42-49)
Oceania	87 (58-116)	99 (65-132)	103 (85-121)	103 (84-122)	105 (85-124)
Australia and New Zealand	7 (6-8)	7 (6-8)	6 (6-7)	7 (6-8)	7 (6-7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	306 (196-415)	324 (207-441)	333 (273-393)	326 (264-388)	331 (267-395)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Europe and Northern America	34 (23-44)	26 (19-34)	21 (16-26)	15 (12-17)	14 (13-16)
Europe	46 (31-60)	37 (25-48)	29 (22-36)	21 (17-25)	20 (18-22)
Northern America	7 (6-8)	4 (4-5)	3 (3-4)	3 (2-3)	3 (3-3)
Landlocked developing countries	290 (184-395)	218 (169-266)	170 (149-192)	141 (125-157)	139 (123-155)
Least developed countries	309 (239-379)	262 (220-303)	228 (202-254)	201 (181-221)	200 (180-221)
Small island developing States	117 (87-148)	125 (97-152)	126 (112-140)	121 (107-135)	123 (108-138)

Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses. Data extracted as of 16 February 2023, based on data originally compiled for the 2022 WHO Global TB Report.

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

Indicator 3.3.3

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk

(Per 1,000 population at risk)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	82.3 (76.7-89.4)	69.9 (64.8-76.8)	60.1 (55.1-65.9)	59.4 (53.7-66.3)	59.2 (53.6-66.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	369.8 (341.8-402.2)	284.7 (262.8-314.6)	241.0 (219.5-265.7)	231.2 (207.9-259.3)	227.2 (204.2-254.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.2 (13.9-45.1)	10.2 (7.6-15.1)	8.9 (6.5-12.2)	15.4 (9.2-25.7)	16.1 (9.8-26.2)
Northern Africa	19.1 (12.7-27.5)	7.1 (5.2-9.3)	9.3 (6.1-13.5)	17.1 (8.5-31.0)	17.1 (8.6-30.7)
Western Asia	23.3 (10.3-109.4)	17.7 (10.2-33.6)	7.7 (5.5-11.1)	11.1 (7.8-15.9)	13.3 (9.4-19.2)
Central and Southern Asia	18.5 (14.9-23.5)	15.5 (11.7-21.2)	8.7 (6.8-11.6)	3.1 (2.2-4.2)	3.0 (2.2-4.1)
Central Asia	0.9 (0.9-0.9)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Southern Asia	9.4 (7.6-12.0)	7.9 (5.9-10.8)	4.4 (3.5-5.9)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	1.5 (1.1-2.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.2 (3.6-5.1)	4.1 (3.7-4.8)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	0.9 (0.8-0.9)	1.1 (0.9-2.0)
Eastern Asia	0.2 (0.2-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
South-Eastern Asia	5.1 (4.3-6.1)	4.9 (4.3-5.7)	1.8 (1.7-2.0)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	1.2 (1.1-2.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1 (6.4-7.8)	3.2 (2.9-3.6)	2.1 (2.0-2.3)	2.3 (2.1-2.5)	2.1 (1.9-2.3)
Oceania	284.0 (118.6-484.6)	142.5 (60.9-244.4)	96.7 (65.2-135.9)	147.4 (105.0-193.6)	126.6 (91.8-164.6)
Australia and New Zealand	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	284.0 (121.8-478.6)	142.5 (60.8-243.7)	96.7 (64.7-134.5)	147.4 (105.0-194.4)	126.6 (91.8-164.5)
Europe and Northern America	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Europe	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Northern America	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Landlocked developing countries	289.4 (254.3-335.5)	222.2 (191.6-283.1)	201.1 (165.7-245.4)	169.5 (147.3-199.8)	161.8 (140.0-190.0)
Least developed countries	291.0 (269.1-319.9)	212.0 (193.9-243.0)	190.6 (171.2-214.3)	180.5 (164.6-199.1)	179.0 (163.2-198.4)
Small island developing States	115.2 (67.7-170.2)	60.6 (35.0-92.3)	38.3 (26.8-51.8)	56.8 (40.9-74.3)	50.5 (37.3-65.8)

Source: The World Malaria Report, 2021, World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.4

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Source: World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.5

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Population requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	2,190,414,971	1,800,668,176	1,734,013,520	1,653,289,348
Sub-Saharan Africa	632,128,842	644,725,366	582,297,340	588,149,461
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79,518,653	39,840,824	32,657,800	28,702,176
Central and Southern Asia	1,049,222,256	794,689,566	867,446,198	792,634,892
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,190,834	180,676,280	172,810,666
Latin America and the Caribbean	88,382,477	70,756,727	61,743,027	61,656,380
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,769	20,404	18,291
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10,536,459	8,439,657	9,171,058	9,316,682
Europe and Northern America	1,084,009	4,433	1,413	800
Landlocked developing countries	249,364,741	249,666,308	225,448,084	228,892,285
Least developed countries	662,782,809	583,843,018	501,330,146	505,050,408
Small island developing States	26,175,055	24,301,964	21,043,818	20,322,516

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

Target 3.4

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

Indicator 3.4.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Indicator 3.4.2

Suicide mortality rate

(a) Suicide rate

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	13.0 (10.4-16.0)	10.8 (8.6-13.6)	9.5 (7.4-12.2)	9.2 (6.7-12.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.4 (5.8-14.1)	8.4 (5.2-12.8)	7.5 (4.5-11.7)	7.1 (4.3-11.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.4 (2.4-7.3)	4.1 (2.4-6.8)	3.9 (2.2-6.5)	3.8 (2.1-6.5)
Northern Africa	4.8 (2.4-8.5)	4.4 (2.1-7.9)	4.0 (2.0-7.2)	3.7 (1.8-6.9)
Western Asia	4.0 (2.5-6.1)	4.0 (2.6-5.8)	3.9 (2.5-5.9)	3.9 (2.3-6.1)
Central and Southern Asia	14.7 (11.4-18.0)	12.6 (9.5-15.5)	10.8 (7.9-13.5)	10.9 (7.6-14.6)
Central Asia	17.7 (15.3-20.4)	13.6 (11.6-15.8)	12.0 (10.0-14.2)	9.7 (7.3-12.7)

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

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

(b) Suicide rate, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	7.0 (5.8-8.6)	14.6 (11.4-18.6)	5.9 (4.8-7.4)	13.0 (10.0-17.0)	5.7 (4.3-7.7)	12.6 (9.1-17.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4 (2.5-7.0)	12.4 (7.9-18.7)	3.6 (2.0-5.9)	11.5 (7.0-17.6)	3.3 (1.9-5.4)	10.9 (6.6-16.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.5 (1.4-4.2)	5.7 (3.3-9.3)	2.4 (1.3-3.9)	5.5 (3.1-9.0)	2.2 (1.2-3.8)	5.4 (3.0-9.0)
Northern Africa	3.1 (1.6-5.4)	5.6 (2.7-10.3)	2.8 (1.4-4.8)	5.2 (2.5-9.5)	2.5 (1.3-4.6)	4.9 (2.4-9.2)
Western Asia	2.0 (1.3-3.0)	5.8 (3.9-8.5)	2.0 (1.2-3.0)	5.7 (3.7-8.6)	1.9 (1.1-3.0)	5.7 (3.5-8.9)
Central and Southern Asia	10.2 (8.5-12.0)	14.9 (10.4-18.8)	8.5 (7.0-10.3)	12.9 (8.7-16.5)	8.6 (6.5-11.3)	13.0 (8.6-17.8)
Central Asia	5.8 (4.8-7.0)	21.5 (18.4-24.9)	5.6 (4.6-6.8)	18.5 (15.5-21.8)	4.7 (3.5-6.3)	14.8 (11.1-19.3)
Southern Asia	10.3 (8.7-12.1)	14.7 (10.1-18.5)	8.6 (7.1-10.5)	12.7 (8.5-16.3)	8.8 (6.7-11.5)	13.0 (8.6-17.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.5 (6.5-8.9)	12.3 (9.3-15.6)	5.7 (4.7-7.1)	10.5 (8.0-13.9)	5.4 (4.2-7.3)	10.2 (7.3-13.9)
Eastern Asia	9.6 (8.4-10.9)	14.5 (11.3-17.9)	7.1 (6.1-8.3)	12.1 (9.5-15.5)	6.8 (5.4-8.5)	11.7 (8.6-15.4)
South-Eastern Asia	2.2 (1.6-3.9)	6.2 (4.1-9.4)	2.0 (1.4-4.3)	6.2 (4.0-9.5)	2.0 (1.3-4.4)	6.3 (3.9-10.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.6 (2.1-5.1)	8.8 (7.5-13.3)	2.7 (2.3-3.3)	9.4 (7.9-13.7)	2.7 (2.1-4.4)	9.8 (7.7-14.8)
Oceania	5.0 (4.1-6.0)	15.1 (12.9-18.0)	5.6 (4.5-6.8)	16.3 (13.6-19.6)	5.3 (4.0-6.8)	15.4 (12.1-22.3)
Australia and New Zealand	5.9 (5.1-6.8)	17.8 (15.9-19.8)	6.7 (5.6-7.8)	19.3 (17.0-21.8)	6.3 (5.0-7.8)	18.3 (15.1-25.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.3 (1.4-3.7)	7.8 (4.4-13.0)	2.4 (1.4-3.9)	8.1 (4.4-13.7)	2.4 (1.3-3.9)	8.0 (4.3-13.5)
Europe and Northern America	7.0 (6.4-7.9)	27.5 (25.6-31.3)	7.0 (6.3-8.2)	25.5 (23.5-29.3)	6.6 (5.5-8.6)	23.6 (19.9-29.6)
Europe	7.5 (6.7-8.7)	30.9 (28.6-33.7)	7.1 (6.2-8.7)	27.3 (24.8-30.7)	6.3 (4.9-8.3)	23.3 (18.6-29.4)
Northern America	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	20.3 (19.4-26.2)	6.8 (6.4-7.2)	21.9 (20.8-26.6)	7.3 (6.7-9.2)	24.2 (22.4-30.1)
Landlocked developing countries	4.7 (3.1-7.1)	13.2 (8.8-18.9)	4.0 (2.6-6.1)	11.7 (7.5-17.1)	3.5 (2.1-5.5)	10.5 (6.5-16.1)
Least developed countries	3.5 (2.1-5.5)	9.3 (5.7-14.4)	3.0 (1.7-4.9)	8.6 (5.0-13.5)	2.9 (1.6-4.7)	8.5 (4.9-13.6)
Small island developing States	5.0 (3.4-7.2)	12.9 (9.4-17.8)	4.7 (3.1-6.8)	13.0 (9.1-18.4)	4.5 (2.9-6.8)	13.0 (8.4-20.3)

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

Target 3.5**Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol****Indicator 3.5.1****Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders****Alcohol use disorders¹, 12-month prevalence**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions²</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	5.1
Africa	3.7
Americas	8.2
South-East Asia	3.9
Europe	8.8
Eastern Mediterranean	0.8
Western Pacific	4.7

¹For persons aged 15 years and above.²Data are aggregated according to the WHO regions.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.5.2**Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol****(a) Alcohol consumption per capita¹**

(Litres of pure alcohol)

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Least developed countries	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.6 (2.3-3.0)	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)
Small island developing States	4.7 (3.9-5.6)	4.5 (3.8-5.4)	4.2 (3.5-5.0)	4.3 (3.5-5.0)	4.3 (3.6-5.1)

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

¹ For persons aged 15 and above.

(b) Alcohol consumption per capita¹, by sex

(Litres of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	8.0 (7.2-9.0)	2.3 (2.1-2.6)	9.1 (8.0-10.3)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)	8.7 (7.7-9.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	9.6 (8.4-10.8)	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	8.2 (7.2-9.2)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	7.7 (6.8-8.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	1.8 (1.2-2.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	0.3 (0.2-0.3)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)
Northern Africa	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.6 (0.4-1.1)
Western Asia	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	2.9 (1.9-4.1)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	2.6 (1.7-3.6)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	2.1 (1.4-3.0)
Central and Southern Asia	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	2.6 (1.0-4.6)	1.1 (0.6-1.6)	5.7 (3.1-8.4)	1.1 (0.6-1.7)	6.1 (3.4-9.0)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.7)	7.5 (5.8-9.3)	0.9 (0.6-1.1)	4.9 (3.6-6.2)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	5.5 (3.9-7.0)
Southern Asia	0.5 (0.1-0.8)	2.5 (0.8-4.5)	1.1 (0.6-1.7)	5.7 (3.0-8.5)	1.2 (0.6-1.8)	6.1 (3.3-9.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	6.1 (4.3-8.3)	2.2 (1.6-2.8)	8.5 (6.2-11.1)	2.1 (1.6-2.8)	8.5 (6.2-11.0)
Eastern Asia	1.7 (1.1-2.4)	6.7 (4.3-9.5)	2.5 (1.7-3.4)	9.6 (6.5-13.0)	2.4 (1.6-3.2)	9.3 (6.1-12.6)
South-Eastern Asia	1.1 (0.8-1.3)	4.3 (3.3-5.4)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	5.4 (4.3-6.6)	1.5 (1.2-1.9)	6.2 (5.0-7.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9 (2.4-3.5)	10.9 (9.1-12.8)	2.9 (2.4-3.4)	10.8 (9.0-12.7)	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	9.9 (8.3-11.7)
Oceania	4.1 (3.1-5.1)	13.5 (10.4-16.7)	4.1 (3.2-5.2)	13.6 (10.6-16.9)	3.8 (2.9-4.8)	12.5 (9.7-15.4)
Australia and New Zealand	4.9 (3.6-6.1)	16.2 (12.2-20.2)	5.1 (4.0-6.5)	17.0 (13.1-21.1)	4.7 (3.6-6.0)	15.6 (11.9-19.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	3.5 (1.9-5.4)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	2.6 (1.3-4.2)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	3.0 (1.5-4.8)
Europe and Northern America	5.0 (4.6-5.5)	18.3 (16.6-20.1)	4.8 (4.4-5.3)	17.5 (15.9-19.2)	4.5 (4.1-5.0)	16.4 (14.8-18.2)
Europe	5.4 (5.0-6.0)	20.0 (18.3-21.8)	5.1 (4.7-5.6)	18.7 (17.1-20.4)	4.6 (4.2-5.1)	17.1 (15.5-18.7)
Northern America	4.0 (2.9-5.3)	14.4 (10.3-18.4)	4.2 (3.1-5.4)	14.9 (11.1-18.9)	4.3 (3.1-5.6)	15.1 (11.1-19.1)
Landlocked developing countries	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	6.3 (5.6-7.1)	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	6.1 (5.4-6.9)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	6.8 (5.8-7.9)
Least developed countries	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	4.8 (4.2-5.5)
Small island developing States	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	7.5 (6.3-9.0)	1.7 (1.4-2.0)	6.7 (5.6-8.0)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	6.9 (5.8-8.2)

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

¹ For persons aged 15 and above.

Target 3.6

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

Indicator 3.6.1

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

(a) Death rate due to road traffic injuries

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	19.0 (16.1-22.3)	18.1 (14.7-20.9)	17.0 (13.7-19.8)	16.7 (13.1-20.2)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.1 (23.8-36.4)	27.7 (22.1-33.2)	26.9 (21.6-32.3)	27.5 (22.0-33.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16.9 (13.7-20.4)	17.6 (14.3-21.3)	17.7 (14.4-21.2)	17.1 (13.9-20.6)
Central and Southern Asia	16.3 (12.6-18.9)	17.4 (13.0-20.1)	15.6 (11.6-18.2)	15.5 (11.3-19.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.4 (17.8-24.3)	18.9 (15.1-21.5)	17.2 (13.9-20.0)	16.6 (13.2-20.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.6 (15.8-19.5)	19.1 (17.3-21.1)	18.3 (16.1-20.6)	17.3 (13.7-21.3)
Australia and New Zealand	10.3 (9.0-11.6)	7.0 (6.1-8.0)	5.6 (4.7-6.6)	5.7 (4.5-7.0)
Europe and Northern America	15.6 (14.6-16.7)	10.6 (9.9-11.4)	9.5 (8.6-10.4)	8.6 (7.3-10.0)

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

(b) Death rate due to road traffic injuries, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	9.1 (7.8-10.5)	27.1 (21.5-31.0)	8.6 (7.2-10.0)	25.2 (20.1-29.3)	8.5 (6.8-10.3)	24.8 (19.3-30.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.7 (13.2-20.2)	38.8 (31.2-46.4)	15.9 (12.7-19.2)	37.9 (30.4-45.4)	16.1 (12.9-19.5)	38.8 (31.1-46.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3 (7.6-11.4)	25.5 (20.6-30.6)	9.4 (7.6-11.4)	25.5 (20.9-30.5)	9.0 (7.3-11.0)	24.7 (20.2-29.7)
Central and Southern Asia	8.0 (6.8-9.2)	26.3 (18.9-30.2)	7.6 (6.4-9.0)	23.1 (16.5-26.9)	7.6 (6.0-9.3)	22.9 (16.3-28.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.3 (8.1-10.6)	28.2 (21.8-32.1)	8.4 (7.1-9.7)	25.7 (20.5-30.1)	8.2 (6.6-9.9)	24.9 (19.7-30.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7 (6.9-8.7)	30.9 (28.0-33.9)	7.0 (6.1-8.1)	29.9 (26.4-33.6)	6.7 (5.3-8.3)	28.2 (22.5-34.8)
Australia and New Zealand	3.8 (3.2-4.5)	10.2 (9.0-11.6)	3.2 (2.6-3.8)	8.0 (6.8-9.3)	3.2 (2.5-4.0)	8.2 (6.6-10.0)
Europe and Northern America	5.6 (5.1-6.1)	16.0 (15.0-17.1)	4.9 (4.4-5.5)	14.3 (13.1-15.6)	4.7 (3.9-5.5)	12.7 (10.8-14.8)

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

Target 3.7

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

Indicator 3.7.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	73.7	74.9	75.8	76.5	77.2	77.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.1	40.6	45.9	51.6	55.1	57.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.5	58.8	60.4	61.5	62.8	64.0
Northern Africa	66.7	68.9	69.7	70.1	70.9	71.6
Western Asia	46.1	50.1	52.5	54.2	56.0	57.3
Central and Southern Asia	64.4	67.3	68.2	69.9	73.7	74.9
Central Asia	73.4	75.2	75.5	76.1	76.7	77.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Southern Asia	64.1	67.0	68.0	69.7	73.6	74.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.0	86.3	86.5	86.8	86.6	86.7
Eastern Asia	89.8	89.8	89.9	90.1	90.0	90.2
South-Eastern Asia	69.9	72.5	74.2	75.3	75.7	76.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.9	79.0	80.9	82.1	82.9	83.3
Oceania	77.1	76.5	76.6	77.4	77.6	77.8
Australia and New Zealand	84.2	84.0	84.3	85.2	85.4	85.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.7	44.8	47.1	49.5	51.6	52.9
Europe and Northern America	73.7	75.7	77.7	78.7	79.6	80.3
Europe	70.4	73.4	76.1	77.7	78.9	79.7
Northern America	80.7	81.0	81.3	81.0	81.2	81.7
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	48.4	54.0	59.5	62.5	64.5
Least developed countries	38.5	44.0	49.7	55.0	58.1	60.1
Small island developing States	67.4	68.2	69.8	69.6	69.5	69.9

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

Indicator 3.7.2

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.0	8.4	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9
Northern Africa	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0
Western Asia	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7
Central and Southern Asia	4.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Southern Asia	5.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Eastern Asia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3
Oceania	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
Australia and New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.0
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northern America	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Landlocked developing countries	7.1	6.8	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.1
Least developed countries	9.5	7.7	6.1	4.8	4.4	4.1
Small island developing States	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.0

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	64.5	53.4	52.0	47.2	42.7	41.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	128.9	124.3	117.7	110.9	102.1	97.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.6	47.8	47.9	45.2	38.5	35.9
Northern Africa	48.1	44.9	49.4	50.2	43.5	40.2
Western Asia	55.1	50.6	46.6	40.9	34.1	31.9
Central and Southern Asia	96.2	61.2	48.8	34.5	29.1	26.8
Central Asia	28.7	19.7	28.7	32.3	24.9	22.9
Southern Asia	98.9	63.0	49.6	34.5	29.2	27.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	21.1	24.7	23.7	20.6	19.7
Eastern Asia	11.7	12.5	14.4	13.7	10.6	10.2
South-Eastern Asia	45.0	42.7	45.2	40.6	36.6	35.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.5	76.9	73.1	67.3	54.8	51.4
Oceania	36.9	35.6	35.7	31.0	27.1	25.5
Australia and New Zealand	19.3	18.1	19.0	13.5	8.9	8.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	69.5	65.8	62.9	57.3	52.7	49.9
Europe and Northern America	27.8	25.4	23.8	17.0	12.5	11.6
Europe	20.8	20.1	18.9	14.6	10.8	10.3
Northern America	44.0	36.6	32.6	20.8	15.1	13.7
Landlocked developing countries	114.3	106.5	99.4	93.0	86.5	82.2
Least developed countries	129.7	119.8	111.4	101.2	94.7	91.1
Small island developing States	72.2	65.1	64.4	57.1	50.2	47.1

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

Target 3.8

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

Indicator 3.8.1

Coverage of essential health services

Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	45	50	58	65	67	68	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	26	35	41	42	43	43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50	54	60	65	66	67	67
Northern Africa	46	50	58	63	65	66	66
Western Asia	53	57	61	66	67	67	68
Central and Southern Asia	30	34	46	55	58	61	61
Central Asia	53	57	67	73	74	76	75
Southern Asia	29	33	46	54	57	60	60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45	54	63	71	74	76	75
Eastern Asia	50	59	68	76	79	81	81
South-Eastern Asia	34	41	50	59	62	63	61

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2021</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	65	70	77	77	77	76
Oceania	67	68	71	73	73	72	72
Australia and New Zealand	80	82	84	87	87	87	86
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28	30	36	39	38	35	35
Europe and Northern America	70	73	79	82	83	84	84
Europe	66	69	77	80	82	83	83
Northern America	78	81	83	85	86	86	86
Landlocked developing countries	27	31	40	46	47	48	48
Least developed countries	21	25	34	40	42	43	44
Small island developing States	44	51	60	65	65	64	64

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

Indicator 3.8.2

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

(a) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.90	2.60	2.72	3.30	3.63	3.77
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.38	2.65	1.93	1.83	1.92	2.58
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.56	1.94	1.85	2.52	2.72	2.29
Central and Southern Asia	2.87	3.10	3.38	5.15	5.81	6.12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.00	3.43	3.91	4.17	4.64	4.54
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.74	1.80	1.84	1.83	1.67	1.94
Oceania	0.67	0.63	0.73	0.90	0.85	0.94
Europe and Northern America	0.87	0.92	0.83	0.95	1.01	1.01
Europe	0.81	0.92	0.86	1.05	1.14	1.14
Northern America	1.01	0.92	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.75
Landlocked developing countries	1.01	0.98	1.16	1.60	1.82	1.87
Least developed countries	1.76	1.68	2.06	2.85	3.05	3.37
Small island developing States	1.31	1.43	1.44	1.63	1.66	1.74

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

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

(b) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	9.57	11.13	11.38	12.65	13.02	13.46
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.77	9.30	8.29	8.23	7.98	8.56
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.40	11.97	11.29	13.71	13.98	12.55
Central and Southern Asia	13.34	13.72	13.66	15.97	15.92	17.21
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.96	12.40	14.07	15.60	17.06	17.17
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.79	10.15	10.36	9.78	9.07	9.85

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania	4.62	4.29	4.26	4.72	4.75	4.71
Europe and Northern America	6.13	6.37	5.62	6.31	6.52	6.80
Europe	6.33	6.77	6.07	7.28	7.54	8.04
Northern America	5.68	5.47	4.66	4.29	4.43	4.26
Landlocked developing countries	5.64	6.21	6.42	7.17	7.80	7.84
Least developed countries	7.91	8.19	8.72	10.61	10.32	10.68
Small island developing States	7.83	8.06	7.74	8.00	8.20	8.31

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

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

Target 3.9

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

Indicator 3.9.1

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
World	52	59	104
Sub-Saharan Africa	130	65	169
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	73	87
Northern Africa	17	78	93
Western Asia	14	69	82
Central and Southern Asia	80	84	144
Central Asia	37	105	134
Southern Asia	82	83	145
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45	60	97
Eastern Asia	37	59	89
South-Eastern Asia	67	61	118
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	27	41
Oceania	36	18	59
Australia and New Zealand	0	10	10
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	164	39	191
Europe and Northern America	6	23	28
Europe	9	27	35
Northern America	0	14	14
Landlocked developing countries	53	39	81
Least developed countries	69	34	88
Small island developing States	45	34	78

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

Indicator 3.9.2**Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)****Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	18.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.4
Northern Africa	6.4
Western Asia	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	31.6
Central Asia	3.9
Southern Asia	32.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.0
Eastern Asia	2.8
South-Eastern Asia	14.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5
Oceania	7.8
Australia and New Zealand	1.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.8
Europe and Northern America	3.2
Europe	3.7
Northern America	2.3
Landlocked developing countries	33.9
Least developed countries	36.2
Small island developing States	15.3

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

Indicator 3.9.3**Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning****(a) Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, both sexes**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.5 (1.0-2.3)	1.4 (0.9-2.0)	1.2 (0.7-1.8)	1.1 (0.6-1.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5 (1.7-6.6)	3.2 (1.6-6.1)	2.8 (1.3-5.5)	2.6 (1.2-5.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.0 (0.4-2.2)	0.8 (0.3-1.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)	0.7 (0.2-1.4)
Northern Africa	1.1 (0.3-2.5)	0.9 (0.3-2.0)	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	0.7 (0.2-1.5)
Western Asia	1.0 (0.4-1.9)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	0.6 (0.3-1.2)
Central and Southern Asia	0.9 (0.5-1.5)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
Central Asia	2.7 (1.9-3.6)	1.6 (1.2-2.1)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.1 (0.7-1.6)
Southern Asia	0.9 (0.5-1.4)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	1.6 (1.1-1.9)	1.4 (0.9-1.8)	1.3 (0.8-1.7)
Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	1.9 (1.4-2.3)	1.8 (1.2-2.1)	1.6 (1.0-2.1)
South-Eastern Asia	0.8 (0.3-1.4)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)
Australia and New Zealand	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.2 (0.4-2.5)	1.2 (0.4-2.5)	1.3 (0.5-2.7)	1.3 (0.5-2.7)
Europe and Northern America	2.2 (2.0-2.4)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
Europe	3.0 (2.7-3.3)	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)	1.2 (1.0-1.6)
Northern America	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	0.4 (0.4-0.4)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.5 (0.4-0.5)
Landlocked developing countries	3.7 (1.7-6.8)	3.0 (1.4-5.6)	2.4 (1.1-4.7)	2.2 (1.0-4.5)
Least developed countries	2.9 (1.2-6.0)	2.5 (1.0-5.3)	2.1 (0.8-4.6)	2.0 (0.8-4.3)
Small island developing States	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	2.0 (0.6-4.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)

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

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	1.0 (0.7-1.5)	1.7 (1.0-2.5)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	1.5 (0.8-2.3)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)	1.4 (0.8-2.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4 (1.2-4.4)	4.0 (2.0-7.7)	2.1 (1.0-4.1)	3.5 (1.7-7.0)	2.0 (0.9-3.9)	3.3 (1.5-6.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.6 (0.3-1.4)	0.9 (0.3-1.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.3)	0.9 (0.3-1.8)	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	0.8 (0.3-1.6)
Northern Africa	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	1.0 (0.3-2.2)	0.7 (0.2-1.6)	0.9 (0.3-2.0)	0.6 (0.2-1.4)	0.8 (0.2-1.7)
Western Asia	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	0.8 (0.4-1.5)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)	0.5 (0.2-1.0)	0.8 (0.3-1.5)
Central and Southern Asia	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)
Central Asia	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	2.3 (1.8-3.0)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	1.8 (1.4-2.5)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	1.5 (1.0-2.2)
Southern Asia	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.8 (0.4-1.2)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	1.8 (1.1-2.3)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.7 (0.9-2.2)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	1.5 (0.8-2.1)
Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.4-1.9)	2.2 (1.3-2.6)	1.5 (1.2-1.7)	2.1 (1.1-2.5)	1.3 (1.0-1.7)	1.9 (1.1-2.4)
South-Eastern Asia	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)
Oceania	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.8 (0.3-1.5)
Australia and New Zealand	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	2.1 (0.8-4.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	2.3 (0.8-4.7)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	2.3 (0.8-4.7)
Europe and Northern America	0.7 (0.7-0.8)	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	1.5 (1.2-1.8)
Europe	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	2.9 (2.6-3.2)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	1.9 (1.5-2.4)
Northern America	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)
Landlocked developing countries	2.1 (1.0-4.1)	3.8 (1.8-7.1)	1.7 (0.8-3.5)	3.1 (1.4-6.1)	1.6 (0.7-3.3)	2.9 (1.3-5.7)
Least developed countries	1.9 (0.8-4.0)	3.2 (1.3-6.5)	1.6 (0.6-3.5)	2.7 (1.1-5.7)	1.5 (0.6-3.2)	2.4 (1.0-5.3)
Small island developing States	1.4 (0.4-3.3)	2.5 (0.9-6.0)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	1.0 (0.4-2.5)	0.4 (0.1-0.8)	1.1 (0.4-2.6)

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

Target 3.a

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

Indicator 3.a.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	32.7	29.5	26.7	24.4	23.1	22.7	22.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.5	14.9	12.8	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25.5	24.5	23.6	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.2
Central and Southern Asia	51.0	43.0	36.4	31.1	28.2	27.3	26.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.6	28.7	27.8	27.2	26.9	26.9	26.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.9	21.1	18.0	15.4	14.1	13.7	13.3
Australia and New Zealand	25.2	21.6	18.5	15.8	14.4	14.0	13.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	49.7	45.9	42.5	39.7	38.0	37.5	36.9
Europe and Northern America	34.5	31.4	28.8	26.4	25.1	24.7	24.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	16.2	49.3	11.1	42.3	9.3	39.5	7.8	36.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.5	28.1	4.6	21.4	3.7	18.9	2.9	16.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.6	44.3	5.9	40.6	5.8	39.0	5.6	37.8
Central and Southern Asia	35.2	65.9	20.5	51.5	15.6	45.9	11.9	40.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.7	53.3	4.1	51.2	3.5	50.5	3.0	49.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.9	33.4	11.9	24.5	10.0	21.2	8.5	18.3
Australia and New Zealand	23.4	27.1	16.5	20.5	13.8	17.8	11.6	15.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32.4	67.0	26.8	58.1	24.6	54.5	22.5	51.0
Europe and Northern America	25.5	44.0	21.6	36.3	20.0	33.0	18.6	30.0

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

Target 3.b

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

Indicator 3.b.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	72	77	83	85	83	81

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	62	70	70	72	70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	87	91	89	88	88
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	93	92
Western Asia	84	83	87	83	83	83
Central and Southern Asia	62	69	77	86	85	86
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	93	96
Southern Asia	61	68	77	85	85	86
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83	85	94	94	91	84
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99	97
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	87	86	81	69
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	76	75
Oceania	79	84	79	77	74	70
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	94	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	66	75	62	57	50	42
Europe and Northern America	94	96	94	92	93	93
Europe	94	96	94	91	93	93
Northern America	94	96	94	95	93	93
Landlocked developing countries	55	66	77	78	79	79
Least developed countries	57	70	76	78	77	73
Small island developing States	71	78	79	76	69	67

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2021 revision, July 2022, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	17	33	42	63	72	71
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	2	15	38	40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35	73	69	82	84	83
Northern Africa	55	70	58	89	85	85
Western Asia	17	75	81	76	82	82
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	12	69	81	83
Central Asia	92	89	78	98	96	98
Southern Asia	3	4	10	68	81	82
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	56	85	83	89	83
Eastern Asia	2	78	98	98	99	97
South-Eastern Asia	10	22	63	56	72	60
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	55	60	71	63	68
Oceania	0	43	45	56	67	63
Australia and New Zealand	... ¹	70	72	92	93	92
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	9	10	10	34	27
Europe and Northern America	60	74	79	89	91	91
Europe	51	71	78	87	90	90
Northern America	78	79	81	92	94	94
Landlocked developing countries	12	13	13	26	52	54
Least developed countries	... ¹	1	5	30	46	45
Small island developing States	5	23	26	27	53	52

¹ MCV2 not introduced in the national immunization schedule in the given group of countries.

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2021 revision, July 2022, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	4	10	38	51	51
Sub-Saharan Africa	... ¹	3	60	66	64
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	18	46	56	56
Northern Africa	... ¹	0	33	53	52
Western Asia	1	37	60	60	60
Central and Southern Asia	... ¹	... ¹	19	42	45
Central Asia	... ¹	... ¹	17	73	82
Southern Asia	... ¹	... ¹	19	40	43
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	... ¹	0	7	17	14
Eastern Asia	... ¹	... ¹	7	8	9
South-Eastern Asia	... ¹	0	7	27	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	82	73	70
Oceania	42	51	63	72	70
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	93	96	96
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1	27	45	39
Europe and Northern America	40	56	61	80	80
Europe	12	37	44	78	79
Northern America	89	90	92	82	82
Landlocked developing countries	... ¹	2	56	72	71
Least developed countries	... ¹	1	59	72	68
Small island developing States	0	1	18	47	46

¹ PCV3 not introduced in the national immunization schedule in the given group of countries.

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2021 revision, July 2022, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	2	6	9	14	12	12
Sub-Saharan Africa	... ¹	1	3	18	17	20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	... ¹	... ¹	1	1	1	1
Northern Africa	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹
Western Asia	... ¹	... ¹	1	2	2	2
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	0	1	3	2
Central Asia	... ¹	... ¹	... ¹	8	50	46
Southern Asia	0	0	0	1	1	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	... ¹	2	3	3	3	1
Eastern Asia	... ¹	1	0	1	0	... ¹
South-Eastern Asia	... ¹	4	9	7	8	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	28	46	57	32	32
Oceania	36	38	39	45	40	35
Australia and New Zealand	63	64	66	77	66	63

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	4	5	4	7	0
Europe and Northern America	22	29	31	40	38	37
Europe	23	28	30	33	30	28
Northern America	21	30	34	52	51	51
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	3	32	33	32
Least developed countries	0	1	1	17	18	17
Small island developing States	0	1	2	5	5	3

¹ HPV not introduced in the national immunization schedule in the given group of countries.

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2021 revision, July 2022, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Indicator 3.b.2

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

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

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total net ODA	7,433.9	10,228.5	15,841.3	20,368.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,983.9	5,533.0	5,469.2	5,509.7
Northern Africa	179.4	141.9	422.6	606.9
Western Asia	297.8	303.8	743.7	829.3
Central Asia	99.8	82.7	185.6	214.7
Southern Asia	1,105.4	1,115.0	1,799.8	2,633.2
Eastern Asia	159.9	92.6	34.6	71.3
South-Eastern Asia	531.3	525.1	1,008.0	1,258.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	263.9	179.9	489.1	1,249.5
Oceania	53.2	131.4	221.9	241.8
Europe	54.8	81.0	122.0	278.5
Landlocked developing countries	1,496.0	2,318.2	2,872.5	3,092.6
Least developed countries	3,013.9	5,009.2	5,839.2	6,031.8
Small island developing States	144.8	255.8	480.2	704.6
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,704.6	2,042.1	5,344.6	7,475.2

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total gross ODA	2,452.8	4,353.9	7,584.7	10,636.3	16,351.0	20,953.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	763.6	1,224.9	3,000.9	5,583.6	5,575.1	5,653.5
Northern Africa	70.5	129.8	181.3	149.4	432.4	618.9
Western Asia	105.6	710.6	302.4	308.3	768.7	853.4
Central Asia	23.1	46.7	101.9	84.8	192.9	220.6
Southern Asia	541.6	665.4	1,144.8	1,277.8	1,950.1	2,770.3
Eastern Asia	58.2	65.0	174.1	125.8	124.1	165.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
South-Eastern Asia	219.9	244.3	570.6	572.9	1,062.7	1,332.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	160.3	242.9	290.3	258.0	511.8	1,271.0
Oceania	146.3	67.8	55.7	136.3	222.3	242.7
Europe	48.7	45.2	55.6	85.3	135.2	294.9
Landlocked developing countries	468.0	767.7	1,509.7	2,340.3	2,913.5	3,162.7
Least developed countries	889.0	1,429.1	3,031.8	5,066.6	5,932.1	6,148.4
Small island developing States	180.6	118.0	149.8	263.6	486.2	712.9
Residual/Unallocated ODA	315.0	911.2	1,707.1	2,054.0	5,375.7	7,529.5

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 3.c

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

Indicator 3.c.1

Health worker density and distribution

Health worker density, by type of occupation

(Per 10,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>			
	<i>Physicians</i>	<i>Nursing and midwifery personnel</i>	<i>Pharmacists</i>	<i>Dentists</i>
World	16.3	39.4	4.7	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	12.6	0.7	0.2
Northern Africa	8.9	18.0	3.5	2.5
Western Asia	19.4	35.7	5.6	4.6
Central Asia	27.4	83.6	2.8	1.9
Southern Asia	8.1	15.2	6.7	1.6
Eastern Asia	22.8	39.6	4.6	4.7
South-Eastern Asia	8.1	34.3	2.4	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.7	41.7	4.5	5.7
Oceania	29.7	95.3	6.4	4.5
Europe	39.4	89.5	7.1	6.8
Northern America	25.9	152.1	11.1	6.2
Landlocked developing countries	6.7	22.1	0.9	0.6
Least developed countries	3.0	8.1	0.7	0.4
Small island developing States	23.0	29.3	1.6	4.0

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

Target 3.d

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

Indicator 3.d.1

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

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

(Percentage)

<i>IHR Core Capacity</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2019²</i>	<i>2020²</i>	<i>2021³</i>	<i>2022³</i>
IHR01: National legislation, policy and financing	58	82	...	...	...	...	...
IHR02: Coordination and National Focal Point communications	69	84	...	...	...	...	...
IHR03: Surveillance	63	88	...	...	...	...	...
IHR04: Response	69	85	...	...	...	...	...
IHR05: Preparedness	50	75	...	...	...	...	...
IHR06: Risk communication	63	82	...	...	...	...	...
IHR07: Human resources	42	65	...	...	...	...	...
IHR08: Laboratory	66	84	...	...	...	...	...
IHR09: Points of entry	53	63	...	...	...	...	...
IHR10: Zoonotic events	69	87	...	...	...	...	...
IHR11: Food safety	66	78	...	...	...	...	...
IHR12: Chemical events	40	58	...	...	...	...	...
IHR13: Radionuclear emergencies	45	60	...	...	...	...	...
SPAR01: Legislation and Financing	...	...	62	66	66	...	...
SPAR02: IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions	...	...	67	70	70	...	...
SPAR03: Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface	...	...	63	67	66	...	...
SPAR04: Food safety	...	...	61	65	65	...	...
SPAR05: Laboratory	...	...	70	72	74	...	...
SPAR06: Surveillance	...	...	71	73	76	...	...
SPAR07: Human resources	...	...	63	63	64	...	...
SPAR08: National Health Emergency Framework	...	...	59	62	66	...	...
SPAR09: Health Service Provision	...	...	60	63	64	...	...
SPAR10: Risk Communication	...	...	57	60	64	...	...
SPAR11: Points of entry	...	...	52	56	57	...	...
SPAR12: Chemical events	...	...	50	53	53	...	...
SPAR13: Radiation emergencies	...	...	52	55	55	...	...
SPAR2-C01: Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR	...	...	...	...	...	52	56
SPAR2-C02IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy	...	...	...	...	...	66	67
SPAR2-C03Financing	...	...	...	...	...	62	64
SPAR2-C04Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	72	74
SPAR2-C05Surveillance	...	...	...	...	...	81	84
SPAR2-C06Human resources	...	...	...	...	...	59	60
SPAR2-C07Health emergency management	...	...	...	...	...	70	72
SPAR2-C08Health services provision	...	...	...	...	...	72	75
SPAR2-C09Infection prevention and control (IPC)	...	...	...	...	...	60	62
SPAR2-C10Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)	...	...	...	...	...	67	69
SPAR2-C11Points of entry (PoEs) and border health	...	...	...	...	...	62	64
SPAR2-C12Zoonotic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	65	67
SPAR2-C13Food safety	...	...	...	...	...	63	65
SPAR2-C14Chemical events	...	...	...	...	...	54	56
SPAR2-C15Radiation emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	57	59

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

²Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. From the 2018-2020 period the scores used new version of the questionnaire – the

IHR State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR 1.0) Tool – with percentage of attributes of the following 13 core capacities: (1) Legislation and financing; (2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions; (3) Zoonotic events and the Human-Animal Health Interface; (4) Food safety; (5) Laboratory; (6) Surveillance; (7) Human resources; (8) National Health Emergency Framework; (9) Health Service Provision; (10) Risk communication; (11) Points of entry; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radiation emergencies.

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2019²</i>	<i>2020²</i>	<i>2021³</i>	<i>2022³</i>
World	58	76	61	63	65	64	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	59	41	43	48	48	51
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63	83	73	73	72	71	74
Northern Africa	64	68	68	70	69	65	68
Western Asia	63	88	75	74	73	73	76
Central and Southern Asia	52	72	55	58	62	62	64
Central Asia	...	84	59	64	64	66	68
Southern Asia	52	68	52	54	62	60	62
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70	85	71	72	74	75	78
Eastern Asia	79	89	84	87	89	88	88
South-Eastern Asia	66	83	65	65	67	68	72
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	76	63	69	70	65	65
Oceania	54	76	57	61	62	61	66
Australia and New Zealand	90	99	90	87	89	87	87
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45	70	52	50	56	56	60
Europe and Northern America	69	83	74	77	75	75	77
Europe	68	82	73	75	74	74	77
Northern America	79	98	95	96	96	94	93
Landlocked developing countries	51	68	49	53	55	56	58
Least developed countries	41	60	41	44	48	50	51
Small island developing States	46	67	53	56	57	58	59

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

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	20.6	19.7	23.7	24.9	35.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	18.1	20.0	10.3	55.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	21.6	40.2	40.0	54.0
Northern Africa	...	21.6	52.2	32.9	91.7
Western Asia	...	33.1	35.5	40.0	50.5
Central and Southern Asia	...	52.5	27.3	56.0	53.3
Southern Asia	...	62.7	33.5	56.0	53.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	23.8	42.5	32.5	36.2
Eastern Asia	...	45.0	36.0	42.5	41.7
South-Eastern Asia	...	31.5	28.6	24.1	36.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	45.0	41.4	31.3	42.7
Oceania	...	...	...	18.5	17.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	28.6	18.5	17.7
Europe and Northern America	...	18.1	14.0	10.5	10.9
Europe	1.1	12.9	8.1	10.5	10.9
Landlocked developing countries	16.7	9.5	36.0	6.1	75.0
Least developed countries	82.0	21.6	40.2	15.6	55.5
Small island developing States	...	...	...	28.7	30.5

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) GLASS.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	35.8	32.4	69.2	36.6	47.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.2	49.5	65.3	39.7	62.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	37.0	46.6	54.8	54.7	58.7
Northern Africa	25.5	35.9	66.7	58.3	...
Western Asia	48.5	...	52.3	54.3	58.7
Central and Southern Asia	...	62.6	64.1	73.1	71.4
Southern Asia	...	76.2	65.3	39.9	71.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.0	32.4	34.9	37.3	...
Eastern Asia	15.3	26.0	38.6	29.0	29.2
South-Eastern Asia	39.2	40.6	58.8	46.1	45.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	20.0	17.1	23.4	26.3
Oceania	...	...	...	13.3	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	13.3	13.4
Europe and Northern America	35.3	19.6	37.9	12.5	11.5
Europe	11.6	14.2	18.4	12.5	...
Landlocked developing countries	73.4	18.3	20.3	58.4	66.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Least developed countries	61.9	47.8	50.5	56.8	66.7
Small island developing States	...	...	63.0	28.7	40.0

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) GLASS.

Goal 4

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

Target 4.1

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

Indicator 4.1.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>
World	49.0	61.2	46.5	59.6	45.2	58.7	44.2	58.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.6	33.7	13.3	31.9	12.1	31	11.1	30.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.8	...	28.8	...	30.8	...	32.3	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.2	49.8	43.0	46	38.9	44.1	35.6	42.6
Oceania	61.7	...	63.1	...	63.8	...	64.4	...
Europe and Northern America	71.7	95.2	74.6	96.1	76.1	96.5	77.3	96.9

Note: Data extracted on 24 February 2023.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>
World	47.3	62.3	49.1	63	50.1	63.3	50.8	63.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.7	56.4	27.3	59.7	29.6	61.3	31.4	62.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.2	59	48.1	56.8	47.6	55.7	47.1	54.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.1	46.8	32.0	49.7	34.5	51.1	36.4	52.2
Oceania	89.1	88.5	82.4	84.7	79.1	82.7	76.4	81.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Reading</i>
Europe and Northern America	72.5	77.5	73.6	79.2	74.2	80.1	74.7	80.8

Note: Data extracted on 24 February 2023.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Indicator 4.1.2

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

(a) Completion rate primary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	77.6	81.1	83.0	84.9	86.7	87.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.5	50.8	55.7	59.6	63.2	63.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	74.1	79.5	83.6	86.6	89.0	89.4
Northern Africa	71.1	78.1	82.1	85.0	87.9	88.4
Western Asia	77.5	81.2	85.2	88.3	90.1	90.4
Central and Southern Asia	67.7	74.4	79.9	84.2	87.8	88.4
Central Asia	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7
Southern Asia	66.4	73.3	79.2	83.7	87.4	88.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.8	92.7	94.1	95.5	96.7	96.9
Eastern Asia	92.5	95.2	96.8	97.5	98.2	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	83.8	87.0	89.1	92.3	94.4	94.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.7	85.3	88.0	90.4	92.6	92.9
Oceania	83.5	84.4	84.8	84.9	85.8	86.1
Australia and New Zealand	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.6	59.1	61.8	64.3	66.6	67.0
Europe and Northern America	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7
Europe	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6
Northern America	99.1	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.6	50.4	53.8	57.0	61.5	62.6
Least developed countries	38.3	44.8	51.7	57.3	61.8	62.6
Small island developing States	66.1	68.8	70.5	72.2	73.6	73.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Completion rate primary education, girls and boys

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	82.7	83.3	85.4	84.5	87.7	85.7	88.1	86.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.8	55.7	61.1	58.1	65.9	60.6	66.8	61.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.0	85.1	85.7	87.5	88.6	89.3	89.1	89.6
Northern Africa	81.3	82.8	84.8	85.1	88.2	87.5	88.9	88.0
Western Asia	82.8	87.6	86.7	90.0	89.0	91.3	89.3	91.4
Central and Southern Asia	78.5	81.2	84.2	84.2	88.5	87.1	89.2	87.5
Central Asia	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
Southern Asia	77.7	80.6	83.7	83.8	88.2	86.7	88.9	87.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	94.7	93.5	96.5	94.7	97.8	95.8	98.0	95.9
Eastern Asia	96.9	96.7	98.0	97.0	98.9	97.6	99.0	97.6
South-Eastern Asia	90.9	87.4	94.0	90.6	96.2	92.7	96.4	93.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.0	86.2	92.3	88.5	94.3	90.9	94.6	91.2
Oceania	85.7	84.0	86.7	83.2	88.2	83.6	88.6	83.8
Australia and New Zealand	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.3	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	64.1	59.6	68.3	60.5	72.0	61.5	72.7	61.7
Europe and Northern America	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7
Europe	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6
Northern America	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	53.1	54.4	57.9	56.1	63.9	59.2	65.2	60.0
Least developed countries	51.7	51.7	59.0	55.7	64.7	58.9	65.8	59.5
Small island developing States	73.1	67.9	75.7	68.7	78.1	69.3	78.5	69.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Completion rate lower secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	60.3	65.9	70.7	74.0	76.4	76.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.9	34.5	38.1	41.3	44.4	45.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.2	58.1	64.0	68.4	72.0	72.5
Northern Africa	47.6	55.6	60.9	64.4	68.0	68.7
Western Asia	51.0	61.0	67.4	72.6	76.2	76.6
Central and Southern Asia	52.2	58.8	66.8	74.0	79.5	80.3
Central Asia	93.5	95.5	97.1	98.3	99.0	99.1
Southern Asia	50.7	57.4	65.5	73.2	78.9	79.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.6	73.1	80.5	85.0	87.3	87.8
Eastern Asia	68.9	76.0	85.1	89.1	91.1	91.6
South-Eastern Asia	59.3	65.8	71.5	77.9	81.4	82.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.8	70.0	74.3	78.4	82.6	83.2
Oceania	70.7	73.6	75.0	73.8	73.0	73.1
Australia and New Zealand	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.1	98.5	98.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	27.8	31.6	33.9	34.6	36.0	36.4
Europe and Northern America	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.5	97.8	97.9
Europe	95.4	96.0	96.5	96.8	97.1	97.2
Northern America	96.5	97.5	98.3	98.8	98.9	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.5	39.1	42.6	43.3	44.0	44.4
Least developed countries	21.6	26.0	32.0	37.2	40.9	41.6
Small island developing States	52.2	57.2	59.4	60.5	61.4	61.6

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	70.2	71.1	74.4	73.6	77.3	75.5	77.8	75.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.0	40.3	39.9	42.8	43.8	45.1	44.6	45.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.1	64.8	68.7	68.1	73.1	71.0	73.7	71.4
Northern Africa	61.6	60.3	66.0	62.9	70.2	66.0	71.0	66.6
Western Asia	64.8	69.9	71.6	73.6	76.1	76.3	76.6	76.5
Central and Southern Asia	63.7	69.6	72.7	75.2	79.5	79.5	80.6	80.1
Central Asia	96.7	97.6	98.2	98.4	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.0
Southern Asia	62.3	68.4	71.8	74.4	78.8	78.9	80.0	79.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	82.4	78.8	88.3	82.0	91.0	84.0	91.6	84.5
Eastern Asia	86.7	83.7	92.5	86.1	95.0	87.7	95.5	88.2
South-Eastern Asia	74.2	68.9	81.3	74.7	85.0	77.9	85.8	78.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.9	70.8	81.7	75.1	85.5	79.7	86.1	80.3
Oceania	75.3	74.6	74.9	72.8	74.7	71.4	74.9	71.4
Australia and New Zealand	97.9	97.3	98.4	97.8	98.8	98.3	98.9	98.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	34.9	32.9	37.0	32.4	39.4	32.8	40.0	33.0
Europe and Northern America	97.5	96.7	97.9	97.2	98.2	97.4	98.3	97.5
Europe	96.9	96.0	97.1	96.4	97.5	96.7	97.6	96.8
Northern America	98.7	97.9	99.2	98.5	99.3	98.6	99.3	98.7
Landlocked developing countries	40.2	45.0	41.7	44.9	43.2	44.8	43.8	45.0
Least developed countries	29.8	34.2	36.1	38.2	41.4	40.5	42.2	40.9
Small island developing States	61.5	57.4	63.4	57.8	64.8	58.1	65.1	58.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(e) Completion rate upper secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	37.4	41.0	46.8	53.3	57.5	58.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.7	21.5	23.3	24.9	26.7	27.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.4	40.5	47.5	51.9	57.3	58.2
Northern Africa	34.2	41.0	47.9	51.7	56.5	57.3
Western Asia	34.7	39.9	47.0	52.2	58.2	59.1
Central and Southern Asia	25.3	29.6	37.1	45.4	52.4	53.7
Central Asia	74.8	81.8	86.1	88.6	90.8	91.2
Southern Asia	23.5	27.7	35.1	43.7	51.1	52.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.9	38.0	47.8	62.2	70.3	71.4
Eastern Asia	30.4	35.5	47.6	66.3	76.2	77.7
South-Eastern Asia	38.0	43.1	48.2	54.9	60.5	61.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	43.0	48.4	53.3	57.1	62.5	63.1
Oceania	58.5	61.3	63.7	63.6	62.2	62.2
Australia and New Zealand	81.0	83.6	85.0	85.8	87.7	88.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17.6	18.4	19.7	20.9	21.4	21.5
Europe and Northern America	82.2	84.0	85.4	87.4	88.4	88.6
Europe	80.2	82.1	83.2	84.9	86.0	86.3
Northern America	87.1	88.2	89.8	91.5	92.2	92.3
Landlocked developing countries	24.4	27.2	30.8	30.7	29.5	29.4
Least developed countries	9.7	11.0	14.0	17.8	20.6	21.0
Small island developing States	34.1	37.7	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	46.2	47.4	53.8	52.7	59.0	56.2	59.7	56.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.7	26.0	22.7	27.1	25.0	28.5	25.5	28.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.2	47.7	53.4	50.6	59.3	55.5	60.3	56.2
Northern Africa	48.8	47.0	54.0	49.5	59.4	53.8	60.4	54.4
Western Asia	45.4	48.4	52.6	51.7	59.2	57.2	60.3	58.0
Central and Southern Asia	33.0	41.0	42.2	48.3	50.6	54.0	52.2	55.0
Central Asia	84.7	87.4	87.5	89.6	89.9	91.7	90.3	92.0
Southern Asia	30.7	39.1	40.4	46.7	49.3	52.8	50.9	53.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	48.8	46.8	66.8	57.9	77.2	64.0	78.5	65.0
Eastern Asia	48.2	47.1	71.9	61.2	85.0	68.6	86.6	69.8
South-Eastern Asia	50.3	46.1	58.1	51.8	65.0	56.2	66.0	57.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.7	50.0	61.0	53.3	66.1	58.9	66.8	59.5
Oceania	65.3	62.2	65.0	62.2	64.1	60.4	64.1	60.3
Australia and New Zealand	88.1	82.1	88.6	83.1	90.7	84.8	91.0	85.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	19.0	20.5	20.2	21.6	21.1	21.7	21.3	21.8
Europe and Northern America	87.5	83.4	89.4	85.4	90.6	86.2	90.9	86.5
Europe	85.4	81.1	87.1	82.8	88.4	83.7	88.7	84.0
Northern America	91.8	87.9	93.4	89.8	94.1	90.3	94.2	90.4
Landlocked developing countries	28.7	32.9	29.0	32.4	28.5	30.5	28.6	30.3
Least developed countries	11.4	16.6	15.9	19.6	19.7	21.4	20.3	21.6
Small island developing States	44.1	40.6	44.5	40.3	45.6	39.6	45.9	39.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.2

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

Indicator 4.2.1

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

(a) Proportion of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning, both sexes¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World (74 countries, 33 per cent population coverage) ²	69.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	55.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia (9 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	79.9
Northern Africa (3 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	82.9
Western Asia (6 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	76.2
Central Asia (4 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	83.3
South-Eastern Asia (6 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	85.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
Small island developing States (16 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	77.7

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

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2014-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

(b) Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning, by sex¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World (73 countries, 30 per cent (girls) & 29 per cent (boys) population coverage) ²	68.5	65.9
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	57.2	54.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia (9 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	81.4	78.4
Northern Africa (3 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	83.4	82.3
Western Asia (6 countries, 54 per cent (girls) & 53 per cent (boys) population coverage)	79.0	73.5
Central Asia (4 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	85.8	81.0
Small island developing States (16 countries, 63 per cent (girls) & 62 per cent (boys) population coverage)	80.1	75.4

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

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2014-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

Indicator 4.2.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	67.6	69.7	75.0	74.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0	35.8	44.5	48.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.3	42.2	47.7	51.6
Northern Africa	32.8	44.2	51.8	53.2
Western Asia	39.3	40.4	43.8	49.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	85.4
Central Asia	46.1	47.1	49.0	62.0
Southern Asia	...	...	...	86.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	71.8	74.5	82.8	...
South-Eastern Asia	68.9	70.9	85.0	84.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.7	90.3	91.4	93.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania	59.3	61.0	81.1	79.2
Australia and New Zealand	57.0	57.9	87.5	83.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	71.9	...
Europe and Northern America	87.6	88.9	93.8	94.2
Europe	92.1	94.2	95.1	95.5
Northern America	80.2	80.0	91.5	91.7
Landlocked developing countries	33.8	33.8	43.0	46.9
Least developed countries	31.5	33.8	46.2	50.9
Small island developing States	78.2	79.5	83.3	83.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	67.3	67.8	69.5	69.8	74.8	75.2	74.7	74.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.5	32.5	35.7	35.9	44.1	44.8	48.2	47.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.3	37.2	41.2	43.2	47.1	48.3	51.4	51.8
Northern Africa	31.4	34.2	42.8	45.5	51.2	52.3	53.1	53.3
Western Asia	38.8	39.7	39.8	41.0	43.2	44.4	49.5	50.2
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.2	85.7
Central Asia	46.9	45.4	47.7	46.6	50.5	47.5	61.5	62.4
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.3	86.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	83.9	81.8	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	68.5	69.3	71.8	70.2	85.8	84.2	86.0	82.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.2	86.2	91.1	89.6	92.0	90.9	94.6	92.7
Oceania	59.1	59.4	60.8	61.1	81.1	81.2	79.0	79.5
Australia and New Zealand	56.8	57.1	57.8	58.1	87.5	87.5	82.9	83.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	71.7	72.1	...	...
Europe and Northern America	87.7	87.5	88.7	89.0	93.3	94.2	93.6	94.7
Europe	92.0	92.2	94.3	94.1	94.8	95.3	95.4	95.7
Northern America	80.7	79.7	79.6	80.4	90.7	92.3	90.4	92.9
Landlocked developing countries	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.7	42.8	43.2	46.4	47.3
Least developed countries	31.2	31.7	33.9	33.7	46.4	46.1	51.4	50.4
Small island developing States	78.1	78.2	79.2	79.8	83.4	83.2	83.7	83.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.5

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

Indicator 4.5.1

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

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.35	1.12	0.85	0.91	0.94
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.91	...	0.97	0.91	0.92
Northern Africa	0.97	...	0.94	0.88	0.87
Western Asia	...	...	1.04	1.03	1.06
Central Asia	0.99	...	0.92	...	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	0.99	1.01	1.01
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.29	1.28	1.24
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	0.96
Northern America	...	...	...	1.01	1.01
Landlocked developing countries	1.52	1.27	1.40	1.36	1.25
Least developed countries	...	1.11	0.88	0.93	...
Small island developing States	...	...	1.57	1.48	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	...	1.06	1.05	1.05
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.08	0.97	0.95	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.00	0.95	0.95
Northern Africa	...	...	1.03	0.91	0.92
Western Asia	...	...	0.98	...	0.98
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.03	0.99	0.98
Central Asia	1.07	1.00	...	0.99	0.98
Southern Asia	...	...	1.01	0.97	0.97
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.10	1.11	1.10
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	1.00	0.99
Northern America	...	...	...	1.01	1.01
Landlocked developing countries	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.13	1.15
Least developed countries	1.09	1.07	0.99	0.99	...
Small island developing States	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1.04	1.03
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.09	1.06	1.11	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.02	1.00	1.00
Northern Africa	1.05	1.01	1.01
Western Asia	0.99	1.00	1.00
Central and Southern Asia	1.03	1.01	0.99
Central Asia
Southern Asia	1.03	0.99	0.97
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.00	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.02	1.03
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Europe and Northern America	0.99
Northern America	1.00	1.00
Landlocked developing countries
Least developed countries	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.16
Small island developing States	1.03	0.98	1.10	1.13	1.14

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	...	...	1.05	1.05
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.11	1.15	1.10	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.04	1.01	1.01
Northern Africa	...	...	1.05	1.01	1.01
Western Asia	...	...	...	1.02	1.02
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.05	1.04
Central Asia	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.04	1.04
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	0.99	1.04	1.04
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.97	0.94	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	1.00	0.99
Northern America	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
Landlocked developing countries	...	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16
Least developed countries	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.15	1.19
Small island developing States	1.15	1.05	1.19	1.20	1.19

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1.06	1.07
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.12	1.26	1.08	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.07	1.02	1.02
Northern Africa	1.04	1.01	1.01
Western Asia	1.04	1.04
Central and Southern Asia	1.11	1.11
Southern Asia	1.11	1.11
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.00	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.06	1.04
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Europe and Northern America	1.00
Northern America	1.00	0.99
Landlocked developing countries
Least developed countries	1.16	1.21	1.23	1.13	1.24
Small island developing States	1.25	1.09	1.25	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.01
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.96	0.95	0.98	1.00	0.99
Northern Africa	0.93	0.94	0.98	0.99	1.00
Western Asia	0.98	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.99
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.00	0.99
Central Asia	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.00	0.99
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.03	1.03	...
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.05
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02
Oceania	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99
Australia and New Zealand	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	0.99	1.00	...
Europe and Northern America	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
Europe	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00
Northern America	1.04	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.97
Landlocked developing countries	1.01	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.98
Least developed countries	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
Small island developing States	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.a

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

Indicator 4.a.1**Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service****(a) Proportion of schools with access to electricity, by education level**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	66.0	77.4	88.1	67.8	78.8	88.9	75.7	85.9	90.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.8	47.6	57.1	30.5	47.5	...	32.3	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	91.7	88.9	95.2	91.8	88.7	98.2	92.2	88.9	98.2
Northern Africa	88.5	81.3	92.5	88.6	81.5	99.4	89.1	...	...
Western Asia	95.4	98.3	97.3	95.8	98.3	97.2	96.0	98.3	97.1
Central and Southern Asia	53.9	67.4	88.1	57.2	70.5	90.1	...	...	94.3
Central Asia	...	...	...	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.8
Southern Asia	53.0	66.0	87.6	56.5	69.2	89.7	77.0	87.2	94.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.4	94.6	...	90.2	95.6	96.2	90.9	96.4	97.1
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.4	98.1	98.0	97.7	98.5	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	81.9	92.1	96.4	85.4	94.0	95.1	86.8	95.0	96.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.4	91.7	91.6	88.0	91.5	91.8	...	...	92.4
Oceania	88.9	98.6	99.3	89.5	98.3	99.6	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.7	99.6	99.8	97.9	99.6	99.9	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	92.7	...	...	95.6	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	...	99.2
Europe	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	...	99.2
Landlocked developing countries	39.2	...	79.1	40.7	72.0	80.3	44.2	75.0	82.0
Least developed countries	36.5	52.4	60.1	39.0	54.9	63.7	41.2	56.7	63.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	...	...	59.5	...	48.1	60.5	39.6	49.7	64.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.9	79.3	81.7	64.6	83.5	82.4	70.5	90.0	83.1
Northern Africa	50.1	...	72.0	53.4	78.4	72.0	60.9	87.8	...
Western Asia	77.7	87.9	89.4	78.4	90.4	91.3	82.4	92.9	92.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	44.7	...	...	48.5	18.4	28.9	57.8
Central Asia	...	...	...	72.0	72.1	...	76.5	70.5	78.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Southern Asia	...	...	43.6	...	...	47.8	17.2	27.2	57.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	73.0	76.7	85.9	75.9	74.2	85.8	78.0	73.6	86.3
Eastern Asia	84.9	94.1	93.2	90.6	94.9	94.2	95.3	95.3	94.4
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	81.7	66.0	60.5	80.9	...	59.2	81.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	61.0	67.0	42.7	61.9	66.2	...	...	69.6
Oceania	61.2	88.5	95.9	60.5	87.7	95.7	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	92.0	96.5	98.3	91.7	96.4	98.3	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	92.8	94.9	96.6	93.8	95.5	97.0	...	...	...
Europe	92.6	94.7	96.6	93.7	95.4	96.9	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	40.4	...	22.9	39.4	55.0
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	31.6	25.1	29.5	32.6
Small island developing States	...	...	...	53.5	...	...	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	41.6	60.0	74.4	43.5	60.4	73.6	46.7	61.9	76.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	42.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.8	95.0	93.7	81.7	95.3	93.4	85.7	95.3	93.4
Northern Africa	80.6	...	93.2	80.0	93.9	93.4	86.2	...	...
Western Asia	85.5	96.8	94.0	83.7	97.1	93.5	85.2	97.6	93.9
Central and Southern Asia	19.2	43.0	70.7	22.0	44.8	71.6	27.6	49.9	78.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	96.2	95.5	...	95.8	95.6	97.1
Southern Asia	17.8	40.8	69.5	20.6	42.6	70.7	26.2	47.9	77.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.4	77.2	81.9	65.9	74.0	76.5	69.1	75.7	80.0
Eastern Asia	87.8	95.3	92.9	91.9	95.5	92.1	95.5	95.8	93.5
South-Eastern Asia	45.6	...	75.7	48.5	59.8	67.2	...	62.3	72.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.7	73.1	75.2	59.6	72.5	73.8	...	...	72.8
Oceania	71.5	91.0	97.6	73.2	90.6	97.5	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	94.3	97.6	99.3	94.7	97.6	99.2	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	97.4	98.4	98.9	98.0	98.5	98.9	...	...	...
Europe	97.4	98.4	98.9	97.9	98.5	98.9	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Landlocked developing countries	32.4	57.2	65.8	35.3	58.4	68.9
Least developed countries	48.8	...	46.9	48.8	30.3	44.9	48.6

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	73.6	83.6	83.3	72.4	82.8	83.2	75.5	84.9	84.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	52.4	42.2	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	90.4	96.0	96.0	90.5	96.0	95.9	91.7	96.2	96.1
Northern Africa	87.8	94.1	96.1	87.9	94.2	96.5	89.4	...	...
Western Asia	93.5	98.3	95.9	93.6	98.4	95.5	94.4	98.6	95.7
Central and Southern Asia	78.4	89.4	91.3	75.9	88.6	90.9	82.9	93.5	94.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.0	94.1	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	78.1	89.2	90.9	75.5	88.4	90.6	82.8	93.8	94.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77.0	74.6	75.8	76.3	75.2	76.4	77.6	77.3	77.6
Eastern Asia	96.3	96.1	95.0	96.3	96.1	95.2	96.8	96.4	95.4
South-Eastern Asia	63.1	58.4	64.8	62.9	61.3	65.2	...	64.7	67.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	72.9	...	...	72.1	...	...	...
Oceania	87.5	95.8	97.2	87.2	95.3	97.1	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.6	98.9	99.0	97.6	98.9	99.0	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.1	98.9	98.5	99.0	99.0	98.2	98.6	99.5	...
Europe	99.0	98.8	98.4	99.0	98.9	98.1	98.5	99.4	98.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	59.1	81.0	...	59.1	78.3	84.7
Least developed countries	...	66.5	62.6	...	67.3	62.2	56.0	65.9	61.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	79.4	86.6	87.8	77.5	85.3	87.0	76.7	88.8	89.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	90.5	91.5	98.3	92.4	91.7	98.5	...	...	98.5
Northern Africa	87.6	87.6	98.4	90.4	87.9	98.6	...	...	...
Western Asia	93.9	96.2	98.2	94.8	96.7	98.5	...	96.4	98.7
Central and Southern Asia	82.7	93.6	94.2	78.7	92.2	93.0	78.6	92.5	93.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.8	95.1	...	80.4	80.3	...
Southern Asia	82.4	93.6	93.9	78.4	92.1	92.7	78.5	93.0	93.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	75.6	84.2	...	74.9	82.9	80.5	74.4	82.7	79.4
Eastern Asia	96.4	97.8	97.4	96.6	97.7	97.5	96.9	97.7	97.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	60.4	73.2	70.4	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.4	...	...	81.1	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	88.7	95.5	98.1	88.5	95.4	98.2	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.9	98.7	99.4	97.8	98.8	99.5	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.6	100.0	...
Europe	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.6	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	65.8	80.6	...	61.2	78.9	...
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	76.4	81.8	52.4	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	91.4	...	...	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	...	...	...	...	...	79.8	76.1	80.3	80.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	95.7	99.3	99.6	96.6	99.4	99.6	96.2	99.1	99.4
Northern Africa	94.3	...	99.7	95.4	99.2	99.7	94.8	...	...
Western Asia	97.4	99.4	99.5	98.2	99.6	99.6	97.9	99.6	99.7
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.1	81.8	82.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.1	94.2	...	93.5	93.2	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.8	81.3	81.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	80.9	81.7	84.2	82.8	82.7	84.4
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	95.1	96.0	95.9	96.6	96.8	96.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	71.4	72.2	77.2	...	73.4	77.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	83.7	82.5	...	...	...
Oceania	94.3	98.5	99.6	94.1	98.4	99.6	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.5	99.8	98.7	99.5	99.8	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	98.7	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.7
Europe	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	42.0	59.9	...	44.5	60.1	62.5
Least developed countries	...	42.6	34.6	...	...	34.7	51.5	42.7	35.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.b

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

Indicator 4.b.1

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

Volume of official development assistance (gross disbursements) for scholarships

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	476.9	1,385.50	1,486.50	1,647.60	1,354.90
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.6	124.9	149.4	247.2	203.6
Northern Africa	9.8	30.4	76.5	100.6	94.1
Western Asia	28.7	53.8	81.1	127.6	123.2
Central Asia	3.7	13.2	14.6	33.1	36.6
Southern Asia	20.2	94	94.1	119.7	102.7
Eastern Asia	16.3	287.3	33.2	52.6	29.8
South-Eastern Asia	129.4	221	204.3	184.8	100.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.2	83.8	74.4	74.3	63.4
Oceania	43	53.6	67.8	48.6	16.6
Europe	6.4	19.4	63.2	115.2	112.1
Landlocked developing countries	34.2	139.3	137.9	215	213.4
Least developed countries	73.2	216.2	225.3	256.7	222
Small island developing States	54.3	94.4	104.1	81.4	43.2
Residual/Unallocated ODA	157.7	403.9	627.9	543.9	472.5

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 4.c

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

Indicator 4.c.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.2	47.7	49.3	53.1	55.9	58.4	60.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	90.0	...	83.2	84.5	83.4	81.6
Northern Africa	...	96.5	...	82.3	86.5	83.9	81.0
Western Asia	80.5	...	...	83.9	83.0	83.1	82.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central Asia	...	95.0	97.0	91.2	...	81.8	88.2
South-Eastern Asia	87.5	88.2	88.4	88.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.2	79.6	80.5	81.3
Europe and Northern America	87.1
Northern America	99.7	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	...	80.6	77.1	69.1	70.5	71.0	74.2
Least developed countries	59.3	59.2	61.3	63.3	...
Small island developing States	65.9	...	72.0	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	...	...	85.8	86.6	86.2	86.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.5	71.4	69.9	65.7	68.4	68.5	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	85.9	86.4	85.2	84.6
Northern Africa	...	97.4	...	86.0	88.9	86.8	86.4
Western Asia	91.9	...	...	85.9	...	...	83.1
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	76.0	77.3	74.6	77.4
Central Asia	...	94.2	96.9	99.5	96.9	95.5	93.4
Southern Asia	...	...	...	75.1	76.4	73.7	76.7
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.4	98.4	98.5	98.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	83.4	81.4	81.7	82.4	83.1
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	95.6	93.6
Europe	...	...	97.0	93.8	93.1	93.4	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	98.8	98.3
Landlocked developing countries	74.4	77.3	74.7	71.2	74.5	73.4	70.1
Least developed countries	73.0	73.5	72.0	69.3	72.2	72.2	...
Small island developing States	81.1	81.4	78.1	77.8	79.3	79.1	79.2

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	84.4	83.6	83.8	83.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.5	56.0	56.9	57.8	58.4	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	84.7	86.1	87.6	87.6	86.7
Northern Africa	...	82.3	86.4	89.7	90.1	90.4
Western Asia	...	86.3	85.9	86.1	85.9	84.2
Central and Southern Asia	...	84.2	76.2	74.1	76.1	78.3
Central Asia	93.0	92.6	...	...
Southern Asia	...	82.4	73.4	71.0	73.9	76.7
South-Eastern Asia	...	97.9	97.7	97.1	97.7	97.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	79.7	...	...	80.4	80.2	80.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Europe and Northern America	82.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Northern America	...	...	...	...	98.8	98.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	80.3	81.1	...	...
Least developed countries	67.6	62.6	60.8	62.7	63.0	63.8
Small island developing States	81.7	83.1	75.9	74.5	74.4	75.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	88.1	91.4	84.9	85.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.1	58.7	69.5	69.4	64.9	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	82.8	84.5	86.2	87.2	86.5
Northern Africa	...	79.4	84.4	88.0	89.3	87.3
Western Asia	85.1	85.8	86.0
Central and Southern Asia	85.9	...	80.9	85.5
Central Asia	99.1	...	...
Southern Asia	84.5	...	79.7	84.7
South-Eastern Asia	...	92.4	95.4	93.2	91.8	91.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.1	77.5	77.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Europe and Northern America	90.5
Northern America	98.0	97.8
Landlocked developing countries	87.4	83.6	...	...
Least developed countries	48.0	58.1	68.6	62.3	63.3	58.1
Small island developing States	76.6	75.7	88.0	91.6	90.9	90.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	87.0	84.3	84.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	79.0	60.2	57.1	62.7	61.3	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83.8	86.9	87.4	86.6
Northern Africa	80.9	88.9	89.8	89.0
Western Asia	85.7	85.9	85.0
Central and Southern Asia	86.8	78.2	81.5
Central Asia	...	90.4	95.6	95.4	94.5	94.1	92.7
Southern Asia	85.8	76.5	80.4
South-Eastern Asia	96.1	95.7	95.5	95.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.0	83.5	78.9	79.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	89.1	91.6	89.7	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	87.4	85.9
Northern America	98.4	98.3
Landlocked developing countries	...	86.0	84.9	82.4	81.9	81.1	80.0
Least developed countries	66.4	61.3	59.8	60.8	62.6	63.2	61.3
Small island developing States	82.5	80.4	79.0	79.1	83.3	83.2	83.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicator 5.1.1

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

Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality

(Percentage)

Regions	2022			
	Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life	Area 2: violence against women	Area 3: employment and economic benefits	Area 4: marriage and family
World	70.1	79.1	76.3	80.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.5	71.1	70.5	74.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	59.1	70.6	61.4	65.4
Central and Southern Asia	68.5	77.8	48.6	76.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.8	72.8	71.1	81.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	68.4	79.6	75.2	86.2
Australia and New Zealand	75.0	94.4	100.0	90.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.4	88.9	43.3	75.8
Europe and Northern America	80.0	86.0	92.8	84.1
Landlocked developing countries	77.3	75.7	73.1	79.5
Least developed countries	61.9	66.7	55.0	65.9
Small island developing States	53.0	77.8	66.0	79.4

Note: (1) Data are derived from an assessment of the country's legal frameworks completed by National Statistical Offices and/or National Women's Machinery, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire. (2) The score for each area of law (a number between 0 and 100) represents the percentage of achievement on average for the countries in the sample (unweighted average), per area of law. (3) 119 countries were included in the sample in 2022.

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

Target 5.2

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

Indicator 5.2.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

Target 5.3

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

Indicator 5.3.1

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

(a) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2022</i>
World (99 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	9.3	8.2	7.5	5.5	4.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries, 89 per cent population coverage)	13.6	11.8	13.9	12.1	9.9

Regions	2002	2007	2012	2017	2022
Western Asia (7 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.5
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	25.3	20.9	16.7	9.1	5.5
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	26.3	21.8	17.5	9.5	5.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (11 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.1
Eastern Asia (3 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	6.0	8.1	9.4	8.5	7.1
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) (25 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	19.7	16.7	16.3	13.1	10.4
Least developed countries (LDCs) (37 countries, 87 per cent population coverage)	13.3	11.9	12.8	10.9	8.5
Small island developing States (SIDS) (18 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	6.0	6.3	7.5	6.2	5.4

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2015-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

(b) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18¹ (Percentage)

Regions	2002	2007	2012	2017	2022
World (103 countries, 78 per cent population coverage)	25.3	23.4	23.1	20.8	18.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (Based on 35 countries, 89 per cent population coverage)	36.7	36.2	37.6	35.1	32.4
Western Asia (7 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	22.9	20.6	19.2	19.6	18.1
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	54.9	47.8	44.3	32.5	24.9
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	13.3	10.0	6.6	6.3	6.1
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	56.6	49.4	46.0	33.5	25.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (11 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	9.4	8.1	7.5	8.3	8.1
Eastern Asia (3 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.8
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	21.7	19.1	17.7	16.5	16.6
Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	22.0	23.3	23.4	22.6	21.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	25.1	27.7	26.5	26.0	24.8
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) (25 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	48.0	46.2	45.2	40.6	37.1
Least developed countries (LDCs) (37 countries, 87 per cent population coverage)	39.7	38.3	37.9	35.2	32.5
Small island developing States (SIDS) (18 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	23.5	25.0	24.5	22.4	22.4

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2015-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

Indicator 5.3.2

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

Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who have undergone female genital mutilation¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	34.6	33.7	30.8	27.1	22.3
Northern Africa (2 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	93.1	91.3	88.7	82.9	73.5
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	54.5	54.6	48.6	42.2	34.9

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2004-2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

Target 5.5

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

Indicator 5.5.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	22.3	24.9	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	22.6	24.3	26.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	7.5	10.9	17.2	17.4	18.0
Northern Africa	5.4	10.9	13.2	24.6	20.1	20.4
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	9.3	12.8	15.6	16.6
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	9.3	18.5	18.4	18.9	18.6
Central Asia	7.0	11.6	20.0	21.8	25.4	27.4
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.6	17.3	16.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	19.5	21.2	22.2
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4	21.6	21.8
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	17.8	20.4	23.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	27.4	32.1	35.8
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	13.2	16.6	19.5
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.2	28.8	35.1	43.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4	6.2	6.4
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	31.0	32.2
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.3	26.7	31.4	32.4
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	21.8	25.9	30.0
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	24.9	27.3	30.1
Least developed countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	21.7	23.1	26.2
Small island developing States	14.0	18.0	20.5	23.3	25.6	28.1

Note: The data concern single and lower chambers and are as at 1 January for 2020 and 2023, as at 1 February for 2015, as at 31 January for 2005 and 2010, and as at 25 January for 2000.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	33.89	33.92	34.28	35.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.90	29.53	25.24	25.37
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.93	17.94	19.75	19.57
Central and Southern Asia	41.33	41.26	41.32	41.33
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.34	27.42	27.81	30.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.65	25.34	25.65	27.18
Australia and New Zealand	34.88	34.88	34.88	34.88
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.79	22.90	22.90	22.90
Europe and Northern America	34.89	35.07	36.34	36.51
Landlocked developing countries	32.44	32.39	28.27	28.36
Least developed countries	30.68	29.91	26.85	27.05
Small island developing States	29.82	30.07	30.99	33.19

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

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

Indicator 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions

Proportion of managerial positions held by women

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	24.9	26.7	27.3	27.2	28.2	28.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.0	29.0	32.0	33.8	38.0	38.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.8	9.8	12.5	11.3	14.9	14.8
Northern Africa	9.2	9.7	12.4	7.8	9.1	9.3
Western Asia	10.4	9.8	12.6	15.6	18.9	18.5
Central and Southern Asia	12.5	13.2	13.3	14.0	15.9	15.9
Central Asia	26.3	29.1	30.6	31.1	33.7	33.8
Southern Asia	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.6	15.5	15.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.6	25.0	27.5	29.5	30.0	29.9
Eastern Asia	13.7	15.8	17.9	20.2	22.6	22.8
South-Eastern Asia	42.3	42.2	42.7	40.8	39.8	39.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.2	32.5	34.0	35.8	36.0	36.9
Oceania	32.5	34.0	35.0	37.9	39.9	40.4
Australia and New Zealand	33.1	34.6	35.6	38.5	40.6	41.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.6	21.5	24.9	27.4	29.5	29.9
Europe and Northern America	33.2	35.8	37.1	37.0	38.7	38.9
Europe	31.0	34.6	35.9	35.7	37.7	37.8
Northern America	35.6	37.3	38.7	38.4	39.8	40.2
Landlocked developing countries	28.7	30.6	31.9	34.8	38.1	38.3
Least developed countries	27.5	23.2	22.4	25.1	29.6	29.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Small island developing States	31.0	35.4	37.2	38.0	39.9	40.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 5.6

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

Indicator 5.6.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>			
	<i>Decision-making on sexual and reproductive health and right</i>	<i>Decision-making on women's own health care</i>	<i>Decision-making on use of contraceptive</i>	<i>Say no to sex</i>
World ² (68 countries, 46 per cent population coverage)	56	75	89	76
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	37	61	85	62
Northern Africa and Western Asia ² (3 countries, 3 per cent population coverage)	64	94	91	73
Western Asia ² (3 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	64	94	91	73
Central and Southern Asia (9 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	61	78	91	80
Central Asia (4 countries, 78 per cent population coverage)	62	82	88	78
Southern Asia (5 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	61	78	91	81
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ² (5 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	75	92	94	86
Eastern Asia ² (1 country, 0.2 per cent population coverage)	63	85	84	80
South-Eastern Asia ² (4 countries, 25 per cent population coverage)	76	92	94	86
Latin America and the Caribbean ² (7 countries, 12 per cent population coverage)	72	86	91	90
Oceania ² (2 country, 30 per cent population coverage)	57	86	84	76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (2 country, 85 per cent population coverage)	57	86	84	76
Europe and Northern America ² (5 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	82	97	95	87
Europe ² (5 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	82	97	95	87

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>			
	<i>Decision-making on sexual and reproductive health and right</i>	<i>Decision-making on women's own health care</i>	<i>Decision-making on use of contraceptive</i>	<i>Say no to sex</i>
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	42	68	87	62
Least developed countries (32 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	46	67	88	70
Small island developing States (9 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	61	83	89	80

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

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

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2023, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Indicator 5.6.2

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

(2) The indicator measures the legal and regulatory environment across four thematic sections, defined as the key parameters of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

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

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

(Percentage)

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

Note: (1) Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 13th and 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. (2) Each of the four thematic areas (sections) is represented by individual components, reflecting topics that are: (i) critical from a substantive perspective, (ii) span a broad spectrum of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, and (iii) the subject of national legal and regulatory frameworks.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Component 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Component 2: Life Saving Commodities</i>	<i>Component 3: Abortion</i>	<i>Component 4: Post-Abortion Care</i>
World	85	90	43	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	81	97	31	76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	86	86	25	88
Northern Africa	80	87	25	80
Western Asia	88	86	25	90
Central and Southern Asia	87	89	39	87

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

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

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Component 5: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Component 6: Contraceptive Consent</i>	<i>Component 7: Emergency Contraception</i>
World	78	82	70
Sub-Saharan Africa	71	73	69
Northern Africa and Western Asia	84	84	80
Northern Africa	68	25	63
Western Asia	89	100	85
Central and Southern Asia	78	85	73
Central Asia	85	100	81
Southern Asia	76	78	69
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77	85	71
Eastern Asia	100	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	67	78	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	82	60
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	75
Europe and Northern America	83	91	75
Europe	85	91	77
Landlocked developing countries	76	79	70

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Component 5: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Component 6: Contraceptive Consent</i>	<i>Component 7: Emergency Contraception</i>
Least developed countries	72	70	68
Small island developing States	48	63	34

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

Target 5.b

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

Indicator 5.b.1

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>			<i>2021</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	69.3	65.0	73.6	70.6	66.2	75.1	72.7	68.3	77.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.6	47.9	63.6	57.7	49.9	65.6	60.0	51.9	68.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.6	77.8	87.1	84.1	78.8	89.1	85.6	80.2	90.7
Central and Southern Asia	52.9	44.2	61.1	54.2	45.3	62.7	58.2	49.2	66.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	69.5	66.2	72.7	71.4	67.9	74.9	73.5	70.3	76.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.4	80.7	80.1	81.1	81.2	81.1	82.7	82.5	82.9
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.3	98.4	96.2	97.6	98.6	96.5	97.6	98.6	96.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.9	62.4	63.3	65.0	64.5	65.5	68.6	67.8	69.3
Europe and Northern America	94.9	94.5	95.0	95.0	94.9	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.2
Landlocked developing countries	57.7	51.5	63.2	59.2	52.9	64.8	60.8	54.5	66.2
Least developed countries	53.6	44.3	62.9	55.5	46.0	64.9	57.9	48.0	67.5
Small island developing States	72.0	71.3	72.7	73.1	72.3	74.0	75.2	74.2	76.3

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

Note: Individuals aged 10 or older.

Target 5.c

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicator 5.c.1

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment¹

(Percentage)

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

¹The data represents information as reported by countries over the period of 2018-2021.

²Regional average based on reporting from less than 50% of countries.

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

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

Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1

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

Indicator 6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

Target 6.2

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

Indicator 6.2.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

(c.1) Proportion of population practicing open defecation

(Percentage)

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Target 6.3

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

Indicator 6.3.1

Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows

(Percentage)

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

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

Indicator 6.3.2

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>	
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	70.2	71.9	...	...	...	...	71.5	72.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.7	70.8	...	...	...	...	72.5	72.6
Central Asia	...	63.9	...	...	...	38.7	...	72.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.9	57.0	52.5	54.6	38.7	47.8	55.1	56.3
Oceania	...	87.2	...	84.2	...	90.3	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	87.1	...	84.1	...	90.3	...	...
Europe and Northern America	75.2	75.8	...	...	70.6	71.5	77.1	77.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>	
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>
Europe	90.7	91.8	...	...	82.1	83.4	94.6	96.0
Northern America	...	57.7	...	...	...	...	...	57.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	73.3	...	...	...	...	...	77.4
Least developed countries	...	76.7	...	...	...	...	...	80.3

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

Target 6.4

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

Indicator 6.4.1

Change in water-use efficiency over time

Water use efficiency

(United States dollars per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2020</i>			
	<i>Agriculture¹</i>	<i>Industries</i>	<i>Services²</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agriculture¹</i>	<i>Industries</i>	<i>Services²</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	0.5	28.4	104.3	17.4	0.6	32.1	104.7	18.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	46.8	48.2	12.7	0.1	51.3	50.6	12.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.4	132.0	59.0	11.7	0.5	71.0	52.8	11.2
Northern Africa	0.5	116.4	24.8	5.4	0.6	37.3	25.4	5.5
Western Asia	0.4	136.0	89.4	16.7	0.4	89.9	71.2	15.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.3	28.1	22.0	2.5	0.4	30.3	25.4	2.9
Central Asia	0.3	9.7	27.1	2.4	0.3	10.1	26.5	2.6
Southern Asia	0.4	36.4	21.6	2.5	0.4	41.0	25.3	2.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.8	37.6	81.0	15.7	1.1	55.2	81.6	19.9
Eastern Asia	1.4	39.3	100.5	23.5	1.9	60.3	94.4	30.4
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	28.3	32.4	4.5	0.3	33.0	38.2	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	33.6	58.9	13.4	0.3	32.0	55.4	11.8
Oceania	1.1	70.3	215.6	58.7	1.4	85.6	358.4	76.8
Australia and New Zealand	1.1	70.7	221.8	58.3	1.4	86.4	381.0	76.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.3	60.4	102.9	76.2	0.5	67.0	105.5	80.0
Europe and Northern America	0.3	19.8	213.0	47.5	0.3	20.1	220.9	49.5
Europe	0.6	29.4	178.5	58.8	0.6	30.4	179.0	60.7
Northern America	0.2	14.5	252.7	40.7	0.2	14.5	270.6	42.9
Landlocked developing countries	0.2	16.3	32.5	3.1	0.3	17.2	33.7	3.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2020</i>			
	<i>Agriculture¹</i>	<i>Industries</i>	<i>Services²</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agriculture¹</i>	<i>Industries</i>	<i>Services²</i>	<i>Total</i>
Least developed countries	0.3	70.3	31.4	3.9	0.3	90.9	36.5	4.7
Small island developing States	0.2	36.2	92.4	24.5	0.2	33.5	94.9	24.6

¹ISIC4 A01 A0210 A0322.²ISIC4 G to T.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2020</i>			
	<i>Agriculture¹</i>	<i>Industries</i>	<i>Services²</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agriculture¹</i>	<i>Industries</i>	<i>Services²</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	13.0	2.9	2.2	18.0	13.1	2.8	2.4	18.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3	0.5	1.1	5.9	4.6	0.5	1.0	6.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	60.3	2.3	8.6	71.2	68.3	4.4	11.2	83.9
Northern Africa	89.6	1.6	13.5	104.7	99.0	5.6	16.0	120.6
Western Asia	48.3	2.6	6.5	57.4	55.7	3.9	9.3	68.9
Central and Southern Asia	64.7	1.8	4.8	71.3	64.0	1.9	4.8	71.1
Central Asia	66.7	6.1	3.9	76.8	63.1	7.1	4.3	80.0
Southern Asia	71.2	1.5	5.4	78.1	70.7	1.5	5.3	77.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.6	4.6	3.6	30.8	22.0	3.7	4.6	30.4
Eastern Asia	29.5	9.6	6.5	45.7	27.7	7.5	8.8	44.1
South-Eastern Asia	17.3	1.2	1.7	20.2	17.6	1.1	1.7	20.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	0.7	0.9	5.8	4.5	0.6	0.9	6.0
Oceania	1.6	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	2.7
Australia and New Zealand	3.0	0.9	1.1	5.2	3.5	1.2	0.8	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Europe and Northern America	4.2	5.9	2.2	12.3	4.3	5.9	2.3	12.5
Europe	2.4	3.8	2.1	8.4	2.4	3.8	2.2	8.4
Northern America	7.5	10.0	2.7	20.2	7.6	10.0	2.7	20.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.3	0.9	0.9	15.2	13.0	1.0	1.0	15.7
Least developed countries	6.3	0.1	0.5	7.0	6.4	0.1	0.5	7.0

Regions	2015				2020			
	Agriculture ¹	Industries	Services ²	Total	Agriculture ¹	Industries	Services ²	Total
Small island developing States	2.2	0.7	0.7	3.6	2.2	0.8	0.7	3.7

¹ISIC4 A01 A0210 A0322.²ISIC4 G to T.

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

Target 6.5

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

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management

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

Regions	2017	2020
World	49	54
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55	60
Northern Africa	49	54
Western Asia	57	62
Central and Southern Asia	37	43
Central Asia	38	47
Southern Asia	37	41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52	62
Eastern Asia	64	72
South-Eastern Asia	46	57
Latin America and the Caribbean	35	37
Oceania	45	49
Australia and New Zealand	72	77
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	38	33
Europe and Northern America	67	72
Europe	67	71
Northern America	...	39
Landlocked developing countries	41	48
Least Developed Countries	37	39
Small island developing States	38	37

Note: Based on 186 countries' response to the Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

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

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2020					
	Very low	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High	Very high
World	0	12	35	29	19	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	15	41	41	2	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	4	26	35	26	9

Northern Africa	0	0	33	50	17	0
Western Asia	0	6	24	29	29	12
Central and Southern Asia	0	7	71	21	0	0
Central Asia	0	0	80	20	0	0
Southern Asia	0	11	67	22	0	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	6	13	56	13	13
Eastern Asia	0	0	20	20	40	20
South-Eastern Asia	0	9	9	73	0	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	36	48	13	3	0
Oceania	0	18	46	18	18	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	50	50	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	22	56	11	11	0
Europe and Northern America	...	0	16	21	52	11
Europe	0	0	16	21	51	12
Northern America	0	0	0	0	100	0
Landlocked developing countries	0	6	50	44	0	0
Least developed countries	0	21	47	33	0	0
Small island developing States	0	32	47	12	6	3

Note: Based on 186 countries' response to the Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

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

Indicator 6.5.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Transboundary basin grouping</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
River and lake basins, and aquifers	59.2 ¹	58.1 ²	58.3 ³
River and lake basins	63.3 ⁴	65.1 ⁵	65.4 ⁶
Aquifers component	48.5 ⁷	41.5 ⁸	41.6 ⁹

¹Based on 67 countries out of 153 countries sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers.

²Based on 102 countries out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers.

³Based on 103 countries out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers.

⁴Based on 89 countries out of 149 countries sharing transboundary aquifers.

⁵Based on 116 countries out of 149 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

⁶Based on 117 countries out of 149 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

⁷Based on 65 countries out of 151 countries sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

⁸Based on 95 countries out of 145 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

⁹Based on 96 countries out of 145 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

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

(b) Proportion of countries by levels of transboundary cooperation (2017-2022)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Very high 90-100%¹</i>	<i>High 70-90%¹</i>	<i>Medium high 50-70%¹</i>	<i>Medium low 30-50%¹</i>	<i>Low 10-30%¹</i>	<i>Very low 0-10%¹</i>	<i>Indicator value not available</i>	<i>Information not received</i>
World	20.9	9.8	11.8	5.2	5.2	14.4	20.9	11.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Very high 90-100%¹</i>	<i>High 70-90%¹</i>	<i>Medium high 50-70%¹</i>	<i>Medium low 30-50%¹</i>	<i>Low 10-30%¹</i>	<i>Very low 0-10%¹</i>	<i>Indicator value not available</i>	<i>Information not received</i>
Europe and Northern America	57.1	11.9	14.3	4.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.9	19.0	9.5	11.9	2.4	9.5	26.2	9.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	4.5	18.2	4.5	0.0	36.4	27.3	4.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	19.0	19.0	28.6	19.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	33.3	41.7
Eastern and South-eastern Asia	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	30.8	30.8	15.4
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

¹Levels of transboundary cooperation (percentage).

Note: Based on 129 countries' response in 2017-2022 to the SDG 6.5.2 questionnaire.

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

Target 6.6

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

Indicator 6.6.1

Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

(a) Lakes and Rivers permanent water area change¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	-0.02	0.66	0.28	1.95	2.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.37	-0.43	0.09	-0.49	1.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.04	2.12	3.28	15.35	16.39
Northern Africa	-0.44	-3.91	...	7.41	25.05
Western Asia	0.06	2.34	3.99	15.64	16.07
Central and Southern Asia	-0.28	-2.35	-5.61	-1.26	-1.47
Central Asia	-0.31	-2.93	-6.45	-1.97	-2.77
Southern Asia	-0.19	-0.17	-2.43	1.44	3.43
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.67	3.18	5.62	8.45	10.53
Eastern Asia	0.73	2.76	6.06	9.53	11.24
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	5.14	3.53	3.35	7.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20	-1.12	-3.28	-3.46	-4.49
Oceania	-4.57	-10.02	7.76	-7.50	-4.30
Australia and New Zealand	-5.29	-13.81	7.26	-12.62	-11.57
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.88	4.28	9.67	11.83	23.13
Europe and Northern America	0.02	1.33	1.24	2.24	2.29
Europe	-0.26	3.41	4.06	7.17	7.00
Northern America	0.13	0.48	0.08	0.22	0.35
Landlocked developing countries	-0.27	-1.76	-3.79	0.71	0.27
Least developed countries	-0.34	-0.15	-0.45	0.28	1.90
Small island developing States	-0.89	4.14	9.81	14.77	20.80

¹Five year rolling average and the change is measured against the baseline 2000-2004.

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

(b) Lakes and Rivers seasonal water area change¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.22	8.29	11.40	38.63	43.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2.38	6.87	20.50	54.80	69.73
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.24	37.06	50.58	82.60	91.27
Northern Africa	-2.53	72.84	...	106.66	116.02
Western Asia	6.22	18.56	31.16	70.16	78.47
Central and Southern Asia	3.62	23.17	27.82	57.06	58.92
Central Asia	3.79	29.18	46.00	110.38	99.41
Southern Asia	3.55	20.57	19.97	34.05	41.45
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.40	-0.93	-5.20	13.01	20.83
Eastern Asia	0.81	-6.08	-8.61	12.64	23.29
South-Eastern Asia	2.16	5.65	-0.84	13.49	17.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.82	0.17	3.63	26.00	21.23
Oceania	-9.39	-8.56	3.39	-7.75	-8.35
Australia and New Zealand	-9.58	-8.85	3.58	-9.39	-9.97
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.93	2.70	-3.87	56.89	55.53
Europe and Northern America	1.28	13.44	14.79	56.81	65.41
Europe	-2.00	14.46	24.14	93.92	103.00
Northern America	3.72	12.67	7.82	29.13	37.35
Landlocked developing countries	3.00	24.94	35.60	83.77	87.08
Least developed countries	-0.65	7.26	9.74	28.71	35.60
Small island developing States	-1.20	0.10	-1.97	28.90	33.21

¹Five year rolling average and the change is measured against the baseline 2000-2004.

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

(c) Mangrove total area change (yearly average)

(Percentage)

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

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

(d) Reservoir water area as percentage of total land area¹

(Percentage)

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

¹Five year rolling average.**Source:** Global Surface Water Explorer extraction for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).**(e) Wetland area as percentage of total land area**

(Percentage)

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-2018</i>
Europe	6.25
Northern America	7.62
Landlocked developing countries	1.93
Least developed countries	3.57
Small island developing States	8.26

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

(f) Lake water quality trophic state and turbidity, by deviation level¹

(Percentage)

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

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

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

(g) Extent of human made wetlands and inland wetlands

(Square kilometres)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Human made wetlands</i>	<i>Inland wetlands</i>
World	743,885	5,779,187
Sub-Saharan Africa	26,876	533,322
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14,580	821,728
Northern Africa	739	800,388

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Human made wetlands</i>	<i>Inland wetlands</i>
Western Asia	13,841	21,339
Central and Southern Asia	44,563	130,848
Central Asia	...	5,300
Southern Asia	43,952	124,399
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	587,987	442,000
Eastern Asia	368,190	409,313
South-Eastern Asia	219,797	21,411
Latin America and the Caribbean	67,613	1,513,605
Oceania	0	2,501
Australia and New Zealand	...	2,500
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1
Europe and Northern America	6,145	2,333,602
Europe	6,145	621,432
Northern America	...	1,712,170
Landlocked developing countries	6,876	425,930
Least developed countries	71,292	350,352
Small island developing States	1,845	66,200

Source: Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, National Reports COP14.

Target 6.a

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

Indicator 6.a.1

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

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

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	5,751.7	5,806.4	7,659.6	9,569.2	8,589.1	8,128.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,054.8	1,288.2	2,134.8	2,657.6	2,541.4	2,484.9
Northern Africa	459.7	441.5	570.3	1,021.3	1,034.4	730.2
Western Asia	602.8	1,630.3	843.2	1,194.9	930.7	643.8
Central Asia	43.6	57.7	90.4	187.1	259.6	300.1
Southern Asia	487.5	755.0	1,111.3	1,391.2	1,245.9	1,338.5
Eastern Asia	592.4	432.6	329.0	227.1	144.6	93.5
South-Eastern Asia	1,002.5	361.8	914.7	1,146.6	1,039.1	1,096.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,065.2	425.1	813.4	582.6	548.2	561.1
Oceania	28.1	11.0	42.8	70.4	70.5	75.0
Europe	283.5	120.6	197.7	341.0	223.2	204.1
Landlocked developing countries	988.6	957.4	1,383.7	1,848.2	2,089.8	1,905.5
Least developed countries	1,224.3	1,378.1	2,280.2	2,929.1	3,085.3	3,028.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Small island developing States	182.0	99.3	200.8	259.2	187.3	244.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	131.6	282.5	612.0	749.2	551.5	601.0

¹Based on commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 6.b

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

Indicator 6.b.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	87.5	90.7	83.0	87.8	75.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	88.6	86.1	96.0	75.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	...
Northern Africa	50.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
Western Asia	...	80.0	85.7	100.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	66.7	100.0	75.0	80.0	...
Central Asia	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	33.3
Southern Asia	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	81.8
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	75.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	77.8	93.8	81.8	68.0
Oceania	...	100.0	25.0	50.0	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	100.0	25.0	50.0	57.1
Europe and Northern America	...	...	71.4	100.0	...
Europe	...	...	71.4	100.0	...
Landlocked developing countries	81.3	95.8	96.2	86.4	84.6
Least developed countries	84.6	94.6	89.5	96.4	77.5
Small island developing States	100.0	100.0	40.0	64.3	47.8

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	82.9	70.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.0	72.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	100.0	...
Northern Africa	...	...
Western Asia	100.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	90.0	...
Central Asia	66.7	66.7
Southern Asia	100.0	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.0	45.5
Eastern Asia	50.0	33.3
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	50.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.3	72.0
Oceania	50.0	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	28.6
Europe and Northern America	83.3	...
Europe	83.3	...
Northern America	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	86.4	84.6
Least developed countries	85.7	70.0
Small island developing States	57.1	39.1

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	22.3	20.7	33.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	24.0	37.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	33.3	...
Northern Africa	33.3	...	...
Western Asia	0.0	33.3	...
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	20.0	...
Central Asia	33.3	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	44.4	28.6	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.2	10.0	0.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	25.0	12.5	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.8	18.2	32.0
Oceania	50.0	33.3	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	33.3	28.6
Europe and Northern America	0.0	16.7	...
Europe	0.0	16.7	...
Northern America	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	30.8	36.4	38.5
Least developed countries	28.9	32.1	35.0
Small island developing States	20.0	21.4	17.4

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

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

(d) Proportion of countries with a high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in water resources planning and management

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	8.5	31.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	40.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	...
Western Asia	0.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	10.0	...
Central Asia	0.0	66.7
Southern Asia	14.3	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	9.1
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	20.0
Oceania	16.7	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.7	0.0
Europe and Northern America	16.7	...
Europe	16.7	...
Landlocked developing countries	13.6	50.0
Least developed countries	7.1	27.5
Small island developing States	7.1	8.7

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

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

Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity

(a) Proportion of population with access to electricity

(Percentage)

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

Source: The World Bank, 2023.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	66.5	94.8	72.9	95.9	83.0	97.3	84.5	97.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.3	61.6	16.8	68.0	27.9	78.3	29.5	80.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	76.1	97.2	81.4	98.6	87.3	99.0	87.6	99.0
Northern Africa	70.0	94.2	79.2	96.4	87.0	98.0	87.5	98.1
Western Asia	84.0	99.3	84.4	99.9	87.7	99.6	87.8	99.6
Central and Southern Asia	49.6	90.7	68.2	94.7	95.0	99.1	98.2	99.9
Central Asia	99.2	99.9	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9
Southern Asia	48.1	90.2	67.3	94.4	94.8	99.0	98.2	99.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.0	98.6	93.5	99.5	96.9	99.8	97.7	99.9
Eastern Asia	95.1	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	69.6	94.4	81.3	97.8	91.7	99.1	93.8	99.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.2	98.4	83.8	99.2	95.9	99.6	96.5	99.5
Oceania	47.2	98.4	47.2	98.6	47.4	98.2	47.0	98.2
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	15.9	82.6	22.5	85.0	25.8	82.0	25.5	81.8
Europe and Northern America	98.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Europe	98.2	99.3	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.4	77.2	29.8	80.4	48.1	87.9	49.2	88.8
Least developed countries	11.4	56.6	22.1	68.3	44.0	78.8	45.5	80.3
Small island developing States	43.8	94.4	46.5	93.2	60.8	94.8	60.4	94.7

Source: The World Bank, 2023.

Indicator 7.1.2**Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology****Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	53.0 (49.0-57.0)	57.0 (53.0-62.0)	64.0 (59.0-68.0)	70.0 (66.0-74.0)	71.0 (67.0-75.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.0 (9.0-12.0)	12.0 (11.0-13.0)	14.0 (12.0-15.0)	17.0 (15.0-19.0)	18.0 (16.0-20.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	86.0 (83.0-89.0)	89.0 (86.0-92.0)	91.0 (88.0-94.0)	92.0 (89.0->95)	93.0 (89.0->95)
Northern Africa	82.0 (78.0-88.0)	87.0 (82.0-93.0)	90.0 (84.0->95)	92.0 (85.0->95)	92.0 (85.0->95)
Western Asia	89.0 (85.0-92.0)	92.0 (88.0-94.0)	93.0 (89.0->95)	93.0 (89.0->95)	93.0 (89.0->95)
Central and Southern Asia	31.0 (21.0-43.0)	37.0 (26.0-50.0)	48.0 (35.0-61.0)	62.0 (48.0-74.0)	65.0 (51.0-76.0)
Central Asia	81.0 (72.0-88.0)	84.0 (73.0-91.0)	86.0 (72.0-94.0)	86.0 (67.0->95)	86.0 (67.0->95)
Southern Asia	29.0 (18.0-42.0)	36.0 (24.0-49.0)	46.0 (33.0-60.0)	61.0 (47.0-73.0)	64.0 (50.0-76.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47.0 (38.0-56.0)	57.0 (48.0-66.0)	70.0 (61.0-77.0)	80.0 (71.0-86.0)	82.0 (72.0-88.0)
Eastern Asia	53.0 (40.0-65.0)	62.0 (49.0-74.0)	73.0 (61.0-83.0)	82.0 (70.0-91.0)	84.0 (71.0-92.0)
South-Eastern Asia	31.0 (25.0-37.0)	45.0 (38.0-53.0)	62.0 (54.0-68.0)	74.0 (67.0-80.0)	76.0 (69.0-81.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.0 (79.0-86.0)	85.0 (82.0-88.0)	87.0 (84.0-89.0)	88.0 (85.0-91.0)	88.0 (85.0-91.0)
Oceania	77.0 (76.0-79.0)	77.0 (76.0-79.0)	77.0 (76.0-79.0)	77.0 (75.0-80.0)	77.0 (75.0-80.0)
Australia and New Zealand	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.0 (7.0-17.0)	12.0 (7.0-19.0)	13.0 (8.0-22.0)	15.0 (9.0-25.0)	15.0 (9.0-27.0)
Europe and Northern America	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (93.0->95)	>95 (89.0->95)	>95 (89.0->95)
Europe	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (94.0->95)	>95 (89.0->95)	94.0 (84.0->95)	94.0 (83.0->95)
Northern America	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)
Landlocked developing countries	24.0 (22.0-26.0)	25.0 (23.0-27.0)	27.0 (24.0-29.0)	27.0 (24.0-30.0)	28.0 (24.0-30.0)
Least developed countries	9.0 (7.0-11.0)	11.0 (9.0-13.0)	14.0 (12.0-17.0)	18.0 (16.0-21.0)	19.0 (16.0-22.0)
Small island developing States	56.0 (47.0-59.0)	58.0 (52.0-60.0)	58.0 (55.0-61.0)	58.0 (55.0-61.0)	58.0 (55.0-61.0)

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
World	39.0 (34.0-43.0)	84.0 (81.0-87.0)	49.0 (44.0-54.0)	86.0 (83.0-89.0)	51.0 (46.0-56.0)	86.0 (83.0-89.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	<5 (<5-5.0)	29.0 (27.0-32.0)	<5 (<5-6.0)	35.0 (31.0-39.0)	5.0 (<5-6.0)	36.0 (32.0-40.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.0 (78.0-86.0)	>95 (>95->95)	84.0 (78.0-90.0)	>95 (>95->95)	84.0 (78.0-90.0)	>95 (>95->95)
Northern Africa	84.0 (79.0-89.0)	>95 (92.0->95)	87.0 (80.0-94.0)	>95 (92.0->95)	88.0 (80.0->95)	>95 (91.0->95)
Western Asia	79.0 (72.0-85.0)	>95 (>95->95)	79.0 (69.0-88.0)	>95 (>95->95)	79.0 (68.0-88.0)	>95 (>95->95)
Central and Southern Asia	26.0 (19.0-35.0)	82.0 (74.0-88.0)	45.0 (35.0-55.0)	88.0 (82.0-93.0)	49.0 (38.0-59.0)	89.0 (82.0-93.0)
Central Asia	76.0 (53.0-89.0)	>95 (86.0->95)	78.0 (50.0-92.0)	>95 (76.0->95)	78.0 (49.0-92.0)	>95 (73.0->95)
Southern Asia	25.0 (17.0-34.0)	81.0 (73.0-88.0)	44.0 (34.0-54.0)	88.0 (81.0-93.0)	48.0 (37.0-58.0)	89.0 (82.0-93.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.0 (37.0-61.0)	86.0 (76.0-92.0)	65.0 (50.0-76.0)	90.0 (80.0->95)	68.0 (53.0-79.0)	91.0 (80.0->95)
Eastern Asia	51.0 (33.0-69.0)	87.0 (75.0->95)	67.0 (45.0-84.0)	91.0 (78.0->95)	70.0 (47.0-87.0)	92.0 (78.0->95)
South-Eastern Asia	46.0 (38.0-53.0)	81.0 (73.0-86.0)	61.0 (53.0-68.0)	88.0 (81.0-92.0)	64.0 (56.0-71.0)	88.0 (81.0-93.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.0 (51.0-62.0)	95.0 (92.0->95)	61.0 (54.0-67.0)	95.0 (91.0->95)	62.0 (55.0-68.0)	94.0 (91.0->95)
Oceania	36.0 (34.0-42.0)	>95 (>95->95)	36.0 (33.0-44.0)	>95 (95.0->95)	36.0 (33.0-45.0)	>95 (95.0->95)
Australia and New Zealand	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0 (<5-14.0)	45.0 (33.0-58.0)	7.0 (<5-19.0)	45.0 (31.0-62.0)	7.0 (<5-20.0)	46.0 (30.0-62.0)
Europe and Northern America	>95 (87.0->95)	>95 (93.0->95)	94.0 (84.0->95)	>95 (89.0->95)	94.0 (84.0->95)	>95 (88.0->95)
Europe	94.0 (82.0->95)	>95 (89.0->95)	92.0 (78.0->95)	>95 (82.0->95)	92.0 (78.0->95)	>95 (82.0->95)
Northern America	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)	>95 (>95->95)
Landlocked developing countries	14.0 (12.0-16.0)	55.0 (52.0-57.0)	15.0 (12.0-17.0)	54.0 (49.0-57.0)	15.0 (12.0-18.0)	54.0 (49.0-57.0)
Least developed countries	6.0 (<5-8.0)	34.0 (30.0-37.0)	9.0 (7.0-11.0)	37.0 (33.0-41.0)	9.0 (7.0-12.0)	38.0 (34.0-42.0)
Small island developing States	33.0 (30.0-37.0)	76.0 (71.0-78.0)	34.0 (30.0-38.0)	75.0 (70.0-78.0)	34.0 (30.0-39.0)	74.0 (70.0-78.0)

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

Target 7.2**By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix****Indicator 7.2.1****Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption****Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	16.90	15.98	16.04	16.70	19.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.51	70.43	70.94	68.66	70.83
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.41	7.62	6.21	5.43	6.25
Northern Africa	15.00	13.73	11.08	10.05	10.75
Western Asia	6.10	5.29	4.49	3.89	4.69
Central and Southern Asia	34.39	31.86	27.47	26.53	27.92
Central Asia	3.59	3.90	2.83	3.34	3.13
Southern Asia	39.49	36.25	30.98	29.03	30.69
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.13	16.76	13.52	13.05	14.79
Eastern Asia	19.83	13.60	10.52	10.98	13.54
South-Eastern Asia	38.27	33.62	30.63	25.54	22.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.40	28.98	29.19	28.55	34.20
Oceania	12.68	11.19	12.38	13.58	14.76
Australia and New Zealand	10.90	9.54	10.99	12.03	13.24
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.88	40.12	36.69	38.45	38.40
Europe and Northern America	7.37	7.91	10.04	11.92	14.33
Europe	7.39	8.15	10.99	13.15	15.81
Northern America	7.32	7.63	9.01	10.65	12.73
Landlocked developing countries	43.58	43.65	41.94	44.91	44.94
Least developed countries	84.07	81.00	76.18	73.22	71.43
Small island developing States	25.22	20.94	17.76	18.40	19.58

Source: IEA (2022), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2022).

Target 7.3**By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency****Indicator 7.3.1****Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)****Energy intensity level of primary energy**

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	6.12	5.86	5.53	4.96	4.63
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.73	7.77	6.95	6.29	6.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.41	4.40	4.65	4.48	4.33
Northern Africa	3.80	4.01	3.80	4.04	3.81
Western Asia	4.65	4.56	5.00	4.63	4.52
Central and Southern Asia	6.59	5.95	5.65	5.06	4.64
Central Asia	15.69	12.20	10.52	6.72	6.77

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Southern Asia	6.04	5.53	5.31	4.94	4.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.95	7.11	6.65	5.68	5.26
Eastern Asia	7.51	7.80	7.31	6.21	5.70
South-Eastern Asia	5.08	4.80	4.29	3.71	3.58
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.86	3.90	3.67	3.53	3.31
Oceania	6.02	5.33	5.18	4.63	4.31
Australia and New Zealand	6.10	5.37	5.23	4.65	4.31
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.14	4.46	4.04	4.07	4.13
Europe and Northern America	5.93	5.44	4.96	4.41	4.06
Europe	5.19	4.85	4.47	3.92	3.71
Northern America	6.91	6.23	5.63	5.05	4.51
Landlocked developing countries	11.18	9.53	7.87	6.15	6.17
Least developed countries	6.56	5.85	5.07	4.92	4.69
Small island developing States	3.80	3.48	3.09	2.96	2.69

Source: IEA (2022), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2022).

Target 7.a

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

Indicator 7.a.1

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

International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems¹

(Millions of constant 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1,468.9	2,218.5	11,911.8	12,588.2	12,229.4	10,775.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	77.8	577.0	1,945.9	5,310.4	2,691.7	3,904.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	157.0	331.6	2,058.5	1,410.0	982.5	400.0
Northern Africa	15.8	316.0	1,289.2	499.1	535.9	162.0
Western Asia	141.2	15.6	769.3	910.9	446.6	238.0
Central and Southern Asia	600.2	305.5	805.6	2,384.4	2,991.9	2,760.1
Central Asia	8.7	0.6	9.6	50.4	289.0	268.9
Southern Asia	591.4	304.9	796.0	2,334.1	2,702.9	2,491.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	421.0	436.5	1,101.3	778.7	1,097.9	1,349.3
Eastern Asia	256.2	162.4	147.2	95.4	221.6	98.4
South-Eastern Asia	164.9	274.2	954.0	683.3	876.3	1,250.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	192.3	350.5	4,865.5	2,230.0	3,675.9	1,380.6
Oceania	0.0	17.0	9.4	91.3	21.1	12.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	17.0	9.4	91.3	21.1	12.2
Europe and Northern America	0.5	195.7	264.1	159.9	220.7	400.3
Europe	0.5	195.7	264.1	159.9	220.7	400.3
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Landlocked developing countries	77.0	536.8	1,028.8	3,090.4	1,778.6	1,316.8
Least developed countries	63.7	647.1	1,543.3	4,099.2	1,609.2	2,032.7
Small island developing States	23.5	25.7	186.2	339.0	300.0	198.2

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

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and IRENA Public Finance Database, 2023, The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

Target 7.b

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

Indicator 7.b.1

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

Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity¹

(Watts per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	64.4	74.9	101.4	154.5	244.2	268.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.5	24.1	23.9	27.6	37.2	38.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65.4	67.0	74.2	101.6	142.7	151.5
Northern Africa	28.4	27.2	32.9	35.8	49.1	49.6
Western Asia	100.4	104.1	111.4	160.2	227.7	244.4
Central and Southern Asia	29.6	37.7	46.6	60.0	89.0	95.9
Central Asia	194.2	186.0	187.6	195.5	213.6	239.7
Southern Asia	23.4	32.3	41.5	55.0	84.3	90.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	55.3	74.4	134.8	257.7	465.5	524.6
Eastern Asia	61.9	88.4	167.8	330.7	610.9	693.1
South-Eastern Asia	38.1	39.6	54.9	86.0	133.8	143.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	245.6	261.3	284.8	333.9	422.2	445.7
Oceania	56.6	56.4	59.7	66.9	72.4	71.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.6	56.4	59.7	66.9	72.4	71.7
Landlocked developing countries	78.5	73.3	82.2	85.4	97.3	103.1
Least developed countries	17.1	17.3	24.4	28.8	37.5	39.1
Small island developing States	30.6	44.1	43.7	55.1	85.1	89.7

¹ Year-end value for installed capacity (watts) and mid-year for population. Aggregates only include developing nations in the region.

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

Goal 8

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

Target 8.1

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

Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Annual growth rate of real GDP¹ per capita

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	3.1	2.7	3.2	1.9	-4.1	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	3.5	3.5	0.4	-4.5	1.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.2	3.3	1.7	-4.8	4.9
Northern Africa	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.6	-5.6	5.0
Western Asia	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.8	-4.4	5.1
Central and Southern Asia	2.4	5.4	6.1	4.7	-5.0	6.3
Central Asia	6.6	7.7	7.0	1.4	-2.8	3.7
Southern Asia	2.1	5.3	6.0	5.0	-5.2	6.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.7	5.4	7.3	4.2	-0.6	5.8
Eastern Asia	4.8	5.7	7.5	4.3	0.2	6.4
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.4	6.9	3.6	-4.8	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0	3.2	4.7	-0.9	-8.0	5.8
Oceania	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	2.2
Australia and New Zealand	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-2.6	0.3	3.4	2.2	-7.0	-2.0
Europe and Northern America	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	-4.6	5.7
Europe	4.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	-6.1	5.7
Northern America	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.7	-3.5	5.5
Landlocked developing countries	2.2	6.0	6.2	1.4	-3.8	2.2
Least developed countries	2.3	5.4	4.6	1.3	-2.2	0.2
Small island developing States	4.0	3.4	5.5	1.6	-7.1	4.8

¹ GDP in constant 2015 USD.

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

Target 8.2

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

Indicator 8.2.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.0	-0.4	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.9	4.2	-0.2	-3.1	-0.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.7	3.0	1.4	1.4	-1.1	1.4
Northern Africa	4.0	2.1	1.1	2.5	-1.1	-0.2
Western Asia	6.2	3.4	1.1	0.5	-1.1	1.6
Central and Southern Asia	1.4	5.4	4.9	5.2	-0.4	2.4
Central Asia	5.0	6.4	5.5	2.4	-1.2	1.5
Southern Asia	1.1	5.2	4.8	5.5	-0.5	2.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1	5.2	7.3	4.5	2.7	2.4
Eastern Asia	4.3	5.3	7.9	4.7	3.6	2.8
South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.7	5.4	3.7	-2.1	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4	1.4	4.0	-1.1	1.0	-1.4
Oceania	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	-1.7	0.4
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-3.0	3.6	6.0	1.7	-6.0	0.5
Europe and Northern America	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.3	-1.6	0.1
Europe	2.7	1.1	2.6	1.4	-4.1	1.3
Northern America	2.3	1.8	3.0	0.9	2.4	-1.8
Landlocked developing countries	1.5	5.1	5.1	1.3	-2.2	0.1
Least developed countries	1.7	4.5	3.8	-0.3	-0.3	0.8
Small island developing States	3.2	3.1	5.4	0.2	-3.1	1.7

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

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.3

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

Indicator 8.3.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	58.0	54.5	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.2	90.1	84.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.0	48.6	57.0
Northern Africa	68.9	61.4	70.8
Western Asia	45.6	41.4	47.0
Central and Southern Asia	84.8	84.5	84.8
Central Asia	41.4	38.2	43.7
Southern Asia	86.6	87.9	86.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	53.5	51.7	55.0
Eastern Asia	47.5	45.6	49.1
South-Eastern Asia	69.5	69.2	69.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.8	52.4	54.7
Oceania	35.5	35.9	35.2
Australia and New Zealand	24.9	24.9	24.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	76.4	79.1	74.1
Europe and Northern America	13.2	13.1	13.3
Europe	15.1	15.2	15.1
Northern America	9.6	9.2	9.9
Landlocked developing countries	78.7	80.6	77.2
Least developed countries	89.7	92.5	87.8
Small island developing States	58.1	57.2	58.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates.

Target 8.4

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

Indicator 8.4.1

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP¹

(a) Material footprint

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	57,145.1	67,447.8	79,046.4	91,805.0	95,940.4

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

(b) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.4	12.4

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

(c) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.14

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

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

Indicator 8.4.2

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

(a) Domestic material consumption

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	57,768	67,505	79,538	91,599	95,143
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,925	3,466	4,033	4,863	5,249
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,713	3,405	4,724	5,316	5,972
Northern Africa	1,007	1,268	1,557	1,613	1,994
Western Asia	1,706	2,137	3,168	3,703	3,978
Central and Southern Asia	5,824	6,817	8,403	9,776	10,984
Central Asia	512	630	763	939	1,090
Southern Asia	5,311	6,187	7,640	8,837	9,894
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,832	23,449	33,099	40,468	41,025

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Eastern Asia	14,967	19,879	28,762	34,945	35,358
South-Eastern Asia	2,865	3,570	4,337	5,523	5,667
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,321	7,240	8,527	9,737	10,196
Oceania	1,116	1,147	1,093	1,151	1,319
Australia and New Zealand	1,014	1,045	972	1,057	1,210
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	102	102	122	95	109
Europe and Northern America	20,731	21,654	19,350	19,996	20,122
Europe	10,559	10,962	10,310	10,320	10,359
Northern America	10,172	10,692	9,040	9,676	9,762
Landlocked developing countries	1,700	2,113	2,590	3,221	3,727
Least developed countries	2,018	2,569	3,245	3,887	4,199
Small island developing States	650	408	531	553	607

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

(b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	9.40	10.32	11.43	12.41	12.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.57	4.75	4.82	5.07	4.92
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.62	8.69	10.85	11.04	11.55
Northern Africa	5.88	6.80	7.67	7.20	8.25
Western Asia	9.24	10.40	13.63	14.37	14.45
Central and Southern Asia	3.85	4.14	4.73	5.16	5.52
Central Asia	9.26	10.77	12.15	13.71	14.89
Southern Asia	3.65	3.89	4.46	4.83	5.16
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.72	11.03	15.03	17.75	17.57
Eastern Asia	9.85	12.71	17.92	21.24	21.14
South-Eastern Asia	5.46	6.36	7.27	8.71	8.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.11	12.99	14.42	15.61	15.73
Oceania	35.51	34.06	29.65	28.89	31.31
Australia and New Zealand	44.36	42.99	36.63	37.01	40.36
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.94	10.91	11.76	8.39	8.95
Europe and Northern America	19.97	20.49	17.92	18.18	18.07
Europe	14.55	15.03	14.00	13.89	13.86
Northern America	32.56	32.67	26.33	27.10	26.63
Landlocked developing countries	5.09	5.64	6.16	6.80	7.15
Least developed countries	3.07	3.45	3.88	4.13	4.06
Small island developing States	11.29	6.68	8.14	8.03	8.50

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

(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.13
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.87	3.51	3.10	3.07	3.02
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.37	1.39	1.52	1.44	1.46

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Northern Africa	2.13	2.12	2.04	2.21	2.34
Western Asia	1.10	1.12	1.35	1.25	1.23
Central and Southern Asia	3.96	3.45	3.15	2.84	2.57
Central Asia	4.58	3.74	3.22	2.96	2.90
Southern Asia	3.91	3.42	3.15	2.83	2.54
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.01	2.06	2.17	2.05	1.72
Eastern Asia	1.87	1.94	2.09	1.96	1.64
South-Eastern Asia	2.48	2.40	2.25	2.24	1.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.77	1.86
Oceania	1.18	1.02	0.86	0.78	0.83
Australia and New Zealand	1.10	0.96	0.78	0.74	0.79
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.68	3.26	3.31	2.11	2.14
Europe and Northern America	0.69	0.64	0.54	0.51	0.47
Europe	0.69	0.64	0.57	0.54	0.50
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.45
Landlocked developing countries	6.04	5.36	4.49	4.25	4.17
Least developed countries	6.07	5.63	4.60	4.32	3.94
Small island developing States	1.51	0.80	0.85	0.76	0.77

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

Target 8.5

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

Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities^{1,2}

(a) Unemployment rate, both sexes³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.9	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.1	10.8	9.5	10.5	11.2	10.1
Northern Africa	15.0	12.7	10.5	13.1	12.0	11.3
Western Asia	7.8	9.2	8.6	8.6	10.7	9.2
Central and Southern Asia	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	9.1	7.1
Central Asia	11.6	7.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.7
Southern Asia	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.3	9.3	7.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1
Eastern Asia	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.3	8.3	7.1	6.7	10.2	7.0
Oceania	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	3.6
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	3.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5
Europe and Northern America	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.6	7.2	5.1
Europe	9.9	8.7	9.1	8.6	6.6	5.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	8.2	3.8
Landlocked developing countries	6.8	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.6
Least developed countries	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.4
Small island developing States	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(b) Unemployment rate, both sexes, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.6	12.0	4.9	13.2	4.6	14.0	5.4	16.5	4.4	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4	9.7	4.4	9.4	4.5	8.7	5.2	9.9	5.4	9.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.5	22.6	6.7	21.2	7.7	24.7	8.7	26.3	7.8	23.8
Northern Africa	10.2	30.0	7.1	24.1	9.4	31.5	9.6	26.9	9.1	25.4
Western Asia	5.3	16.1	6.3	18.7	6.4	19.6	8.1	25.9	6.9	22.7
Central and Southern Asia	5.3	12.8	5.2	15.4	4.8	18.8	6.3	24.4	4.9	19.4
Central Asia	8.8	22.4	4.5	10.3	4.1	10.0	4.5	10.5	4.9	11.0
Southern Asia	5.2	12.5	5.3	15.6	4.8	19.2	6.4	24.9	4.9	19.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	8.1	3.1	9.8	3.1	10.3	3.4	11.3	3.2	11.3
Eastern Asia	2.6	7.0	3.6	9.8	3.7	10.4	4.0	12.0	3.8	12.3
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.1	1.8	9.8	1.5	10.2	1.8	10.1	1.5	9.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	17.2	5.1	14.6	4.9	14.7	8.1	21.2	5.4	15.4
Oceania	4.4	10.9	3.6	10.9	4.1	11.6	4.3	12.2	2.7	8.1
Australia and New Zealand	4.9	12.3	3.9	12.4	4.5	13.2	4.7	13.9	2.7	8.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.9	7.4	2.3	6.2	2.4	6.7	2.5	7.4	2.6	7.1
Europe and Northern America	6.8	15.8	7.9	19.2	6.5	16.3	6.2	16.0	4.4	11.3
Europe	8.4	19.4	7.8	20.0	7.5	19.6	5.8	16.4	5.1	13.9
Northern America	3.2	9.6	8.1	17.9	4.5	11.8	7.1	15.5	3.1	8.1
Landlocked developing countries	5.3	10.6	4.0	7.8	3.8	7.4	4.7	9.5	4.5	8.7
Least developed countries	2.9	7.8	3.5	7.8	3.6	8.1	4.2	10.1	4.1	9.5
Small island developing States	4.8	13.9	5.2	15.6	5.1	16.2	5.1	16.5	4.9	15.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Unemployment rate, by sex³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.0	5.8	5.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.2	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.2	10.1	15.5	7.6	16.9	8.4	17.0	9.4	16.2	8.1
Northern Africa	20.6	13.4	20.1	7.5	21.9	10.2	21.0	9.4	20.4	8.6
Western Asia	9.6	7.2	11.7	7.6	13.2	7.1	14.6	9.4	13.6	7.7
Central and Southern Asia	7.9	6.9	7.7	7.1	8.0	6.9	8.8	9.2	7.4	7.0
Central Asia	13.7	10.0	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.1	4.7	6.0	5.4
Southern Asia	7.5	6.8	7.9	7.2	8.2	7.0	8.9	9.4	7.6	7.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.6	4.4
Eastern Asia	3.0	3.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.7	7.8	8.8	5.9	8.0	5.7	12.0	8.9	8.6	5.9
Oceania	5.5	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	3.4	3.7
Australia and New Zealand	6.0	6.4	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.0	4.0
Europe and Northern America	8.6	7.6	8.7	9.7	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.1	5.2	5.0
Europe	10.7	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.7	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.6
Northern America	4.4	4.2	8.5	10.3	5.3	5.6	8.5	8.0	3.7	3.9
Landlocked developing countries	7.5	6.2	5.5	4.7	5.1	4.5	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.2
Least developed countries	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.3	6.2	5.2	6.1	4.9
Small island developing States	7.9	5.6	8.1	6.1	8.2	5.8	8.0	5.7	8.0	5.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(d) Unemployment rate, female, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.8	11.8	5.0	13.0	4.8	13.4	5.3	15.8	4.6	13.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	9.5	4.8	9.6	4.7	9.0	5.3	10.7	5.7	10.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	25.7	11.3	31.5	13.5	31.9	13.8	36.3	13.2	33.8
Northern Africa	14.4	35.0	14.2	40.8	17.7	38.3	17.3	43.5	17.1	40.5
Western Asia	6.9	17.5	9.0	23.0	10.6	26.1	11.7	31.9	10.8	29.9
Central and Southern Asia	6.1	13.7	5.8	15.5	5.8	18.7	6.1	24.2	5.2	20.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Central Asia	10.7	25.8	5.0	10.9	4.2	9.1	5.0	13.5	5.2	11.5
Southern Asia	5.8	13.0	5.9	15.8	5.9	19.4	6.2	24.9	5.2	21.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	7.4	2.8	9.0	2.8	9.6	3.0	10.6	2.8	10.4
Eastern Asia	2.2	6.2	3.0	8.7	3.2	9.3	3.5	10.7	3.3	10.8
South-Eastern Asia	1.9	10.9	1.9	10.1	1.3	10.3	1.6	10.4	1.3	9.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	21.4	6.4	18.5	5.8	18.6	9.4	26.0	6.7	19.1
Oceania	4.1	10.1	3.7	10.6	4.2	10.7	4.2	11.5	2.6	7.3
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	11.4	4.2	12.1	4.7	12.2	4.8	13.1	2.7	7.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.1	7.1	1.7	5.9	1.7	6.1	1.7	6.9	1.9	6.7
Europe and Northern America	7.4	16.0	7.5	17.7	6.5	15.3	6.4	15.7	4.6	10.8
Europe	9.2	20.1	7.6	19.3	7.5	19.0	5.9	16.1	5.3	13.8
Northern America	3.4	9.1	7.3	15.4	4.4	10.5	7.4	15.3	3.1	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	6.0	11.4	4.4	8.2	4.1	7.8	5.2	10.6	5.0	9.3
Least developed countries	3.1	7.2	4.0	8.1	4.3	8.2	4.7	10.7	4.8	10.0
Small island developing States	5.8	16.7	6.0	18.3	6.1	19.7	6.0	20.2	6.2	19.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(e) Unemployment rate, male, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.5	12.1	4.8	13.3	4.5	14.3	5.4	16.9	4.4	14.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	9.8	4.1	9.2	4.3	8.4	5.1	9.3	5.2	9.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.8	21.4	5.2	17.6	5.8	22.0	7.1	23.1	6.1	20.4
Northern Africa	9.1	28.1	4.9	18.1	6.8	28.6	7.4	21.9	6.7	20.8
Western Asia	4.8	15.5	5.5	17.2	5.1	17.3	6.9	23.9	5.6	20.2
Central and Southern Asia	5.1	12.5	5.0	15.3	4.4	18.8	6.4	24.5	4.8	19.1
Central Asia	7.2	20.1	4.0	10.0	4.0	10.5	4.0	8.6	4.6	10.6
Southern Asia	5.0	12.3	5.1	15.5	4.4	19.1	6.5	24.9	4.8	19.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.7	8.8	3.4	10.4	3.4	10.9	3.7	11.9	3.5	12.0
Eastern Asia	2.9	7.8	4.0	10.7	4.1	11.2	4.4	12.9	4.2	13.5
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.2	1.8	9.5	1.6	10.1	1.9	10.0	1.7	9.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.7	14.6	4.2	12.1	4.3	12.3	7.1	18.0	4.5	12.9
Oceania	4.7	11.6	3.6	11.2	4.0	12.4	4.4	12.9	2.8	8.9
Australia and New Zealand	5.0	13.1	3.8	12.7	4.3	14.2	4.7	14.8	2.6	9.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.5	7.7	2.7	6.6	3.0	7.3	3.2	7.9	3.2	7.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Europe and Northern America	6.3	15.6	8.2	20.5	6.5	17.2	6.1	16.2	4.2	11.8
Europe	7.8	18.9	7.9	20.6	7.5	20.1	5.6	16.6	4.8	14.0
Northern America	3.1	10.0	8.7	20.3	4.5	13.0	6.9	15.6	3.1	8.9
Landlocked developing countries	4.7	9.9	3.6	7.4	3.6	7.1	4.3	8.6	4.2	8.3
Least developed countries	2.8	8.2	3.1	7.5	3.1	8.1	3.8	9.7	3.6	9.2
Small island developing States	4.1	11.9	4.6	13.5	4.3	13.7	4.4	13.9	3.9	12.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

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

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

³Data refer to persons aged 15 and above.

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

Target 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1

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

(a) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	24.3	22.5	22.2	24.9	23.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.9	22.0	22.5	26.2	25.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.4	31.0	28.6	30.8	28.8
Northern Africa	30.8	30.3	28.0	29.7	28.0
Western Asia	35.9	31.6	29.1	31.7	29.5
Central and Southern Asia	35.0	29.4	29.1	32.9	31.4
Central Asia	22.8	21.7	21.9	21.2	20.8
Southern Asia	35.5	29.7	29.4	33.3	31.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.3	17.8	16.7	17.5	16.6
Eastern Asia	16.6	16.6	15.5	16.4	15.6
South-Eastern Asia	22.6	20.4	19.0	19.4	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.4	20.2	21.1	24.3	20.3
Oceania	18.0	18.8	18.1	19.2	17.4
Australia and New Zealand	11.0	11.7	10.1	11.0	8.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.2	31.7	31.7	32.4	31.7
Europe and Northern America	13.6	14.3	12.7	12.9	11.0
Europe	13.9	13.8	12.8	12.1	10.7
Northern America	13.1	15.1	12.6	14.3	11.3
Landlocked developing countries	22.2	21.2	22.9	26.1	25.6
Least developed countries	23.7	23.3	24.6	26.4	25.8
Small island developing States	23.5	22.9	23.6	26.5	23.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	34.0	15.0	31.9	13.5	31.3	13.6	32.8	17.5	32.1	15.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.2	17.6	27.1	16.9	27.6	17.4	31.6	20.9	31.4	20.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.3	20.1	45.7	17.2	40.2	17.6	41.9	20.3	40.2	17.9
Northern Africa	43.6	18.6	45.3	15.9	37.7	18.6	41.1	18.7	39.1	17.3
Western Asia	51.0	21.6	46.2	18.4	42.5	16.7	42.5	21.7	41.2	18.5
Central and Southern Asia	56.0	15.3	49.0	11.1	47.7	11.9	48.2	18.7	48.7	15.4
Central Asia	28.5	17.1	27.0	16.5	27.3	16.7	25.1	17.5	23.6	18.1
Southern Asia	57.1	15.3	49.9	10.9	48.4	11.8	49.0	18.8	49.5	15.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.4	14.5	22.1	13.7	20.7	13.1	20.6	14.7	19.8	13.7
Eastern Asia	19.8	13.6	20.2	13.4	18.8	12.6	18.9	14.2	18.5	13.1
South-Eastern Asia	28.8	16.6	26.5	14.5	24.4	13.9	23.4	15.6	21.8	14.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.3	12.6	28.2	12.4	29.3	13.1	30.9	17.8	26.9	13.9
Oceania	20.5	15.6	20.7	17.1	19.8	16.5	20.4	18.1	19.0	16.0
Australia and New Zealand	12.8	9.2	12.6	10.9	10.8	9.5	10.8	11.1	8.4	7.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.3	27.4	35.6	28.1	35.4	28.2	35.9	29.1	35.5	28.2
Europe and Northern America	15.5	11.8	15.3	13.3	13.5	12.0	13.2	12.6	11.5	10.5
Europe	15.7	12.0	15.2	12.5	13.6	12.1	12.5	11.7	11.4	10.1
Northern America	15.1	11.3	15.4	14.9	13.4	11.8	14.4	14.1	11.6	11.0
Landlocked developing countries	28.4	15.9	27.7	14.7	30.5	15.2	33.8	18.5	34.5	16.7
Least developed countries	33.8	13.7	31.8	14.8	33.8	15.4	35.3	17.6	35.5	16.2
Small island developing States	29.1	18.1	27.9	18.0	29.0	18.4	31.5	21.7	28.3	18.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.7

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

Indicator 8.7.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

Note: The definition applied differs from the SDG indicator definition in that it also includes children in hazardous industries and occupations. 80 per cent of surveys were within the reference period of 2016 to 2020.

Source: International Labour Office and United Nations Children's Fund, Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward, ILO and UNICEF, New York, 2021. License: CC BY 4.0.

Target 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator 8.8.2

Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation

(Score)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	4.55	4.55	4.64	4.66	4.55	4.46	4.48
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.23	2.31	2.19	2.22	2.05	2.05	2.11
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.59	4.40	4.53	4.81	4.48	4.51	4.43
Northern Africa	5.03	5.12	5.13	4.92	4.75	4.80	4.64
Western Asia	4.27	3.88	4.10	4.74	4.29	4.30	4.29
Central and Southern Asia	4.72	5.07	5.09	4.99	4.33	4.02	4.04
Central Asia	1.17	1.47	1.42	1.54	1.08	1.36	1.88
Southern Asia	4.88	5.23	5.25	5.14	4.47	4.13	4.14

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.96	6.83	7.12	7.23	7.40	7.36	7.28
7.7.28 Eastern Asia	7.50	7.49	7.89	8.06	8.34	8.49	8.33
South-Eastern Asia	5.35	4.87	4.84	4.82	4.74	4.19	4.26
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.06	3.02	2.99	2.97	3.04	2.98	3.14
Oceania	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.00	0.95
Australia and New Zealand	0.81	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.88	1.84	1.82	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.74
Europe and Northern America	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.59	1.63	1.69	1.79
Europe	1.10	1.09	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.08	1.24
Northern America	2.58	2.54	2.59	2.71	2.86	2.86	2.86
Landlocked developing countries	2.14	2.23	2.17	2.30	1.78	1.85	1.94
Least developed countries	2.82	3.01	3.27	3.42	3.23	3.14	3.14
Small island developing States	2.58	1.60	1.61	1.67	1.71	1.69	1.69

Note: (1) SDG indicator 8.8.2 seeks to measure the level of national compliance with fundamental labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining). It is based on six International Labour Organization (ILO) supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. National law is not enacted for the purpose of generating a statistical indicator of compliance with fundamental rights, nor were any of the ILO textual sources created for this purpose. Indicator 8.8.2 is compiled from these sources, and its use does not constitute a waiver of the respective ILO Constituents' divergent points of view on the sources' conclusions. (2) SDG indicator 8.8.2 is not intended as a tool to compare compliance among ILO member States. It should specifically be noted that reporting obligations of an ILO member State to the ILO's supervisory system and thus ILO textual sources are different for ratifying and non-ratifying ILO member States. (3) The indicator has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with freedom of association and collective bargaining rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with freedom of association and collective bargaining rights).

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.9

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate¹

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	3.70	3.53	3.75	2.41	2.54
Sub-Saharan Africa ²	3.07	2.80	3.12	1.25	1.18
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.63	5.09	5.57	4.12	5.22
Central and Southern Asia	2.65	2.89	2.48	0.55	0.43
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.15	4.21	4.06	2.68	2.48
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.60	3.26	4.35	4.44	5.87
Australia and New Zealand	3.22	2.96	3.41	1.86	1.77
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ²	13.24	11.86	12.40	7.52	...
Europe and Northern America	3.58	3.24	3.48	2.08	2.23
Europe	4.21	3.76	4.06	2.53	2.87
Northern America	2.71	2.62	2.92	1.67	1.64

¹The SDG indicator 8.9.1 measures the economic contribution of tourism to a national economy. It relies on the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT. Data are collected by UNWTO in coordination with OECD.

² Estimates based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates.

Target 8.10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults¹

(Per 100,000 adults)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	13.7	14.6	15.1	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.6	4.1	4.9	4.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.1	10.6	11.1	10.0
Central and Southern Asia	9.8	10.7	13.5	15.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.2	9.6	11.2	11.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.3	15.8	17.0	14.7
Oceania	25.6	25.4	23.3	18.5
Europe and Northern America	33.3	35.6	31.2	25.5
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	7.8	8.8	12.7
Least developed countries	2.7	3.5	4.9	5.9
Small island developing States	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.5

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Source: Financial Access Survey (FAS), Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults¹

(Per 100,000 adults)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	33.3	45.4	64.9	64.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.8	9.2	12.3	10.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.4	25.2	34.6	37.6
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	8.0	19.6	24.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.1	38.5	76.9	77.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.2	64.5	73.4	71.0
Oceania	105.6	121.7	118.3	89.2
Europe and Northern America	97.8	122.5	143.0	144.0
Landlocked developing countries	3.4	8.2	12.2	16.7
Least developed countries	0.9	2.7	5.2	7.5
Small island developing States	22.2	23.2	27.1	28.6

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Source: Financial Access Survey (FAS), Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Indicator 8.10.2**Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider****Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, total**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	50.6	61.9	68.5	76.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.5	19.6	31.4	47.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.1	37.2	43.3	49.7
Northern Africa	15.2	23.9	32.5	35.3
Western Asia	41.2	47.1	59.8	62.4
Central Asia	24.1	41.1	44.8	54.8
Southern Asia	34.3	48.6	70.6	68.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	59.0	71.3	72.8	82.5
Eastern Asia	67.8	80.9	81.6	89.9
South-Eastern Asia	31.2	41.2	47.5	59.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	39.5	52.0	55.2	73.6
Oceania	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2
Australia and New Zealand	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2
Europe and Northern America	79.3	86.9	88.9	94.6
Europe	75.0	83.5	86.6	94.3
Northern America	88.8	94.2	93.8	95.5
Landlocked developing countries	20.4	28.3	38.8	47.8
Least developed countries	17.9	23.9	36.9	46.9
Small island developing States	51.9	57.5	61.1	71.2

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.**Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, in labor force and out of labor force**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>		<i>2014</i>		<i>2017</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>
World	55.9	42.2	68.6	50.3	73.8	59.3	77.2	75.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	8.1	23.2	12.1	36.6	21.5	51.2	35.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	44.6	19.7	48.9	25.5	58.1	27.9	60.4	37.3
Northern Africa	21.8	9.7	34.6	14.4	45.3	22.6	44.3	27.4
Western Asia	58.6	26.1	58.6	34.7	72.0	39.9	71.5	48.9
Central Asia	27.3	16.9	45.7	33.7	50.4	36.4	63.6	44.3
Southern Asia	41.9	26.0	58.6	37.4	77.5	63.1	74.6	62.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	61.6	51.2	75.3	60.7	76.6	63.5	74.1	85.0
Eastern Asia	69.3	62.9	83.8	72.3	85.1	72.9	99.1	89.1
South-Eastern Asia	34.8	23.3	44.9	34.0	51.1	39.7	64.4	48.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.9	28.0	58.2	42.0	60.4	44.2	76.7	64.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>		<i>2014</i>		<i>2017</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>	<i>In labor force</i>	<i>Out of labor force</i>
Oceania	99.7	97.9	98.8	99.4	99.9	98.5	99.9	97.8
Australia and New Zealand	99.7	97.9	98.8	99.4	99.9	98.5	99.9	97.8
Europe and Northern America	81.9	76.3	90.3	81.3	92.3	82.7	95.8	92.8
Europe	75.1	74.8	88.2	76.5	91.7	78.5	95.9	91.9
Northern America	91.8	82.0	94.2	94.0	93.5	94.6	95.6	95.1
Landlocked developing countries	24.7	12.2	32.7	20.1	43.6	28.5	54.0	35.4
Least developed countries	21.2	13.2	28.2	17.0	41.6	28.2	51.8	38.2
Small island developing States	55.7	45.0	55.2	59.9	68.9	46.9	75.0	62.3

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Target 8.a

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1

Aid for trade commitments and disbursements

(a) Total official development assistance for trade, commitments

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-05¹</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	14,192.1	44,971.4	61,998.0	67,068.4	52,535.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,267.8	12,143.9	15,401.0	17,466.0	16,410.9
Northern Africa	565.1	4,042.4	3,899.8	4,257.0	3,876.0
Western Asia	2,906.0	3,197.4	4,482.2	1,743.7	2,869.6
Central Asia	183.0	1,090.1	1,159.7	1,333.2	1,493.1
Southern Asia	2,383.2	7,698.6	10,441.9	12,174.0	8,073.5
Eastern Asia	290.2	951.6	1,032.1	1,195.8	344.5
South-Eastern Asia	1,913.3	3,766.0	11,608.9	6,879.8	2,132.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	852.2	2,971.8	4,262.6	5,261.4	2,732.8
Oceania	136.4	410.8	877.7	710.5	819.5
Europe	495.7	1,655.0	1,485.0	2,237.9	1,617.1
Landlocked developing countries	2,625.6	8,957.3	10,055.8	10,402.6	9,004.6
Least developed countries	3,897.8	13,924.2	19,782.4	20,557.9	18,793.4
Small island developing States	419.7	1,315.6	1,966.2	2,217.2	1,766.1
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,199.3	7,043.7	7,347.0	13,809.1	12,166.6

¹2002-2005 average.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	21,640.5	33,636.2	45,648.0	50,134.1	47,764.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,804.8	7,737.1	11,336.9	12,428.4	11,084.1
Northern Africa	1,241.6	2,513.5	2,987.9	3,724.9	4,865.3
Western Asia	4,443.5	2,644.9	4,330.7	2,828.1	2,704.9
Central Asia	196.0	416.7	768.4	1,096.1	1,061.0
Southern Asia	3,025.1	5,810.1	8,483.8	8,386.8	8,484.6
Eastern Asia	782.8	645.3	602.8	518.2	334.9
South-Eastern Asia	2,574.1	3,618.0	4,952.9	4,683.9	4,039.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,082.7	2,653.9	2,930.0	3,468.4	2,900.3
Oceania	163.3	315.4	527.6	600.5	628.9
Europe	779.8	1,110.4	1,569.6	1,810.8	1,789.7
Landlocked developing countries	3,714.9	6,477.7	7,121.5	8,331.9	6,722.7
Least developed countries	5,476.6	9,565.3	12,016.2	14,691.3	13,526.7
Small island developing States	448.1	1,267.6	1,220.4	1,497.1	1,445.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,546.8	6,170.9	7,157.4	10,587.9	9,870.8

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

(a) Passenger volume, by mode of transport

(Millions of passenger-kilometres)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>		
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	3,626,024	5,547,596	39,840,992
Sub-Saharan Africa	44,184	8,568	1,552,914
Northern Africa and Western Asia	395,424	199,098	3,349,353
Northern Africa	27,219	72,606	1,654,933
Western Asia	368,205	126,492	1,694,419
Central and Southern Asia	137,478	2,363,941	6,555,159
Central Asia	18,014	30,743	331,285
Southern Asia	119,464	2,333,198	6,223,875
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	819,989	2,075,803	10,899,672
Eastern Asia	735,118	2,016,213	8,929,717
South-Eastern Asia	84,871	59,590	1,969,956
Latin America and the Caribbean	234,614	89,822	3,193,867
Oceania	35,986	10,970	399,884
Australia and New Zealand	34,823	213	34,856
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,163	10,757	365,028
Europe and Northern America	1,958,349	799,394	13,890,144
Europe	799,336	679,857	5,461,341
Northern America	1,159,013	119,521	8,428,658
Landlocked developing countries	49,896	55,682	1,013,674
Least developed countries	38,197	113,692	1,876,713
Small island developing States	15,413	6,066	293,658

Source: International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); the International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

(b) Freight volumes, by mode of transport

(Millions of freight tonnes-kilometres)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>			
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Inland waterways</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	231,635.3	3,782,709.4	12,761,434.0	38,536,100.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,268.8	89,671.5	305,385.9	1,610,799.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46,885.3	48,345.5	251,677.9	3,499,374.6
Northern Africa	706.0	48,164.9	41,420.3	837,588.2
Western Asia	46,179.2	180.6	210,257.5	2,661,786.4
Central and Southern Asia	1,855.9	50,620.0	778,232.7	3,295,273.6
Central Asia	71.1	213.1	226,235.1	112,907.4
Southern Asia	1,784.8	50,406.9	551,997.6	3,182,366.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	76,126.8	2,029,872.0	4,815,947.3	10,684,722.3
Eastern Asia	68,715.4	1,860,910.4	4,680,158.8	8,164,437.8
South-Eastern Asia	7,411.4	168,961.6	135,788.5	2,520,284.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,783.1	157,797.1	663,293.8	4,508,721.2
Oceania	1,610.7	6,407.0	75,651.4	936,189.7
Australia and New Zealand	1,562.4	6,407.0	75,651.4	933,617.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.4	0.0	0.0	2,572.4
Europe and Northern America	95,104.7	1,399,996.3	5,871,245.1	14,001,019.3
Europe	45,860.1	712,996.3	2,185,245.1	6,108,019.3
Northern America	49,244.6	687,000.0	3,686,000.0	7,893,000.0
Landlocked developing countries	7,093.2	33,146.2	312,343.9	596,904.9
Least developed countries	4,017.3	91,013.4	100,252.2	830,438.2
Small island developing States	3,906.6	0.0	12,206.2	77,753.7

Source: International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); the International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

(c) Freight loaded and unloaded, maritime transport

(Millions of metric tons)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	16,765.1	19,977.9	22,035.9	22,125.6	21,278.2	21,960.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	656.5	781.8	808.6	853.8	818.1	849.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,017.6	2,353.8	2,628.9	2,615.7	2,426.4	2,559.6
Northern Africa	470.6	402.5	456.3	494.0	428.0	465.9
Western Asia	1,547.0	1,951.3	2,172.6	2,121.8	1,998.4	2,093.7
Central and Southern Asia	1,008.9	1,008.1	1,138.9	1,153.4	1,108.9	1,147.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	1,008.9	1,008.1	1,138.9	1,153.4	1,108.9	1,147.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,459.7	7,041.9	7,942.0	8,160.6	8,235.2	8,388.3
Eastern Asia	3,934.6	5,122.2	5,760.3	5,922.3	6,009.6	6,083.7
South-Eastern Asia	1,525.1	1,919.7	2,181.7	2,238.2	2,225.6	2,304.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,538.1	1,941.1	2,023.5	2,027.9	1,961.6	2,020.4
Oceania	1,039.7	1,425.1	1,727.6	1,715.6	1,632.5	1,661.6
Australia and New Zealand	1,019.1	1,397.7	1,699.0	1,686.5	1,604.3	1,632.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.6	27.4	28.6	29.1	28.2	29.2
Europe and Northern America	5,044.6	5,426.1	5,766.5	5,598.6	5,095.4	5,333.5
Europe	3,435.3	3,728.8	3,854.6	3,553.6	3,168.3	3,289.8
Northern America	1,609.2	1,697.3	1,911.9	2,045.0	1,927.1	2,043.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	273.0	312.5	362.6	412.8	489.7	513.3
Small island developing States	709.8	705.5	727.6	694.9	611.6	616.1

Source: UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport, 2022 and UNCTADstat
(<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableView/tableView.aspx?ReportId=32363>).

Target 9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

(a) Manufacturing value added share in GDP at constant 2015 United States dollars (Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	14.64	15.37	15.75	16.23	16.50	16.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.60	11.13	9.95	10.27	10.16	10.18
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.67	11.56	11.81	11.95	11.87	12.32
Northern Africa	11.80	10.95	11.64	11.76	11.27	10.74
Western Asia	11.63	11.74	11.86	12.00	12.03	12.73
Central and Southern Asia	12.71	13.38	14.91	15.08	15.28	15.67
Central Asia	17.09	15.33	15.93	14.65	14.48	14.42
Southern Asia	12.34	13.20	14.81	15.12	15.36	15.79
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.05	22.78	24.51	25.58	25.55	25.98
Eastern Asia	18.47	22.68	24.80	26.15	26.06	26.46
South-Eastern Asia	23.08	23.48	22.52	21.53	21.82	22.42
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.76	16.39	14.92	13.80	13.16	12.74
Oceania	10.14	9.31	8.01	6.68	6.19	6.05
Australia and New Zealand	10.26	9.40	8.08	6.74	6.22	6.07
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.37	6.30	5.61	4.80	5.05	5.40
Europe and Northern America	13.52	13.39	12.88	12.80	12.72	12.92
Europe	14.18	14.13	13.62	14.07	14.28	14.68
Northern America	12.84	12.65	12.14	11.56	11.27	11.27
Landlocked developing countries	14.11	12.87	12.31	11.54	11.69	11.71
Least developed countries	10.24	10.00	10.58	12.09	13.45	14.03
Small island developing States	22.89	22.97	21.58	19.36	20.15	19.98

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

(b) Manufacturing value added share in GDP at current United States dollars (Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	17.31	16.16	15.86	16.23	15.81	16.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.73	13.21	10.55	10.27	11.09	11.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.88	11.71	11.01	11.95	12.41	13.02
Northern Africa	12.57	10.79	10.85	11.76	12.64	12.43
Western Asia	12.97	11.94	11.04	12.00	12.35	13.17

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Central and Southern Asia	15.05	15.46	15.92	15.08	15.07	15.06
Central Asia	14.94	14.52	14.70	14.65	17.78	18.16
Southern Asia	15.05	15.52	16.03	15.12	14.87	14.84
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.48	24.64	25.63	25.58	24.06	25.19
Eastern Asia	22.19	24.54	26.03	26.15	24.45	25.67
South-Eastern Asia	25.90	25.54	22.98	21.53	21.27	21.49
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.79	16.16	14.35	13.80	13.83	13.80
Oceania	11.38	10.41	7.70	6.68	6.09	5.96
Australia and New Zealand	11.51	10.49	7.72	6.74	6.12	5.99
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.33	7.63	7.14	4.80	4.84	4.80
Europe and Northern America	15.91	14.04	12.82	12.80	12.12	12.21
Europe	16.67	14.95	13.71	14.07	13.78	13.87
Northern America	15.24	13.01	11.77	11.56	10.58	10.64
Landlocked developing countries	13.13	11.88	11.84	11.54	12.64	12.83
Least developed countries	10.22	10.46	11.25	12.09	14.30	14.16
Small island developing States	23.27	23.89	21.66	19.36	19.55	19.48

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

(c) Manufacturing value added per capita at constant 2015 United States dollars

(Constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1149.69	1323.97	1464.17	1645.81	1723.15	1874.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	145.82	148.69	153.04	172.87	161.63	166.55
Northern Africa and Western Asia	630.41	705.13	791.38	909.52	886.49	1000.78
Northern Africa	290.02	311.82	380.44	398.75	377.07	382.77
Western Asia	950.69	1072.42	1164.12	1349.12	1332.33	1546.56
Central and Southern Asia	121.48	157.72	224.07	277.08	314.53	359.12
Central Asia	346.57	439.85	614.08	682.97	723.62	760.37
Southern Asia	112.93	147.34	209.77	262.01	299.01	343.72
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	871.49	1280.26	1774.17	2301.98	2687.36	2971.12
Eastern Asia	999.10	1521.08	2165.72	2866.64	3382.70	3756.41
South-Eastern Asia	508.89	621.98	740.55	854.78	961.70	1053.57
Latin America and the Caribbean	1166.85	1214.24	1251.45	1223.61	1035.22	1088.70
Oceania	3100.62	3115.73	2775.32	2443.99	2296.45	2347.81
Australia and New Zealand	4110.08	4211.66	3794.98	3374.67	3184.36	3266.63
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	226.05	220.50	201.99	185.23	184.77	196.50
Europe and Northern America	3935.30	4302.77	4272.04	4524.02	4609.55	5051.64
Europe	2993.93	3306.95	3341.64	3640.14	3749.65	4185.29
Northern America	6119.44	6507.03	6255.26	6342.93	6324.72	6760.15
Landlocked developing countries	121.69	138.59	173.23	186.24	195.36	201.48
Least developed countries	61.56	72.60	95.73	125.51	149.79	159.29
Small island developing States	1793.57	2016.37	2152.41	2127.17	2158.24	2317.56

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Indicator 9.2.2**Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment****Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	13.5	13.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.7	11.7
Northern Africa	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.7	11.6
Western Asia	12.2	12.8	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.7
Central and Southern Asia	10.9	12.0	11.5	13.0	12.3	12.4
Central Asia	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.8	10.8
Southern Asia	10.9	12.0	11.6	13.1	12.4	12.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.0	17.1	18.6	18.4	17.4	17.5
Eastern Asia	18.4	18.4	20.6	20.1	18.5	18.6
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	12.8	12.6	13.6	14.5	14.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	13.9	13.0	12.6	12.0	12.0
Oceania	10.5	9.4	8.3	7.8	6.6	6.7
Australia and New Zealand	12.7	11.0	9.4	8.7	7.3	7.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
Europe and Northern America	17.8	16.1	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.1
Europe	19.6	17.9	15.4	14.9	15.1	14.9
Northern America	14.2	12.4	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6
Least developed countries	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.0
Small island developing States	11.7	10.3	9.3	8.2	8.0	7.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 9.3

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Indicator 9.3.2**Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit****(a) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2022</i>
World	30.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.5
Northern Africa	13.4
Western Asia	27.2
Central and Southern Asia	21.0
Central Asia	19.7
Southern Asia	21.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2022</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.6
Eastern Asia	25.1
South-Eastern Asia	22.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	44.2
Oceania	45.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.0
Europe and Northern America	41.2
Europe	41.2
Landlocked developing countries	21.9
Least developed countries	16.9
Small island developing States	38.6

¹ Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 154 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2022 period, only the latest available year of survey data in the period is used in this computation.

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Target 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1

CO₂ emission per unit of value added

(a) Total CO₂ emissions - Fuel Combustion¹

(Millions of tonnes of CO₂ – MtCO₂)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	23,245	27,083	30,579	32,349	31,665
Sub-Saharan Africa	409	529	612	688	675
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,118	1,383	1,764	2,068	2,074
Northern Africa	250	335	408	473	468
Western Asia	868	1,047	1,356	1,595	1,606
Central and Southern Asia	1,605	1,981	2,673	3,186	3,316
Central Asia	275	324	406	347	390
Southern Asia	1,330	1,656	2,266	2,839	2,926
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,486	8,062	10,700	12,243	13,269
Eastern Asia	4,789	7,177	9,619	10,951	11,723
South-Eastern Asia	697	885	1,081	1,292	1,546
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,200	1,324	1,504	1,654	1,339
Oceania	364	398	422	412	405
Australia and New Zealand	364	398	422	412	405
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8	11	12	15	14
Europe and Northern America	11,979	12,145	11,505	10,622	9,373
Europe	5,746	5,903	5,626	5,145	4,607
Northern America	6,233	6,242	5,878	5,478	4,766
Landlocked developing countries	360	417	506	487	556
Least developed countries	92	130	184	251	298

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Small island developing States	127	131	142	155	137

¹CO₂ Fuel Combustion represents total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

²World aggregate includes the data for international aviation and navigation bunkers, which are not reported separately in this table.

Source: IEA (2022), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy.

(b) CO₂ emission per GDP, PPP

(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.25
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.23
Northern Africa	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20
Western Asia	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.25
Central and Southern Asia	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.25
Central Asia	1.02	0.80	0.72	0.46	0.44
Southern Asia	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.40	0.46	0.44	0.38	0.34
Eastern Asia	0.46	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.38
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.14
Oceania	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.28
Australia and New Zealand	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.19
Europe	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.17
Northern America	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.22
Landlocked developing countries	0.54	0.46	0.39	0.28	0.27
Least developed countries	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10
Small island developing States	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.11

Note: Regional estimates are calculated using CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and GDP calculated using purchasing power parities.

Source: IEA (2022), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy.

(c) CO₂ emission per unit of manufacturing value added

(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.49	0.44
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.60	0.62	0.56	0.47	0.45
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.99	0.91	0.95	0.83	0.75
Northern Africa	0.81	0.89	0.74	0.59	0.58
Western Asia	1.05	0.92	1.01	0.88	0.79
Central and Southern Asia	1.61	1.47	1.48	1.29	1.08
Central Asia	1.86	2.01	1.82	0.88	0.68
Southern Asia	1.58	1.41	1.45	1.33	1.12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.81	0.92	0.88	0.67	0.55
Eastern Asia	0.86	0.97	0.91	0.69	0.55
South-Eastern Asia	0.52	0.57	0.61	0.45	0.52
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.32
Oceania	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.38
Australia and New Zealand	0.49	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.36

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.11	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.38
Europe and Northern America	0.36	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.21
Europe	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23
Northern America	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	1.32	1.38	1.27	0.73	0.62
Least developed countries	0.39	0.39	0.43	0.33	0.28
Small island developing States	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.25

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database and IEA (2022), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and International Energy Agency (IEA).

Target 9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Indicator 9.5.1

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1.51	1.52	1.61	1.69	1.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.32
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.59	0.60	0.66	0.75	0.90
Northern Africa	0.30	0.31	0.44	0.60	0.76
Western Asia	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.94
Central and Southern Asia	0.57	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.58
Central Asia	0.23	0.26	0.15	0.16	0.13
Southern Asia	0.59	0.69	0.69	0.63	0.61
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.50	1.67	1.82	2.05	2.31
Eastern Asia	1.84	2.03	2.16	2.40	2.67
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.64	0.75	0.88	1.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.54	0.55	0.65	0.72	0.63
Oceania	1.47	1.85	2.17	1.78	1.73
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.89	2.23	1.83	1.77
Europe and Northern America	2.05	2.00	2.16	2.24	2.62
Europe	1.60	1.59	1.73	1.83	2.00
Northern America	2.57	2.47	2.65	2.69	3.30
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.20
Least developed countries	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.27
Small island developing States	0.81	0.97	0.97	1.06	1.00

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Indicator 9.5.2**Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants****Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	801	907	1,022	1,160	1,342
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	71	81	94	98
Northern Africa and Western Asia	542	563	624	810	963
Northern Africa	473	473	501	692	771
Western Asia	606	644	731	912	1,132
Central and Southern Asia	130	151	175	238	308
Central Asia	445	458	391	496	440
Southern Asia	118	139	167	228	303
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	688	886	1,149	1,388	1,763
Eastern Asia	837	1,079	1,391	1,678	2,131
South-Eastern Asia	279	376	534	673	884
Latin America and the Caribbean	240	357	430	527	614
Oceania	2,450	2,928	3,208	3,566	3,523
Australia and New Zealand	3,305	3,992	4,396	4,916	4,894
Europe and Northern America	2,777	3,060	3,295	3,632	4,062
Europe	2,467	2,733	2,986	3,314	3,704
Northern America	3,497	3,789	3,958	4,294	4,789
Landlocked developing countries	144	143	136	162	168
Least developed countries	42	49	60	70	76
Small island developing States	494	609	722	812	893

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 9.a

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1

Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Total official flows (gross disbursements) for infrastructure

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total official flows	25,248.5	18,596.4	49,389.0	64,796.1	67,939.4	64,731.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,394.4	3,299.7	6,311.6	9,774.1	9,989.6	9,853.0
Northern Africa	1,213.6	1,153.4	3,964.6	4,251.9	5,460.6	4,909.5
Western Asia	2,661.1	3,269.3	6,870.7	7,663.3	4,899.6	5,226.2
Central Asia	431.1	172.6	1,546.0	1,664.6	2,093.9	1,874.9
Southern Asia	4,942.6	3,690.2	9,125.4	10,255.9	12,733.7	13,828.2
Eastern Asia	2,626.4	1,494.2	2,699.2	2,814.8	2,061.4	1,866.5
South-Eastern Asia	3,574.9	2,061.8	3,782.6	10,588.9	7,598.8	6,505.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,632.3	1,610.1	7,376.1	9,237.1	10,426.5	8,689.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Oceania	283.0	149.0	261.1	754.2	963.7	920.2
Europe	894.6	802.9	3,469.7	3,461.4	3,886.8	3,413.3
Landlocked developing countries	2,356.2	2,537.3	5,868.8	6,431.5	7,836.5	6,701.1
Least developed countries	3,899.2	3,802.8	6,334.2	8,703.7	11,639.3	10,701.3
Small island developing States	707.9	329.7	1,286.4	1,794.7	2,083.1	1,675.2
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,594.6	893.0	3,982.1	4,330.1	7,824.8	7,644.9

¹Based on commitments.

Note (1): Total official flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF).

Note (2): Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 9.b

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	45.62	44.37	43.95	44.27	45.07
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.80	20.25	19.70	21.50	21.65
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30.90	31.46	30.26	30.27	34.33
Northern Africa	26.78	21.77	20.96	19.70	25.10
Western Asia	32.05	33.50	32.44	32.79	36.69
Central and Southern Asia	36.40	35.17	35.03	36.17	36.49
Central Asia	8.46	8.92	13.62	14.71	17.16
Southern Asia	37.56	36.43	36.24	37.57	37.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.18	49.31	47.47	46.45	46.64
Eastern Asia	49.75	49.91	48.06	47.00	47.07
South-Eastern Asia	43.53	44.16	42.92	41.75	42.99
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.91	34.74	34.56	31.43	33.19
Oceania	23.42	21.39	26.25	24.28	27.95
Australia and New Zealand	23.52	21.47	26.36	24.42	28.12
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.82	9.26	9.86	9.29	9.70
Europe and Northern America	46.49	44.82	45.41	47.07	47.68
Europe	43.38	43.10	45.28	47.94	49.47
Northern America	49.49	47.06	45.59	46.04	45.53
Landlocked developing countries	9.73	8.51	12.67	14.14	15.15
Least developed countries	16.10	11.83	11.22	10.60	10.56
Small island developing States	67.40	67.74	66.68	51.00	56.14

Source: Estimates based on the UNIDO CIP database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Target 9.c

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

(a) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 2G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	94.8	96.1	96.3	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	86.5	87.4	88.6	88.6	90.1	91.7	91.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	96.1	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.0
Northern Africa	96.5	97.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.2	...
Western Asia	95.7	97.5	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.4	...
Central and Southern Asia	93.9	96.0	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.7	98.0
Central Asia	89.7	96.7	96.9	97.6	97.7	97.8	...
Southern Asia	94.1	96.0	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.7	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5
Eastern Asia	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	...
South-Eastern Asia	93.1	97.9	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.3	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.5	94.8	94.9	93.8	93.5	93.8	93.7
Oceania	96.1	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.1
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	89.3	90.3	90.5	90.3	90.1	90.3	88.4
Europe and Northern America	98.3	98.6	98.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8
Europe	97.5	97.9	98.0	99.5	99.6	99.7	...
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
Landlocked developing countries	88.2	91.0	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0
Least developed countries	86.1	87.4	88.7	89.5	90.8	91.0	91.7
Small island developing States	89.9	88.8	89.1	89.3	91.0	91.2	91.6

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2022, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

(b) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	78.3	87.9	90.8	92.4	92.8	93.5	94.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.6	64.2	71.7	73.4	74.7	77.9	82.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.9	90.3	92.7	93.8	94.8	96.6	98.2
Northern Africa	75.9	87.2	88.8	90.6	92.4	95.5	...
Western Asia	85.2	93.0	96.1	96.6	96.9	97.6	...
Central and Southern Asia	68.5	84.7	89.3	93.0	93.7	94.1	95.7
Central Asia	55.6	80.2	81.6	84.4	89.8	92.7	...
Southern Asia	68.9	84.8	89.6	93.3	93.9	94.2	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.0	97.1	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.0
Eastern Asia	95.6	98.2	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
South-Eastern Asia	72.3	94.1	96.8	96.3	96.6	95.7	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.5	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	91.7	92.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	87.3	89.4	89.9	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.9
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	59.7	66.2	67.6	67.6	67.7	67.7	68.3
Europe and Northern America	93.2	96.0	96.1	97.7	97.9	99.0	99.4
Europe	90.0	94.1	94.3	96.6	96.8	98.5	...
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
Landlocked developing countries	49.8	64.7	68.8	72.9	75.4	76.2	81.0
Least developed countries	53.3	67.5	71.6	74.4	79.0	77.9	82.8
Small island developing States	61.5	72.6	79.9	80.1	80.6	81.5	84.2

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2022, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

(c) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 4G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	43.4	75.1	79.9	82.8	85.1	86.5	87.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	18.0	24.3	33.5	40.0	47.1	49.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.8	57.8	67.9	70.8	79.9	81.3	83.1
Northern Africa	6.9	56.8	73.5	76.4	80.7	82.1	...
Western Asia	27.1	58.7	63.0	65.9	79.3	80.6	...
Central and Southern Asia	12.0	79.3	85.1	88.8	91.3	92.3	94.4
Central Asia	31.1	57.9	60.7	63.8	73.4	78.0	...
Southern Asia	11.2	80.1	86.1	89.8	91.9	92.8	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.9	92.7	95.7	96.5	96.8	96.9	96.9
Eastern Asia	85.5	96.5	97.8	98.3	98.3	98.3	...
South-Eastern Asia	15.9	82.9	90.4	92.1	93.1	93.5	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.8	71.7	79.6	83.3	85.1	86.5	88.1
Oceania	74.9	82.7	84.8	85.1	85.5	85.3	86.8
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.6	46.1	51.1	52.2	53.2	52.9	58.5
Europe and Northern America	83.9	89.4	91.1	96.9	97.6	98.0	98.9
Europe	76.3	84.3	86.7	95.4	96.4	97.1	...
Northern America	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
Landlocked developing countries	12.3	24.8	32.1	36.2	39.6	41.5	46.1
Least developed countries	15.4	23.5	33.0	37.4	44.1	45.8	48.7
Small island developing States	34.9	51.7	55.2	60.5	64.7	67.0	70.5

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2022, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1

Labour share of GDP

Labour share of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	53.5	53.2	53.0	53.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.2	50.4	51.3	51.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.9	33.3	38.1	39.2
Northern Africa	34.0	35.4	43.3	43.4
Western Asia	31.1	32.5	36.3	37.7
Central and Southern Asia	51.6	51.6	50.6	52.5
Central Asia	46.6	47.4	43.9	41.5
Southern Asia	51.9	51.9	51.1	53.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.1	51.8	52.1	51.9
Eastern Asia	52.9	52.2	52.3	52.4
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	50.3	51.6	49.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.9	48.4	49.7	51.0
Oceania	57.3	55.6	56.8	55.2
Australia and New Zealand	58.0	56.3	57.7	55.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	44.5	42.4	41.9	43.8
Europe and Northern America	58.6	58.5	57.5	59.1
Europe	57.2	58.5	56.4	58.0
Northern America	60.6	58.7	58.9	60.5
Landlocked developing countries	46.0	44.4	44.6	43.2
Least developed countries	42.0	42.4	43.3	43.0
Small island developing States	47.1	47.3	48.0	48.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2022, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 10.6

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

Indicator 10.6.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	76.5	76.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.3
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights at international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	58.9	62.4	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	39.1	39.1	39.1
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.8
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.3
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Target 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.2

Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

(a) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	62.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹	50.0
Northern Africa ¹	33.3
Western Asia ¹	53.3
Central and Southern Asia ¹	75.0
Central Asia	100.0
Southern Asia ^{1,2}	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ¹	50.0
Eastern Asia ¹	33.3
South-Eastern Asia	57.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.6
Oceania	44.4
Australia and New Zealand	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28.6
Europe and Northern America	74.4
Europe	73.7
Northern America	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	68.0
Least developed countries	58.1
Small island developing States ²	26.7

¹Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for the overall SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

²Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates.

Note: Percentage of countries that “Meet or fully meet” the criteria for SDG target 10.7 as conceptualized and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth or Thirteenth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”). Based on the two rounds of the Inquiry combined. Where Governments replied to both rounds of the Inquiry, data from the Thirteenth Inquiry were used. The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States, and 2 non-member States.

Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>					
	<i>Migrant rights</i>	<i>Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies</i>	<i>Cooperation and partnerships</i>	<i>Socioeconomic well-being</i>	<i>Mobility dimensions of crises</i>	<i>Safe, orderly and regular migration</i>
World	61.6	73.2	77.5	63.0	68.1	80.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8	64.9	75.7	54.1	78.4	73.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>					
	<i>Migrant rights</i>	<i>Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies</i>	<i>Cooperation and partnerships</i>	<i>Socioeconomic well-being</i>	<i>Mobility dimensions of crises</i>	<i>Safe, orderly and regular migration</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.9	72.2	55.6	50.0	44.4	77.8
Northern Africa	0.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7
Western Asia	46.7	73.3	53.3	53.3	46.7	80.0
Central and Southern Asia	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.0
Central Asia	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
Southern Asia ¹	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	50.0	70.0
Eastern Asia	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7
South-Eastern Asia	71.4	57.1	71.4	85.7	57.1	71.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.4	70.6	94.1	58.8	82.4	76.5
Oceania	66.7	44.4	66.7	66.7	44.4	66.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.1	28.6	57.1	57.1	42.9	57.1
Europe and Northern America	66.7	87.2	82.1	66.7	76.9	97.4
Europe	65.8	86.8	81.6	65.8	76.3	97.4
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	64.0	76.0	88.0	60.0	68.0	76.0
Least developed countries	51.6	58.1	77.4	54.8	67.7	71.0
Small island developing States ¹	53.3	40.0	60.0	53.3	40.0	60.0

¹Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates.

Note: Percentage of countries that “Meet or fully meet” the criteria for SDG target 10.7 as conceptualized and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth or Thirteenth United Nation Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”). Based on the two rounds of the Inquiry combined. Where Governments replied to both rounds of the Inquiry, data from the Thirteenth Inquiry were used. The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States, and 2 non-member States.

Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Indicator 10.7.3

Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

Total deaths and disappearances recorded during migration

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5,318	6,749	4,300	6,069	5,935
Sub-Saharan Africa	509	251	666	371	222

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	3,081	3,863	1,787	2,800	2,317
Western Asia	115	444	184	117	300
Central Asia	2	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	2	22	486	717	702
Eastern Asia	14	15	2	...	1
South-Eastern Asia	835	907	86	77	297
Latin America and the Caribbean	175	222	427	610	698
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	267	720	291	738	758
Northern America	318	305	371	639	640
Landlocked developing countries	19	117	101	328	627
Least developed countries	1,277	1,141	805	543	874
Small island developing States	41	92	192	108	232

Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) Missing Migrants Project.

Indicator 10.7.4

Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

Number of refugees per 100,000 population, by country of origin

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	177.4	128.1	147.2	213.1	307.4	397.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	497.8	319.7	281.1	465.2	587.0	600.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	460.8	466.5	559.9	1,214.5	1,519.2	1,515.6
Northern Africa	386.3	424.0	250.0	334.5	376.9	391.8
Western Asia	528.5	504.5	826.9	1,961.9	2,504.0	2,489.3
Central and Southern Asia	258.8	154.6	188.9	166.3	148.8	159.1
Central Asia	119.2	119.5	25.8	14.7	15.2	20.1
Southern Asia	264.1	155.8	194.8	172.0	153.8	164.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	42.9	35.4	45.7	45.3	70.3	61.3
Eastern Asia	8.8	9.4	12.8	14.2	11.5	10.8
South-Eastern Asia	139.3	106.1	132.0	124.9	215.4	184.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	21.0	79.2	71.5	668.3	885.3
Oceania	1.5	4.4	5.6	3.4	2.7	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.4	15.2	19.0	11.1	8.5	7.3
Europe and Northern America	103.4	65.9	46.4	46.3	17.1	499.3
Europe	148.2	95.6	67.8	68.2	25.6	750.3
Northern America	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.3
Landlocked developing countries	1,429.0	877.2	861.3	993.1	1,192.9	1,232.8
Least developed countries	1,142.3	718.1	730.0	838.3	976.3	1,007.8
Small island developing States	269.3	62.0	64.4	76.8	63.0	70.7

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) based on National data on refugee populations, available at UNHCR refugee statistics, and National population estimates from the World Population Prospects.

Target 10.a

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

Indicator 10.a.1

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Least developed countries	All products	48.1	53.7	63.8	63.9	64.1
	Agriculture products	57.9	64.3	69.0	72.3	73.6
	Arms	30.3	25.4	40.4	66.7	54.5
	Clothing	38.3	39.6	41.7	45.5	47.8
	Industrial	48.6	55.6	72.1	70.5	69.6
	Oil	68.6	83.3	91.2	77.8	73.9
	Textiles	42.8	51.7	60.0	61.4	60.8
Developing countries	All products	40.7	44.0	49.4	53.2	54.6
	Agriculture products	46.2	47.1	50.8	54.5	55.4
	Arms	47.5	43.9	43.1	46.8	44.5
	Clothing	24.5	28.1	32.9	38.7	39.6
	Industrial	42.9	46.0	51.8	55.3	57.1
	Oil	68.0	76.7	81.9	75.8	76.3
	Textiles	28.7	34.8	40.6	46.0	47.1

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Target 10.b

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Indicator 10.b.1

Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Total resource flows (net disbursements) for development

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total resource flows	134,019.8	290,067.1	524,264.8	289,851.8	215,274.7	481,002.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,491.3	45,082.4	49,102.6	69,629.2	64,916.0	61,029.1
Northern Africa	4,475.1	8,480.9	14,091.4	19,940.1	16,835.3	17,305.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Western Asia	12,419.3	41,484.6	24,328.9	31,921.3	29,511.9	28,645.0
Central Asia	1,789.6	2,517.8	2,673.0	8,902.0	8,983.9	6,818.4
Southern Asia	4,191.6	23,071.8	40,312.4	22,711.4	29,599.8	38,933.7
Eastern Asia	1,145.5	23,674.0	50,709.0	15,721.2	12,305.3	21,439.5
South-Eastern Asia	4,524.7	27,468.1	31,743.9	30,175.2	26,359.5	29,218.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,346.6	56,917.1	97,500.8	85,086.5	44,318.5	63,166.0
Oceania	833.5	3,995.6	7,549.4	1,221.7	3,225.8	1,900.1
Europe	5,698.4	15,713.3	8,300.1	3,673.3	10,128.1	10,857.6
Landlocked developing countries	8,933.5	18,471.7	28,615.1	37,726.1	44,728.4	37,214.5
Least developed countries	13,115.4	25,372.1	46,302.2	47,922.4	68,179.5	65,317.1
Small island developing States	4,177.0	5,523.5	22,306.8	4,911.5	6,894.2	7,299.9
Residual/Unallocated ODA	45,104.3	41,661.5	197,953.3	870.0	-30,909.4	201,689.8

Note: (1) Total resource flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF) and private flows. (2) Only the country-specific aids are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated aids to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Residual/Unallocated aid” row.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 10.c

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicator 10.c.1

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	9.3	7.5	6.8	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	9.8	8.5	8.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.5
Central and Southern Asia	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.4	7.4	6.7	5.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.4	10.1	9.1	8.9
Europe and Northern America	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.4

¹Third quarter of the specified year.

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Proportion of urban population living in slums¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	31.2	30.1	28.2	26.3	24.6	24.4	24.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.1	61.6	58.7	55.7	52.7	51.3	50.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.6	32.6	27.4	22.8	18.8	18.7	18.7
Central and Southern Asia	56.0	54.2	52.6	50.9	49.3	48.5	48.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.5	34.2	30.6	27.1	23.6	22.4	21.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.9	28.2	23.4	19.2	17.0	17.9	17.7
Oceania	17.0	16.0	15.7	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.3
Australia and New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7

¹Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of urban population with convenient access to public transport

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Proportion of the urban areas served by public transport</i>	<i>Proportion of the urban population having convenient access to public transport</i>
World	37.0	51.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.3	30.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.5	36.1
Central and Southern Asia	25.9	33.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.8	40.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.0	43.3
Australia and New Zealand	67.4	85.7
Europe and Northern America	60.3	90.6

Note: Convenient access to public transport (areas served) is measured as a walking distance of 500 metres to low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and/or 1,000 metres to high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries). Averages based on 1507 cities and urban areas from 126 countries.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Built-up area per capita

(Square meters)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	181.0	178.4	160.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	98.6	121.3	126.5
Central and Southern Asia	78.5	92.4	110.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	333.8	320.5	287.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	108.8	117.5	133.2
Australia and New Zealand	419.1	456.7	472.6
Europe and Northern America	190.7	237.9	289.1

Note: Based on data from 755 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 184 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Europe and Northern America, 109 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>MSW collection coverage in cities</i>	<i>MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities</i>
World	82	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	54	19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	52
Central and Southern Asia	72	24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	83	57
Australia and New Zealand	99	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57	52
Europe and Northern America	95	85

Note: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection coverage is defined as the amount of MSW collected as a proportion of total MSW generated.
Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Indicator 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

(a) Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5)

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Urban</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	35.3	36.1	36.1	31.7	37.2	38.4	38.2	33.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.8	32.1	33.6	32.7	33.9	34.4	36.0	35.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	38.7	38.3	39.3	39.7
Northern Africa	36.6	36.1	37.5	38.1	43.5	42.7	44.5	45.6
Western Asia	33.9	34.2	34.4	34.1	32.9	33.0	33.1	32.6
Central and Southern Asia	53.0	53.0	53.2	48.3	56.4	56.4	56.7	51.3
Central Asia	43.8	49.8	44.0	37.4	52.1	59.1	52.0	44.0
Southern Asia	53.3	53.1	53.6	48.7	56.5	56.3	56.8	51.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.2	40.7	40.4	31.6	41.1	44.1	43.8	33.8
Eastern Asia	44.0	48.2	48.0	35.7	46.0	50.5	50.3	37.4
South-Eastern Asia	22.8	21.1	21.1	21.3	23.6	21.8	21.8	22.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.0	18.4	17.3	15.0	18.3	18.8	17.3	15.0
Oceania	8.9	8.1	7.2	8.8	9.2	8.3	7.0	9.0
Australia and New Zealand	9.1	8.2	6.7	8.9	9.3	8.3	6.8	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.0
Europe and Northern America	13.7	13.7	11.6	10.0	14.1	14.1	12.0	10.3
Europe	15.8	15.8	13.3	11.5	16.7	16.6	14.0	12.1
Northern America	9.1	9.2	8.2	7.1	9.5	9.6	8.5	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	33.6	34.4	33.8	31.5	36.3	37.3	36.5	34.2
Least developed countries	32.7	32.5	33.0	31.4	37.7	37.7	38.1	35.9
Small island developing States	11.4	11.0	12.0	11.4	11.9	11.5	12.5	11.7

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

(b) Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5)

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>
World	36.1	38.2	37.6	39.0	31.7	33.1	32.9	33.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.6	36.0	38.1	33.3	32.7	35.4	37.6	32.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.8	39.3	41.0	36.1	35.9	39.7	41.3	36.6
Northern Africa	37.5	44.5	46.7	40.2	38.1	45.6	47.7	41.5
Western Asia	34.4	33.1	34.1	31.2	34.1	32.6	33.5	30.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>
Central and Southern Asia	53.2	56.7	59.4	53.5	48.3	51.3	53.7	48.4
Central Asia	44.0	52.0	52.4	51.7	37.4	44.0	44.3	43.7
Southern Asia	53.6	56.8	59.5	53.5	48.7	51.5	53.9	48.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.4	43.8	41.8	46.5	31.6	33.8	32.6	35.5
Eastern Asia	48.0	50.3	47.8	53.5	35.7	37.4	35.7	39.6
South-Eastern Asia	21.1	21.8	23.1	19.8	21.3	22.0	23.2	20.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.3	17.3	18.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.7	13.4
Oceania	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.4	8.6
Europe and Northern America	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.3
Europe	13.3	14.0	14.2	13.7	11.5	12.1	12.3	11.7
Northern America	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.0
Landlocked developing countries	33.8	36.5	38.4	34.7	31.5	34.2	36.0	32.4
Least developed countries	33.0	38.1	41.2	34.4	31.4	35.9	38.8	32.2
Small island developing States	12.0	12.5	13.5	10.9	11.4	11.7	12.5	10.5

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

Target 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of population with convenient access to open public spaces¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Proportion of urban area served by open public spaces</i>	<i>Proportion of urban population with convenient access to open public spaces</i>
World	37.8	45.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.0	31.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.9	46.4
Central and Southern Asia	29.8	35.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.5	26.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.9	56.5
Australia and New Zealand	65.5	78.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.5	29.2
Europe and Northern America	50.7	57.8

¹Convenient access to open public spaces (areas served) is measured as a walking distance of 400 metres to an open public space. Averages based on 1072 cities and urban areas from 120 countries.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.a

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1

Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	156
Sub-Saharan Africa	40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20
Northern Africa	6
Western Asia	14
Central and Southern Asia	13
Central Asia	4
Southern Asia	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15
Eastern Asia	4
South-Eastern Asia	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	17
Oceania	14
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	37
Europe	37
Northern America	0

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Global Survey on National Urban Policies 2018 and 2020.

Target 11.b

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Indicator 11.b.1

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022¹</i>
World	126
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	27

¹The value represents the number of countries that reported (as of end of 2022) having a National DRR Strategy, with varying levels of alignment with the Sendai Framework.

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor, 2023.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

(Number)

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

(Number)

[illegible]

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Macro policies</i>			<i>Regulatory and legal instruments</i>			<i>Voluntary and self-regulation schemes</i>			<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Southern Asia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6	2	27	1	...	39	2	...	5	...	...	3
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	6	2	27	1	...	39	2	...	5	...	...	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	20	9	...	18	2	...	9	3	...	1	1	...
Oceania	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	7	45	55	2	23	33	1	30	28	1	17	13
Europe	7	45	53	2	23	31	1	30	27	1	17	13
Northern America	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	4	...	1	6	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

(c) Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	2019	2020	2021	2022
World	28	74	147	229
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	5	3	17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1	11	2
Northern Africa	...	...	8	...
Western Asia	...	1	3	2
Central and Southern Asia	8	...	1	...
Southern Asia	8	...	1	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6	9	2	74
Eastern Asia	6	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	9	2	74
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	48	15	...
Oceania	...	...	...	7
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	7
Europe and Northern America	4	11	115	129
Europe	4	11	115	124
Northern America	...	...	...	5
Landlocked developing countries	3	...	1	1
Least developed countries	1	5	3	1
Small island developing States	6	13	1	1

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

Target 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Indicator 12.2.1

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP¹

(a) Material footprint

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	57,145.1	67,447.8	79,046.4	91,805.0	95,940.4

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

(b) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.4	12.4

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

(c) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.14

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

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

Indicator 12.2.2**Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP****(a) Domestic material consumption**

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	57,768	67,505	79,538	91,599	95,143
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,925	3,466	4,033	4,863	5,249
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,713	3,405	4,724	5,316	5,972
Northern Africa	1,007	1,268	1,557	1,613	1,994
Western Asia	1,706	2,137	3,168	3,703	3,978
Central and Southern Asia	5,824	6,817	8,403	9,776	10,984
Central Asia	512	630	763	939	1,090
Southern Asia	5,311	6,187	7,640	8,837	9,894
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,832	23,449	33,099	40,468	41,025
Eastern Asia	14,967	19,879	28,762	34,945	35,358
South-Eastern Asia	2,865	3,570	4,337	5,523	5,667
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,321	7,240	8,527	9,737	10,196
Oceania	1,116	1,147	1,093	1,151	1,319
Australia and New Zealand	1,014	1,045	972	1,057	1,210
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	102	102	122	95	109
Europe and Northern America	20,731	21,654	19,350	19,996	20,122
Europe	10,559	10,962	10,310	10,320	10,359
Northern America	10,172	10,692	9,040	9,676	9,762
Landlocked developing countries	1,700	2,113	2,590	3,221	3,727

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Least developed countries	2,018	2,569	3,245	3,887	4,199
Small island developing States	650	408	531	553	607

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

(b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	9.40	10.32	11.43	12.41	12.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.57	4.75	4.82	5.07	4.92
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.62	8.69	10.85	11.04	11.55
Northern Africa	5.88	6.80	7.67	7.20	8.25
Western Asia	9.24	10.40	13.63	14.37	14.45
Central and Southern Asia	3.85	4.14	4.73	5.16	5.52
Central Asia	9.26	10.77	12.15	13.71	14.89
Southern Asia	3.65	3.89	4.46	4.83	5.16
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.72	11.03	15.03	17.75	17.57
Eastern Asia	9.85	12.71	17.92	21.24	21.14
South-Eastern Asia	5.46	6.36	7.27	8.71	8.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.11	12.99	14.42	15.61	15.73
Oceania	35.51	34.06	29.65	28.89	31.31
Australia and New Zealand	44.36	42.99	36.63	37.01	40.36
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.94	10.91	11.76	8.39	8.95
Europe and Northern America	19.97	20.49	17.92	18.18	18.07
Europe	14.55	15.03	14.00	13.89	13.86
Northern America	32.56	32.67	26.33	27.10	26.63
Landlocked developing countries	5.09	5.64	6.16	6.80	7.15
Least developed countries	3.07	3.45	3.88	4.13	4.06
Small island developing States	11.29	6.68	8.14	8.03	8.50

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

(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.13
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.87	3.51	3.10	3.07	3.02
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.37	1.39	1.52	1.44	1.46
Northern Africa	2.13	2.12	2.04	2.21	2.34
Western Asia	1.10	1.12	1.35	1.25	1.23
Central and Southern Asia	3.96	3.45	3.15	2.84	2.57
Central Asia	4.58	3.74	3.22	2.96	2.90
Southern Asia	3.91	3.42	3.15	2.83	2.54
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.01	2.06	2.17	2.05	1.72
Eastern Asia	1.87	1.94	2.09	1.96	1.64
South-Eastern Asia	2.48	2.40	2.25	2.24	1.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.77	1.86
Oceania	1.18	1.02	0.86	0.78	0.83

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Australia and New Zealand	1.10	0.96	0.78	0.74	0.79
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.68	3.26	3.31	2.11	2.14
Europe and Northern America	0.69	0.64	0.54	0.51	0.47
Europe	0.69	0.64	0.57	0.54	0.50
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.45
Landlocked developing countries	6.04	5.36	4.49	4.25	4.17
Least developed countries	6.07	5.63	4.60	4.32	3.94
Small island developing States	1.51	0.80	0.85	0.76	0.77

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

Target 12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator 12.3.1

(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

(a) Global food loss index

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	98.7	101.2	98.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	99.3	103.3	98.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	94.4	106.3	100.2
Northern Africa	93.2	100.4	102.5
Western Asia	95.6	112.5	97.8
Central and Southern Asia	96.8	94.9	88.7
Central Asia	98.8	102.4	97.7
Southern Asia	96.6	94.5	88.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	99.1	99.5	100.0
Eastern Asia	99.7	99.7	99.7
South-Eastern Asia	97.5	99.1	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	99.8	100.5	101.1
Australia and New Zealand	99.6	104.3	101.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99.1	107.4	101.0
Europe and Northern America	99.5	106.5	100.9
Northern America	101.5	110.1	100.7
Landlocked developing countries	99.1	104.1	97.7
Least developed countries	97.8	102.6	99.9
Small island developing States	99.1	104.7	100.1

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

(b.1) Food waste, by sector

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
World	930.86	569.01	118.14	243.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	167.85	121.81	16.41	29.63

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72.62	50.01	8.45	14.16
Northern Africa	32.56	22.11	3.77	6.67
Western Asia	40.07	27.90	4.68	7.49
Central and Southern Asia	196.87	114.63	31.15	51.10
Central Asia	9.52	6.35	1.15	2.02
Southern Asia	187.36	108.28	30.00	49.07
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	286.62	159.70	37.09	89.83
Eastern Asia	200.66	106.36	24.73	69.56
South-Eastern Asia	85.96	53.34	12.35	20.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.07	47.22	10.03	17.82
Oceania	5.37	3.93	0.44	1.00
Australia and New Zealand	3.78	2.85	0.25	0.67
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.59	1.07	0.19	0.33
Europe and Northern America	126.46	71.70	14.58	40.18
Europe	76.63	49.40	8.95	18.29
Northern America	49.83	22.31	5.63	21.89
Landlocked developing countries	71.50	48.95	8.15	14.40
Least developed countries	137.61	96.78	16.18	24.65
Small island developing States	8.38	5.47	1.03	1.87

Source: Food Waste Index Report 2021, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.2) Food waste per capita, by sector

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
World	119.88	73.77	15.32	31.39
Sub-Saharan Africa	155.32	114.24	15.39	27.42
Northern Africa and Western Asia	136.99	96.72	16.34	26.70
Northern Africa	131.79	91.47	15.60	27.00
Western Asia	141.51	101.33	16.99	26.45
Central and Southern Asia	97.39	57.56	15.64	25.28
Central Asia	129.38	86.69	15.64	27.52
Southern Asia	96.18	56.45	15.64	25.19
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	123.32	68.41	15.89	38.65
Eastern Asia	120.85	63.59	14.79	41.90
South-Eastern Asia	129.48	80.57	18.66	30.53
Latin America and the Caribbean	116.05	72.85	15.47	27.55
Oceania	124.06	93.21	10.45	23.15
Australia and New Zealand	124.58	95.21	8.44	22.06
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	122.84	88.29	15.41	25.70
Europe and Northern America	113.10	64.38	13.09	35.94
Europe	102.69	66.11	11.97	24.51
Northern America	133.97	60.85	15.36	58.86
Landlocked developing countries	136.20	93.96	15.64	27.44
Least developed countries	131.28	93.66	15.66	23.51

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
Small island developing States	115.45	76.65	14.48	25.74

Source: Food Waste Index Report 2021, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator 12.4.1

Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>				
	<i>Basel Convention¹</i>	<i>Minamata Convention²</i>	<i>Montreal Protocol³</i>	<i>Rotterdam Convention⁴</i>	<i>Stockholm Convention⁵</i>
World	60.7	...	100.0	75.2	50.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.6	...	100.0	66.8	43.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.4	...	100.0	69.3	48.9
Northern Africa	80.0	...	100.0	...	52.1
Western Asia	75.6	...	100.0	70.1	47.8
Central and Southern Asia	55.7	...	100.0	...	46.9
Central Asia	44.0	...	100.0	...	31.3
Southern Asia	62.2	...	100.0	64.5	54.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	62.5	...	100.0	74.0	52.7
Eastern Asia	48.0	...	100.0	73.1	62.5
South-Eastern Asia	70.0	...	100.0	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.7	...	100.0	72.7	53.2
Oceania	35.0	...	100.0	...	38.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	...	100.0	87.9	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	100.0	...	29.5
Europe and Northern America	79.1	...	100.0	93.2	61.3
Europe	78.6	...	100.0	93.1	60.3
Northern America	...	50.0	100.0	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	45.8	...	100.0	63.5	45.3
Least developed countries	40.0	...	100.0	65.3	42.7
Small island developing States	41.3	...	100.0	...	36.8

¹The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);

²The Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention);

³The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

⁴The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);

⁵The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention).

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

Indicator 12.4.2

(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

(a.1) Electronic waste generated per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	3.0	3.9	5.3	6.6	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	4.2	5.6	7.0	7.6
Northern Africa	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.4
Western Asia	4.1	5.4	7.0	8.8	9.6
Central and Southern Asia	0.5	0.8	4.8	6.2	7.1
Southern Asia	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0	2.9	3.2	4.4	5.3
Eastern Asia	2.1	3.1	5.1	7.3	8.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.7	2.3	3.5	4.7	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.4	4.5	6.1	7.8	8.8
Oceania	8.6	11.1	13.6	15.7	15.9
Australia and New Zealand	11.3	14.8	18.1	20.9	21.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5
Europe and Northern America	9.5	12.2	14.9	17.0	17.8
Europe	8.5	11.0	13.6	15.4	16.2
Northern America	11.7	14.7	17.8	20.2	20.9
Landlocked developing countries	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
Least developed countries	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(a.2) Electronic waste generated, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	17,856.1	24,879.7	35,302.9	46,342.1	53,589.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	291.8	456.5	812.5	1,266.0	1,604.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,077.7	1,595.0	2,415.4	3,322.1	3,901.7
Northern Africa	328.3	509.3	810.6	1,116.5	1,300.6
Western Asia	749.4	1,085.8	1,604.8	2,205.6	2,601.1
Central and Southern Asia	791.7	1,242.7	2,178.2	3,483.6	5,066.6
Central Asia	62.1	85.6	129.3	181.5	220.4
Southern Asia	729.6	1,157.0	2,049.0	3,302.1	4,846.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3,884.5	5,978.1	9,893.4	14,381.3	17,216.4
Eastern Asia	3,020.3	4,678.0	7,808.5	11,435.4	13,686.3
South-Eastern Asia	864.2	1,300.1	2,084.9	2,945.9	3,530.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,718.2	2,395.2	3,451.8	4,679.8	5,444.9
Oceania	264.8	367.4	489.5	611.1	667.4
Australia and New Zealand	260.8	361.5	480.3	597.7	650.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	5.9	9.2	13.4	16.9
Europe and Northern America	9,827.4	12,844.8	16,062.0	18,598.3	19,688.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Europe	6,169.5	8,004.5	9,955.9	11,393.3	12,012.9
Northern America	3,657.9	4,840.3	6,106.1	7,205.0	7,675.3
Landlocked developing countries	151.9	226.4	377.9	584.0	751.7
Least developed countries	119.6	221.1	441.2	731.4	969.5
Small island developing States	98.2	140.4	198.4	258.1	293.9

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.1) Proportion of electronic waste collected

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.000	0.020	0.020	0.020
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.050
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.050	0.050
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.090	0.120	0.130	0.120
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Australia and New Zealand	...	0.090	0.090	0.090
Europe and Northern America	0.430	0.450	0.470	0.470

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.2) Electronic waste collected per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.3	0.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Europe and Northern America	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.4

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.3) Electronic waste collected, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	7,972.1	9,801.0	10,790.3	11,825.0	12,245.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	7.7	28,709.0	30.8	26.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	2.3	149,781.2	181.5	203.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	10.3	10.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,148.4	2,152,504.5	2,488.4	2,568.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	52.3	66,897.5	72.8	67.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	50.2	54.1	56.6	58.8
Europe and Northern America	6,905.4	7,540.1	8,338.4	8,984.4	9,310.7

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1

National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

(a) Proportion of electronic waste recycled

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	15.7	17.4	17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	2.5	4.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.1	3.9	4.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	4.7
Southern Asia	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	12.2	12.5
Eastern Asia	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	1.5	1.3
Oceania	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	9.0	9.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	27.9	30.3	31.8
Europe	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b) Electronic waste recycled per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	0.8	1.1	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.3	0.3
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.5	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.9	1.9
Europe and Northern America	4.2	5.2	5.7

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(c) Electronic waste recycled, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	5,554.1	8,062.4	9,382.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	31.4	68.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	128.0	155.4
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	53.3
Southern Asia	...	...	43.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,152.5	2,755.6
Eastern Asia	...	2,025.9	2,581.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	69.5	70.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania	...	54.1	58.8
Australia and New Zealand	...	54.1	58.8
Europe and Northern America	4,487.4	5,626.9	6,262.7
Europe	3,787.3	4,297.6	5,105.8
Northern America	700.1	1,329.3	1,156.8

Source: United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator 12.6.1

Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

(a) Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	2,276	2,696	3,315	4,266	5,280	6,522
Sub-Saharan Africa	95	93	97	107	109	116
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38	47	75	97	129	205
Northern Africa	2	3	2	2	4	20
Western Asia	36	44	73	95	125	185
Central and Southern Asia	81	89	96	138	154	223
Central Asia	0	1	2	2	2	3
Southern Asia	81	88	94	136	152	220
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	667	876	999	1,386	1,633	2,197
Eastern Asia	546	731	835	1,135	1,326	1,592
South-Eastern Asia	121	145	164	251	307	605
Latin America and the Caribbean	103	114	133	156	167	207
Oceania	118	132	150	199	241	287
Australia and New Zealand	118	132	150	199	241	287
Europe and Northern America	1,174	1,345	1,765	2,183	2,847	3,287
Europe	727	838	1,136	1,299	1,696	1,856
Northern America	447	507	629	884	1,151	1,431

Note: Sample of over 10,000 public companies around the world provided by the Refinitiv database.

Source: Refinitiv.

Target 12.a

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Indicator 12.a.1

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

Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity¹

(Watts per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	64.4	74.9	101.4	154.5	244.2	268.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.5	24.1	23.9	27.6	37.2	38.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65.4	67.0	74.2	101.6	142.7	151.5
Northern Africa	28.4	27.2	32.9	35.8	49.1	49.6
Western Asia	100.4	104.1	111.4	160.2	227.7	244.4
Central and Southern Asia	29.6	37.7	46.6	60.0	89.0	95.9
Central Asia	194.2	186.0	187.6	195.5	213.6	239.7
Southern Asia	23.4	32.3	41.5	55.0	84.3	90.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	55.3	74.4	134.8	257.7	465.5	524.6
Eastern Asia	61.9	88.4	167.8	330.7	610.9	693.1
South-Eastern Asia	38.1	39.6	54.9	86.0	133.8	143.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	245.6	261.3	284.8	333.9	422.2	445.7
Oceania	56.6	56.4	59.7	66.9	72.4	71.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.6	56.4	59.7	66.9	72.4	71.7
Landlocked developing countries	78.5	73.3	82.2	85.4	97.3	103.1
Least developed countries	17.1	17.3	24.4	28.8	37.5	39.1
Small island developing States	30.6	44.1	43.7	55.1	85.1	89.7

¹Year-end value for installed capacity (watts) and mid-year for population. Aggregates only include developing nations in the region.

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

Target 12.b

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 12.b.1

Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

(a) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	316	423	533	326	100
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	8	30	36	34	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27	41	34	35	15
Central and Southern Asia	11	10	20	9	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25	48	68	45	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	52	87	42	15
Australia and New Zealand	17	18	18	16	14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	11	11	16	12	1
Europe and Northern America	165	213	254	133	34

¹Based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

(b) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (SEEA tables)

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	70	97	131	74	14
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	1	5	10	4	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	3	3	2	0
Central and Southern Asia	1	2	2	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	5	8	3	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	10	15	7	0
Australia and New Zealand	4	5	5	3	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	2	2	7	3	0
Europe and Northern America	48	65	81	50	7

¹This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

(c) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account tables)

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	246	326	402	252	86
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	7	25	26	30	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24	38	31	33	15
Central and Southern Asia	10	8	18	7	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23	43	60	42	16
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	42	72	35	15
Australia and New Zealand	13	13	13	13	12
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	9	9	9	9	1
Europe and Northern America	117	148	173	83	27

¹This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries in the region and is therefore subject to relatively high variability. Please interpret with caution

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Target 12.c

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Indicator 12.c.1

Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP

(a) Fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP (production and consumption)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.71	0.61	0.65	0.80	0.67	0.46	0.85

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.38	0.28	0.36	0.63	0.56	0.49	0.72
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.36	2.33	2.84	3.36	2.48	1.58	3.48
Northern Africa	4.57	3.15	4.52	6.49	4.36	2.91	6.29
Western Asia	3.05	2.12	2.40	2.53	1.98	1.23	2.74
Central and Southern Asia	2.27	1.43	1.99	2.67	2.75	1.25	2.47
Central Asia	4.58	3.81	4.72	6.00	4.01	2.65	8.06
Southern Asia	2.04	1.20	1.73	2.35	2.63	1.11	1.94
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.35	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.22
Eastern Asia	0.30	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.13
South-Eastern Asia	0.70	0.67	0.70	0.98	0.87	0.77	0.82
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.10	1.19	0.88	0.91	0.99	0.65	1.31
Oceania	0.30	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.56
Australia and New Zealand	0.31	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.57
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.50	0.65	0.73	...
Europe and Northern America	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.26
Europe	0.42	0.39	0.43	0.49	0.49	0.42	0.49
Northern America	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Landlocked developing countries	2.19	1.91	2.24	2.97	2.05	1.31	...
Least developed countries	0.60	0.39	0.61	1.31	0.76	0.69	...
Small island developing States	0.85	0.60	0.81	1.23	1.21	1.28	...

Source: IEA fossil fuel subsidies database, OECD.Stat- Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels and IMF Energy Subsidies Template (pre-tax calculations).

(b) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita

(Nominal United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	70.9	62.0	68.2	85.5	71.8	47.8	92.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3	4.5	5.7	10.1	9.0	7.5	11.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	255.4	179.2	221.1	263.8	194.5	117.8	272.5
Northern Africa	154.6	107.4	158.1	230.0	154.4	97.1	220.3
Western Asia	342.3	241.2	275.9	293.3	229.5	135.9	318.6
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	27.9	40.6	56.6	59.5	25.8	54.1
Central Asia	213.6	179.0	230.8	300.9	206.1	132.6	417.4
Southern Asia	35.4	22.2	33.5	47.4	54.0	21.7	40.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.5	22.3	23.5	27.5	25.7	21.5	23.4
Eastern Asia	31.5	20.1	20.8	21.0	19.9	16.5	17.7
South-Eastern Asia	27.8	27.8	30.2	43.9	40.1	33.9	37.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	97.7	102.7	76.1	78.1	84.6	51.3	109.2
Oceania	108.6	174.4	182.3	180.1	176.9	174.2	209.9
Australia and New Zealand	154.4	247.4	258.6	248.8	241.8	237.8	300.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	2.3	3.0	19.2	25.1	26.3	...
Europe and Northern America	83.5	76.9	85.6	100.1	101.9	85.3	101.1
Europe	109.4	102.3	115.4	134.2	135.6	111.0	135.0
Northern America	30.3	24.9	25.0	31.2	34.2	34.0	33.8
Landlocked developing countries	35.3	30.9	37.3	50.5	35.6	21.9	...
Least developed countries	6.0	3.9	6.4	13.9	8.3	7.3	...
Small island developing States	89.2	63.8	87.9	134.6	133.5	130.9	...

Source: IEA fossil fuel subsidies database, OECD.Stat- Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels and IMF Energy Subsidies Template (pre-tax calculations).

Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.2

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022¹</i>
World	126
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	27

¹The value represents the number of countries that reported (as of end of 2022) having a National DRR Strategy, with varying levels of alignment with the Sendai Framework.

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor, 2023.

Target 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Indicator 13.2.1

Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(a) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
First national communication	154
Second national communication	146
Third national communication	99
Fourth national communication	26
Fifth national communication	4
Sixth national communication	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national communications from non-Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-i-ncs> as at 30 April 2023.

(b) Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023
First biennial update report	89
Second biennial update report	39
Third biennial update report	25
Fourth biennial update report	12
Fifth biennial update report	2

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on biennial update reports from non-Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/BURs> as at 30 April 2023.

(c) Number of countries with national communications, Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023
Eighth national communication	37

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on eighth national communications from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/NC8> as at 30 April 2023.

(d) Number of countries with biennial reports, Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023
Fifth biennial report	37

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on fifth biennial reports from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/BR5> as at 30 April 2023.

(e) Number of countries with adaptation communications

(Number)

	2023
First adaptation communication	55
Second adaptation communication	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications - <https://unfccc.int/ACR> as at 30 April 2023.

(f) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions

(Number)

	2023
First nationally determined contribution	194
Second nationally determined contribution	17

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions - <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> as at 30 April 2023.

(g) Number of countries with national adaptation plans

(Number)

	2023
National adaptation plan	45

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans - <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps> as at 30 April 2023.

Indicator 13.2.2**Total greenhouse gas emissions per year****Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**(Gigatonnes CO₂ equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
Annex I Parties	17.96	18.33	17.42	16.68	16.34

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on 2021 GHG inventory submissions by Annex I Parties as at 15 April 2021.

Target 13.a

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1

Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

(a) Climate-specific financial support provided via bilateral, regional and other channels, by type of support

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mitigation	8.79	9.91	15.17	17.08	19.98	24.06	19.00	19.65	19.55	15.79
Adaptation	2.64	2.00	4.25	3.55	4.16	5.15	5.58	6.88	6.57	11.33
Cross-cutting	2.00	1.79	3.02	2.50	2.44	3.27	3.54	5.34	5.28	4.10
Other	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.74	3.34	1.08	0.01	0.0011	...	...
Total	14.08	14.38	23.15	23.87	29.92	33.56	28.13	31.87	31.40	31.23

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 30 April 2023.

(b) Climate-specific financial support provided via multilateral channels, by type of support

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mitigation	1.33	0.99	0.58	0.45	0.38	0.21	3.38	3.78	3.34	2.76
Adaptation	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.29	0.19	0.41	0.68	0.87	0.41	0.83
Cross-cutting	0.96	1.22	1.20	1.88	1.84	1.78	1.83	1.91	3.83	4.38
Other	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00001	0.0001	0.79	0.83
Total	2.90	2.70	2.27	2.74	3.06 ¹	3.96 ¹	5.89	6.56	8.37	8.80

¹Total is greater than the sum due to partial data not broken down by type of support.

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 30 April 2023.

(c) Financial support provided

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total climate-specific	16.97	17.08	25.42	26.60	32.98	37.52	34.02	38.43	39.78	40.03
Core/general contributions provided to multilateral institutions	11.78	11.83	15.11	16.63	12.42	11.91	11.49	13.50	12.01	10.77
Total financial support provided	28.75	28.92	40.52	43.24	45.40	49.43	45.51	51.93	51.79	50.80

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 30 April 2023.

Target 13.b

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Indicator 13.b.1

Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(a) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023	
	<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
First national communication	46	40
Second national communication	43	40
Third national communication	28	19
Fourth national communication	2	2
Fifth national communication	...	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 30 April 2023.

(b) Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2023	
	<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
First biennial update report	23	16
Second biennial update report	2	2
Third biennial update report	...	1
Fourth biennial update report	...	1
Fifth biennial update report	...	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on biennial update reports from non-Annex I Parties as at 30 April 2023.

(c) Number of countries with adaptation communications

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>First adaptation communication</i>
Least developed countries	14
Small island developing States	9

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications as at 30 April 2023.

(d) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>First nationally determined contribution</i>	<i>Second nationally determined contribution</i>
Least developed countries	45	4
Small island developing States	37	6

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions as at 30 April 2023.

(e) Number of countries with national adaptation plans

(Number)

	<i>2023</i>
Least developed countries	19
Small island developing States	11

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans as at 30 April 2023.

Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

(a.1) Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	4.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.9
Northern Africa	2.3	2.2	3.5	1.3	0.5
Western Asia	4.5	8.9	5.0	2.0	3.2
Central and Southern Asia	4.5	2.2	1.0	4.8	4.8
Southern Asia	5.5	2.4	1.4	5.0	4.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.5
Eastern Asia	4.7	5.0	4.3	2.7	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	3.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	5.6	3.9	4.7	3.0
Oceania	2.4	4.4	3.1	5.0	3.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.5	2.6	2.2	6.0	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.5	4.6	1.6	1.7	2.0
Europe and Northern America	5.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	5.5
Europe	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6
Northern America	5.3	7.0	5.9	6.6	5.5
Least developed countries	7.5	5.0	6.2	6.1	3.7
Small island developing States	1.9	5.4	2.1	2.9	1.0

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

(a.2) Chlorophyll-a anomaly, remote sensing by concentration

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
World	1.80	6.34	5.77	1.48	5.47	5.64	1.32	5.29	5.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.47	8.37	7.39	2.50	9.03	6.39	1.73	7.06	6.71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.87	3.91	4.99	0.89	3.12	4.59	0.75	3.79	5.47
Northern Africa	0.69	4.35	5.44	0.45	2.56	4.42	0.37	3.88	5.72
Western Asia	1.16	3.19	4.24	1.62	4.04	4.89	1.38	3.64	5.04
Central and Southern Asia	1.72	6.24	5.95	1.67	5.43	5.75	1.26	4.54	5.49
Central Asia	0.53	6.66	7.01	1.28	4.76	5.44	0.29	2.35	5.16

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Southern Asia	2.40	6.00	5.34	1.90	5.81	5.93	1.81	5.79	5.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.39	2.64	3.58	0.27	2.94	4.95	0.73	3.66	4.76
Eastern Asia	0.34	2.46	3.19	0.13	2.64	5.08	0.82	3.86	4.98
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	3.05	4.52	0.59	3.67	4.65	0.51	3.19	4.24
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.25	4.48	4.41	1.36	4.26	4.98	1.34	4.62	4.92
Oceania	0.38	3.35	5.23	0.41	3.04	5.03	0.35	2.87	4.80
Australia and New Zealand	0.41	3.53	5.40	0.44	3.18	5.13	0.37	3.03	4.94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.01	0.69	2.70	0.03	0.86	3.61	0.02	0.59	2.80
Europe and Northern America	2.93	9.25	6.97	1.98	6.99	6.38	1.78	6.73	7.04
Europe	3.29	8.47	7.30	2.13	7.03	6.33	2.16	7.08	6.97
Northern America	2.52	10.16	6.58	1.81	6.94	6.45	1.36	6.33	7.12
Least developed countries	2.54	7.12	6.20	2.52	7.57	5.51	1.69	6.38	6.43
Small island developing States	1.29	4.10	4.47	2.15	4.23	4.53	0.78	3.89	4.28

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

(b.1) Beach litter per square kilometer

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	30,963,632	15,450,519	17,937,112	35,052,867	10,877,298	4,211,092
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,563,440	5,732,703	2,535,165	29,951,355	4,635,330	961,851
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20,823,556	2,972,962	8,683,276	1,134,952	1,842,096	1,293,205
Northern Africa	20,468,085	1,575,575	58,923	461,262	1,151,942	747,186
Western Asia	355,471	1,397,387	8,624,354	673,690	690,155	546,019
Central and Southern Asia	11,449	1,271,339	1,340,241	521,671	711,110	625,651
Central Asia	11,449	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	1,271,339	1,340,241	521,671	711,110	625,651
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6,619,828	1,707,803	2,890,337	1,328,323	1,639,932	828,554
Eastern Asia	6,619,828	165,807	342,850	189,980	704,970	10,243
South-Eastern Asia	...	1,541,996	2,547,487	1,138,343	934,962	818,311
Latin America and the Caribbean	311,140	1,953,407	1,374,410	1,262,079	867,042	46,418
Oceania	788,211	754,423	780,035	380,846	303,124	364,203
Australia and New Zealand	1,514	7,798	208,543	152,920	107,755	219,726
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	786,697	746,626	571,492	227,926	195,369	144,477
Europe and Northern America	846,008	1,057,882	333,647	473,640	878,664	91,210
Europe	838,301	854,514	111,204	338,412	719,365	37,032
Northern America	7,707	203,368	222,444	135,227	159,299	54,178

Source: Plastic Pollution (MLW, MDMA, ICC).

(b.2) Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the beach and that ends in the ocean

(Percent)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Ending in the beach</i>			<i>Ending in the ocean</i>		
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	65.45	66.46	65.51	34.53	33.54	34.49
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.77	77.06	78.21	23.22	22.93	21.78
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.60	79.06	79.04	21.40	20.95	20.95
Northern Africa	75.70	74.94	74.99	24.31	25.06	25.01
Western Asia	84.09	86.83	86.71	15.91	13.19	13.29
Southern Asia	70.17	71.79	72.99	29.83	28.21	27.01
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	71.44	75.79	71.51	28.56	24.21	28.49
Eastern Asia	75.11	81.53	75.36	24.89	18.47	24.64
South-Eastern Asia	62.66	62.03	62.26	37.34	37.97	37.74
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.87	62.36	62.42	38.13	37.65	37.58
Oceania	64.98	66.17	62.39	35.03	33.85	37.61
Australia and New Zealand	64.22	65.10	61.28	35.79	34.92	38.72
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	76.77	82.54	79.49	23.23	17.47	20.50
Europe and Northern America	56.53	56.86	55.93	43.43	43.13	44.06
Europe	64.98	66.49	61.99	35.02	33.50	38.00
Northern America	46.56	45.50	48.79	53.35	54.50	51.21
Least developed countries	81.41	81.46	83.04	18.59	18.54	16.96
Small island developing States	77.58	76.94	76.76	22.43	23.07	23.24

Source: Global Model for Monitoring Marine Litter.

(b.3) Exported beach litter originating from national land-based sources

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	15,266	15,968	16,543	17,006	17,393
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,401	1,466	1,519	1,561	1,597
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,365	1,428	1,479	1,520	1,555
Northern Africa	794	830	860	884	905
Western Asia	571	597	619	636	650
Southern Asia	1,979	2,070	2,145	2,205	2,255
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8,117	8,490	8,796	9,042	9,248
Eastern Asia	3,007	3,145	3,258	3,349	3,425
South-Eastern Asia	5,110	5,345	5,538	5,693	5,822
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,960	2,050	2,124	2,183	2,233
Oceania	88	92	95	98	100
Australia and New Zealand	4	4	5	5	5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	83	87	90	93	95
Europe and Northern America	232	243	251	258	264
Europe	181	190	196	202	207
Northern America	51	53	55	56	58
Least developed countries	1,509	1,579	1,636	1,681	1,720
Small island developing States	513	537	556	572	585

Source: Global Model for Monitoring Marine Litter.

Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Indicator 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels¹

(Percentage)

	2000	2006	2009	2013	2015	2017	2019
World	72.8	72.4	69.5	68.0	66.7	65.8	64.6
Atlantic, Eastern Central	...	47.4	46.7	53.5	57.1	57.1	60.0
Atlantic, Northeast	...	74.2	69.2	78.6	73.5	79.3	72.7
Atlantic, Northwest	...	66.7	83.3	69.0	73.9	56.3	61.1
Atlantic, Southeast	...	53.8	50.0	58.6	67.7	67.7	64.7
Atlantic, Southwest	...	61.9	47.6	50.0	41.2	46.7	60.0
Atlantic, Western Central	...	72.4	45.8	55.6	60.3	61.4	62.2
Indian Ocean, Eastern	...	79.2	79.5	84.8	73.1	68.6	65.3
Indian Ocean, Western	...	75.0	70.6	66.7	66.7	68.3	62.5
Mediterranean and Black Sea	...	69.8	50.0	40.6	37.8	37.5	36.7
Pacific, Eastern Central	...	82.4	90.9	90.9	86.7	86.7	85.7
Pacific, Northeast	...	66.7	90.0	86.2	85.7	83.9	86.2
Pacific, Northwest	...	90.0	84.2	76.2	82.7	65.4	55.0
Pacific, Southeast	...	58.3	72.7	58.3	38.5	45.5	33.3
Pacific, Southwest	...	77.3	88.0	87.5	74.1	84.6	76.9
Pacific, Western Central	...	94.7	85.3	77.5	82.6	77.5	79.6

¹Within biologically sustainable levels means that the abundance of world fish stock is at or higher than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

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

Target 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

(a) Mean proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2010	2015	2020	2022
World	26.23 (26.03-26.37)	38.30 (38.16-38.41)	43.16 (43.07-43.24)	45.55 (45.55-45.55)	45.62 (45.62-45.62)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.46 (21.82-22.93)	39.13 (38.70-39.51)	41.81 (41.38-42.13)	48.97 (48.97-48.97)	48.98 (48.98-48.98)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.83 (11.83-11.83)	23.21 (23.21-23.21)	25.94 (25.94-25.94)	28.32 (28.32-28.32)	28.32 (28.32-28.32)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	19.10 (19.10-19.10)	35.16 (35.16-35.16)	40.46 (40.46-40.46)	45.54 (45.54-45.54)	45.54 (45.54-45.54)
Western Asia	8.02 (8.02-8.02)	16.94 (16.94-16.94)	18.31 (18.31-18.31)	19.26 (19.26-19.26)	19.26 (19.26-19.26)
Central and Southern Asia	23.81 (22.58-23.81)	25.93 (25.93-25.93)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)
Central Asia ²	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	23.81 (22.58-23.81)	25.93 (25.93-25.93)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)	26.52 (26.52-26.52)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.72 (16.98-18.29)	23.52 (22.76-24.40)	30.75 (30.13-31.20)	33.36 (33.23-33.36)	33.59 (33.59-33.59)
Eastern Asia	23.43 (23.09-23.78)	27.92 (27.58-28.27)	38.17 (37.83-38.17)	38.81 (38.54-38.81)	39.29 (39.29-39.29)
South-Eastern Asia	12.24 (11.12-13.61)	19.47 (17.86-20.85)	24.13 (23.13-25.05)	28.42 (28.42-28.42)	28.42 (28.42-28.42)
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.51 (23.32-23.95)	36.47 (36.25-36.56)	41.64 (41.51-41.64)	43.61 (43.61-43.61)	43.85 (43.85-43.85)
Oceania	23.22 (22.78-23.73)	32.93 (32.64-33.12)	37.00 (36.86-37.00)	38.75 (38.75-38.75)	38.75 (38.75-38.75)
Australia and New Zealand	43.09 (42.83-43.16)	50.57 (50.28-50.57)	55.07 (54.78-55.07)	57.17 (57.17-57.17)	57.17 (57.17-57.17)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.35 (5.66-7.07)	17.86 (17.31-18.19)	21.51 (21.32-21.51)	22.97 (22.97-22.97)	22.97 (22.97-22.97)
Europe and Northern America	37.14 (36.93-37.39)	53.02 (52.84-53.24)	58.58 (58.45-58.68)	60.85 (60.85-60.85)	60.88 (60.88-60.88)
Europe	41.08 (40.83-41.62)	61.04 (60.63-61.28)	68.40 (68.25-68.56)	70.77 (70.77-70.77)	70.82 (70.82-70.82)
Northern America	27.50 (27.08-27.66)	33.74 (33.42-33.83)	34.85 (34.75-34.85)	36.82 (36.82-36.82)	36.83 (36.83-36.83)
Landlocked developing countries ²	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	13.34 (12.86-13.60)	23.71 (23.61-23.71)	26.19 (26.15-26.19)	29.02 (29.02-29.02)	29.02 (29.02-29.02)
Small island developing States	9.26 (8.75-9.80)	19.21 (18.81-19.58)	24.57 (24.36-24.94)	28.62 (28.62-28.62)	28.64 (28.64-28.64)

¹Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database on OECMs](#).

²There are no marine KBAs in this region.

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e. calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2023.

Target 14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

Indicator 14.6.1

Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Progress by regions in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

(Levels of implementation¹)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	4	4
Northern Africa	3	... ²	... ²
Western Asia	4	4	3
Central and Southern Asia	3	4	3
Central Asia	2	... ²	... ²
Southern Asia	4	4	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	5	4
Eastern Asia	5	5	4
South-Eastern Asia	4	5	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	4	4
Oceania	4	3	4
Australia and New Zealand	5	5	... ²
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4	2	4
Europe and Northern America	5	5	5
Europe	5	5	5
Northern America	5	... ²	... ²
Landlocked developing countries	2	3	... ²
Least developed countries	3	3	3
Small island developing States	3	3	4

¹The values reflect from 1 very low, 2 low, 3 medium, 4 high to 5 very high, the level of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

²No, or not enough, reporting States to create an aggregated score for this regional grouping.

Source: Data based on a country self-reported questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Target 14.7

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

Indicator 14.7.1

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	0.1083	0.1014	0.1004	0.1033	0.0969
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2736	0.3187	0.4288	0.5050	0.3811
Southern Asia	0.2465	0.2491	0.2459	0.2467	0.2078
South-Eastern Asia	1.0569	0.8949	0.9120	0.8047	0.7956
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1223	0.1135	0.0759	0.0961	...
Oceania	0.5871	0.6434	0.6494	0.6340	0.5853
Australia and New Zealand	0.5017	0.5569	0.5776	0.5661	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.7009	1.8894	1.6270	1.6092	1.5417
Europe and Northern America	0.0314	0.0280	0.0259	0.0279	0.0251
Europe	0.0397	0.0348	0.0326	0.0402	0.0320
Northern America	0.0228	0.0216	0.0204	0.0181	0.0196
Least developed countries	1.2653	1.1576	1.2438	1.2018	0.8822
Small island developing States	0.4863	0.4891	0.4983	0.5067	0.4587

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

Target 14.a

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

Indicator 14.a.1

Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1.60	1.17	1.49	0.87	0.95	1.21	0.66	0.85	1.14

Source: The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO).

Target 14.b**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets****Indicator 14.b.1****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries**(Levels of implementation¹)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3	4	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	4	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4	5	4
Northern Africa	4	... ²	... ²
Western Asia	3	5	4
Central and Southern Asia	3	2	3
Central Asia	3	... ²	4
Southern Asia	4	2	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	4	4
Eastern Asia	3	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	4	4	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	4
Oceania	3	4	5
Australia and New Zealand	3	... ²	... ²
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4	4	5
Europe and Northern America	4	4	5
Europe	4	4	5
Northern America	4	... ²	... ²
Landlocked developing countries	4	3	3
Least developed countries	4	4	4
Small island developing States	4	4	4

¹The value 1 represents the very low level, 2 as low level, 3 as medium level, 4 as high level and 5 as very high level of implementation of legal/regulatory/policy/institutional frameworks which recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries.

²No, or not enough, reporting States to create an aggregated score for this regional grouping.

Source: Data based on a country self-reported questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Goal 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	31.9	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.8	29.3	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Northern Africa	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Western Asia	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0
Central Asia	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Southern Asia	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.0
Eastern Asia	19.8	21.8	22.7	22.8	23.2	23.5
South-Eastern Asia	50.7	49.7	48.2	48.2	47.5	47.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.8	48.1	47.4	47.2	46.9	46.7
Oceania	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8
Australia and New Zealand	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	77.1	77.0	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.5
Europe and Northern America	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Europe	45.3	45.8	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.0
Northern America	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5
Landlocked developing countries	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7
Least developed countries	29.7	28.2	27.2	27.0	26.6	26.2
Small island developing States	73.0	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.3

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment and FAOSTAT Database, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Indicator 15.1.2**Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type****(a) Mean proportion of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	26.7 (26.6-26.8)	39.1 (39.1-39.2)	42.2 (42.1-42.2)	44.2 (44.2-44.2)	44.3 (44.3-44.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.5 (30.2-30.8)	39.7 (39.5-39.9)	40.8 (40.7-40.9)	43.4 (43.3-43.4)	43.4 (43.4-43.4)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0 (9.9-10.1)	19.7 (19.5-19.8)	21.9 (21.9-22.0)	24.1 (24.1-24.1)	24.2 (24.2-24.2)
Northern Africa	17.4 (17.4-17.8)	31.2 (30.8-31.2)	35.1 (35.1-35.1)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)
Western Asia	7.6 (7.5-7.7)	16.0 (15.9-16.1)	17.8 (17.6-17.8)	18.4 (18.4-18.4)	18.5 (18.5-18.5)
Central and Southern Asia	12.9 (12.8-12.9)	16.0 (16.0-16.0)	18.7 (18.7-18.7)	19.6 (19.6-19.6)	19.6 (19.6-19.6)
Central Asia	12.4 (12.4-12.4)	20.7 (20.7-20.7)	21.1 (21.1-21.1)	22.4 (22.4-22.4)	22.4 (22.4-22.4)
Southern Asia	13.1 (12.9-13.1)	14.6 (14.6-14.6)	18.0 (18.0-18.0)	18.8 (18.8-18.8)	18.8 (18.8-18.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.7 (17.4-18.0)	25.1 (24.7-25.3)	28.6 (28.3-28.7)	31.6 (31.6-31.6)	31.6 (31.6-31.6)
Eastern Asia	16.2 (16.1-16.3)	21.6 (21.5-21.7)	25.5 (25.3-25.5)	26.5 (26.5-26.5)	26.6 (26.6-26.6)
South-Eastern Asia	19.3 (18.7-19.8)	28.4 (27.8-28.8)	31.4 (30.9-31.9)	36.5 (36.5-36.5)	36.5 (36.5-36.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.7 (25.6-25.8)	36.0 (35.9-36.1)	38.7 (38.6-38.7)	40.4 (40.4-40.4)	40.6 (40.6-40.6)
Oceania	21.8 (21.5-22.2)	30.1 (29.9-30.2)	33.0 (32.8-33.0)	35.4 (35.4-35.4)	35.4 (35.4-35.4)
Australia and New Zealand	36.2 (36.0-36.6)	45.9 (45.5-46.0)	50.4 (50.2-50.4)	54.2 (54.2-54.2)	54.2 (54.2-54.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0 (6.5-7.5)	14.0 (13.8-14.1)	15.0 (15.0-15.0)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)
Europe and Northern America	37.1 (36.9-37.3)	56.6 (56.4-56.7)	60.4 (60.3-60.5)	62.4 (62.4-62.4)	62.4 (62.4-62.4)
Europe	38.9 (38.8-39.1)	60.5 (60.4-60.6)	64.9 (64.8-65.0)	67.0 (67.0-67.0)	67.0 (67.0-67.0)
Northern America	27.8 (27.2-28.2)	36.5 (36.1-36.7)	37.5 (37.3-37.6)	38.9 (38.9-38.9)	38.9 (38.9-38.9)
Landlocked developing countries	27.7 (27.4-27.8)	35.3 (35.1-35.5)	36.0 (35.9-36.1)	38.6 (38.6-38.6)	38.6 (38.6-38.6)
Least developed countries	24.8 (24.6-25.0)	33.1 (33.0-33.3)	34.3 (34.2-34.4)	37.8 (37.7-37.8)	37.9 (37.9-37.9)
Small island developing States	11.6 (11.2-11.9)	22.0 (21.9-22.3)	24.9 (24.7-25.0)	27.1 (27.1-27.1)	27.2 (27.2-27.2)

¹Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database of OECMs](#).

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e., calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2023.

(b) Mean proportion of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	28.1 (28.0-28.3)	40.0 (39.8-40.1)	42.4 (42.3-42.4)	44.4 (44.4-44.4)	44.5 (44.5-44.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.2 (32.5-33.6)	42.7 (42.2-42.9)	43.6 (43.1-43.6)	45.6 (45.6-45.6)	45.6 (45.6-45.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.1 (9.1-9.3)	15.7 (15.5-15.7)	18.7 (18.5-18.7)	20.4 (20.4-20.4)	20.4 (20.4-20.4)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	23.3 (23.3-23.3)	42.0 (42.0-42.0)	49.3 (49.3-49.3)	55.9 (55.9-55.9)	55.9 (55.9-55.9)
Western Asia	5.4 (5.1-5.4)	8.3 (8.0-8.3)	10.2 (9.9-10.2)	10.4 (10.4-10.4)	10.4 (10.4-10.4)
Central and Southern Asia	13.1 (13.1-13.1)	16.3 (16.3-16.3)	18.7 (18.7-18.7)	19.7 (19.7-19.7)	19.7 (19.7-19.7)
Central Asia	12.4 (12.4-12.4)	18.4 (18.4-18.4)	19.0 (19.0-19.0)	19.0 (19.0-19.0)	19.0 (19.0-19.0)
Southern Asia	13.5 (13.5-13.5)	15.1 (15.1-15.1)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.1 (14.7-15.5)	21.5 (21.1-21.7)	24.3 (24.3-24.3)	28.3 (28.3-28.3)	28.4 (28.4-28.4)
Eastern Asia	12.6 (12.6-12.6)	16.9 (16.9-16.9)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)	21.6 (21.6-21.6)	21.8 (21.8-21.8)
South-Eastern Asia	19.0 (18.3-20.1)	28.9 (27.8-29.4)	31.3 (31.3-31.3)	39.0 (39.0-39.0)	39.0 (39.0-39.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.4 (28.4-28.4)	45.8 (45.8-45.8)	48.6 (48.6-48.6)	50.7 (50.7-50.7)	51.2 (51.2-51.2)
Oceania	20.6 (20.5-20.6)	26.8 (26.8-26.8)	29.5 (29.5-29.5)	32.1 (32.1-32.1)	32.1 (32.1-32.1)
Australia and New Zealand	20.8 (20.8-20.8)	27.1 (27.1-27.1)	29.9 (29.8-29.9)	32.4 (32.4-32.4)	32.4 (32.4-32.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)
Europe and Northern America	38.2 (37.9-38.6)	54.8 (54.5-55.0)	57.3 (57.1-57.4)	59.1 (59.1-59.1)	59.1 (59.1-59.1)
Europe	40.7 (40.3-41.0)	58.6 (58.2-58.9)	61.4 (61.2-61.5)	63.3 (63.3-63.3)	63.3 (63.3-63.3)
Northern America	21.1 (19.5-22.2)	27.6 (26.5-28.2)	28.1 (27.4-28.4)	28.9 (28.9-28.9)	28.9 (28.9-28.9)
Landlocked developing countries	24.1 (23.6-24.5)	31.2 (30.7-31.4)	31.9 (31.5-32.0)	34.5 (34.5-34.5)	34.5 (34.5-34.5)
Least developed countries	26.4 (25.7-26.8)	34.9 (34.5-35.0)	35.2 (34.8-35.3)	40.2 (40.1-40.2)	40.3 (40.3-40.3)
Small island developing States	23.6 (20.9-23.6)	61.3 (58.6-61.3)	62.6 (59.9-62.6)	62.6 (62.6-62.6)	65.1 (65.1-65.1)

¹Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database of OECMs](#).

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e., calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2023.

Target 15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management

(a) Forest area annual net change rate

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
World	-0.13	-0.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.49	-0.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-0.02	-0.06
Northern Africa	-0.41	-0.57
Western Asia	0.39	0.42
Central and Southern Asia	0.30	0.29
Central Asia	0.30	0.65

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
Southern Asia	0.30	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.15
Eastern Asia	0.97	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	-0.19	-0.55
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.55	-0.29
Oceania	-0.13	0.23
Australia and New Zealand	-0.16	0.32
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.01	-0.07
Europe and Northern America	0.10	0.02
Europe	0.12	0.03
Northern America	0.07	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	-0.36	-0.43
Least developed countries	-0.52	-0.70
Small island developing States	0.04	-0.04

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

(b) Above-ground biomass stock in forest

(Tonnes per hectare)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	115.9	116.7	117.7	118.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	133.0	133.5	133.5	133.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.4	50.2	51.5	52.5
Northern Africa	50.8	50.9	50.4	50.5
Western Asia	45.7	49.6	52.6	54.3
Central and Southern Asia	84.0	83.3	83.7	83.4
Central Asia	38.3	42.1	42.9	43.3
Southern Asia	89.6	88.3	88.8	88.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	106.6	104.8	106.5	107.0
Eastern Asia	58.6	61.8	66.6	70.1
South-Eastern Asia	155.8	154.3	155.6	155.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	173.0	176.0	177.2	178.0
Oceania	115.7	117.2	115.6	114.6
Australia and New Zealand	99.0	100.7	99.0	98.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	173.2	173.1	173.9	171.5
Europe and Northern America	80.5	83.6	85.9	87.5
Europe	74.2	79.2	82.3	84.3
Northern America	90.1	90.5	91.5	92.4
Landlocked developing countries	104.5	104.4	104.5	103.8
Least developed countries	120.6	120.9	121.0	120.8
Small island developing States	269.1	268.0	267.9	266.7

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

(c) Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	14.12	16.81	17.48	17.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.88	24.35	26.10	26.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.65	24.22	24.95	25.32

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Northern Africa	12.50	18.74	18.75	18.75
Western Asia	30.12	30.58	32.15	32.96
Central and Southern Asia	18.49	23.06	24.34	24.86
Central Asia	29.46	47.13	53.32	58.76
Southern Asia	17.42	20.72	21.52	21.57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.84	23.89	24.43	25.04
Eastern Asia	8.30	13.13	13.88	14.63
South-Eastern Asia	32.76	38.10	38.36	38.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.98	29.96	30.48	31.27
Oceania	12.45	15.18	16.04	16.13
Australia and New Zealand	14.71	18.14	19.21	19.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.86	3.87	3.91	3.91
Europe and Northern America	4.23	5.95	6.27	6.47
Europe	3.05	3.91	4.37	4.51
Northern America	5.93	8.89	9.02	9.32
Landlocked developing countries	31.84	32.74	33.40	33.09
Least developed countries	25.88	27.04	29.23	29.24
Small island developing States	6.06	6.80	7.78	7.66

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

(d) Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	51.72	54.46	56.19	58.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.89	21.24	25.07	27.70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	52.86	60.22	62.54	64.86
Northern Africa	20.45	30.66	32.89	34.92
Western Asia	89.51	93.65	96.06	98.70
Central and Southern Asia	65.33	67.76	68.46	69.50
Central Asia	74.67	76.84	88.95	98.27
Southern Asia	64.51	66.96	66.65	66.97
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47.19	54.31	58.71	62.78
Eastern Asia	54.83	63.61	70.03	76.47
South-Eastern Asia	35.38	39.95	41.24	41.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.35	12.39	14.82	17.13
Oceania	26.24	27.14	26.99	27.13
Australia and New Zealand	71.12	75.33	74.64	75.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98
Europe and Northern America	80.68	81.70	82.02	83.42
Europe	95.84	96.19	96.43	96.65
Northern America	58.39	60.40	60.84	63.98
Landlocked developing countries	33.53	36.57	40.15	41.00
Least developed countries	24.05	27.56	31.40	34.29
Small island developing States	36.03	36.13	36.33	36.86

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

(e) Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme

(Thousands of hectares)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	51,311.0	239,424.2	343,428.2	397,541.4	435,529.6	444,053.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,112.4	2,327.9	7,346.5	6,348.4	9,052.6	9,796.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	20.3	2,359.5	6,432.0	5,493.6
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,359.5	6,432.0	5,493.6
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.7	568.6	601.9
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.7	568.6	601.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	272.4	872.7	8,435.0	17,427.3	18,981.9	18,649.8
Eastern Asia	12.4	704.2	2,805.1	9,118.3	6,300.7	5,547.5
South-Eastern Asia	260.0	168.5	5,629.9	8,308.9	12,681.2	13,102.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,598.1	8,471.5	13,808.2	14,500.3	19,927.6	21,153.6
Oceania	25.4	6,646.2	11,584.1	12,033.2	12,870.2	21,172.4
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	6,579.4	11,581.4	11,844.7	12,732.5	21,034.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	66.8	2.7	188.5	137.8	137.6
Europe and Northern America	48,285.2	221,074.0	302,196.1	344,039.1	367,696.6	367,186.3
Europe	45,975.2	83,355.8	115,682.9	142,248.8	168,746.2	169,182.0
Northern America	2,309.9	137,718.2	186,513.3	201,790.3	198,950.4	198,004.2
Landlocked developing countries	595.6	1,490.3	2,103.4	1,202.0	1,171.4	1,250.1
Least developed countries	1.4	245.2	411.5	452.1	536.0	579.1
Small island developing States	110.6	171.6	568.4	703.8	923.0	817.8

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Indicator 15.3.1**Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area****Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Degraded land area (km2)</i>	<i>Total land area (km2)</i>	<i>Share of degraded land (percentage)</i>	<i>Degraded land area (km2)</i>	<i>Total land area (km2)</i>	<i>Share of degraded land (percentage)</i>
World	11,044,012	97,963,000	11.3	15,225,956	97,955,344	15.5
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	1,376,623	20,538,004	6.7	3,004,288	20,537,641	14.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	461,802	12,221,864	3.8	878,389	12,221,487	7.2
Northern Africa	252,886	7,756,597	3.3	354,615	7,756,504	4.6
Western Asia	208,916	4,465,267	4.7	523,774	4,464,983	11.7
Central and Southern Asia ²	1,090,617	10,629,388	10.3	1,491,178	10,620,030	14.0
Central Asia	788,147	3,897,323	20.2	790,810	3,892,021	20.3
Southern Asia	302,470	6,732,065	4.5	700,368	6,728,009	10.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ³	3,384,754	15,652,829	21.6	3,740,621	15,658,892	23.9
Eastern Asia	2,792,356	11,269,822	24.8	2,965,990	11,268,758	26.3
South-Eastern Asia	592,398	4,383,007	13.5	774,631	4,390,134	17.6
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁴	2,711,579	17,306,925	15.7	3,787,428	17,305,888	21.9
Oceania ⁵	676,063	8,391,383	8.1	726,206	8,391,371	8.7
Australia and New Zealand	571,595	7,934,481	7.2	636,805	7,934,502	8.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	104,468	456,902	22.9	89,401	456,869	19.6
Europe and Northern America ⁶	1,342,574	13,222,607	10.2	1,597,846	13,220,035	12.1
Europe	484,117	4,383,429	11.1	562,138	4,383,335	12.8
Northern America	858,457	8,839,178	9.7	1,035,708	8,836,700	11.7
Landlocked developing countries	1,911,011	16,370,015	11.7	2,407,025	16,363,583	14.7
Least developed countries	1,190,607	18,860,128	6.3	2,403,388	18,859,481	12.7

¹ Excluding Angola and Comoros² Excluding Maldives³ Excluding Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Republic of Korea and Singapore⁴ Excluding Barbados and Grenada⁵ Including Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand but excluding the islands of Oceania⁶ Excluding Belarus, Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United States of America**Note:** Data based on the country-level data submitted in UNCCD 2022 national reports from 115 countries and 52 estimates prepared by UNCCD based on global data sources.**Source:** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).**Target 15.4****By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development****Indicator 15.4.1****Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity****Mean proportion of mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	24.8 (24.7-24.9)	35.4 (35.3-35.5)	38.3 (38.2-38.4)	40.5 (40.5-40.5)	40.6 (40.6-40.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.2 (31.7-32.5)	39.4 (39.1-39.6)	40.2 (39.9-40.2)	41.6 (41.6-41.6)	41.6 (41.6-41.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.6 (8.5-8.8)	18.1 (18.0-18.2)	19.4 (19.4-19.5)	21.4 (21.4-21.4)	21.5 (21.5-21.5)
Northern Africa	16.0 (16.0-16.0)	27.2 (27.2-27.2)	28.0 (28.0-28.0)	36.8 (36.8-36.8)	36.8 (36.8-36.8)
Western Asia	7.1 (6.9-7.2)	16.1 (16.0-16.2)	17.6 (17.5-17.7)	18.0 (18.0-18.0)	18.2 (18.2-18.2)
Central and Southern Asia	14.1 (14.1-14.1)	16.4 (16.4-16.4)	21.5 (21.5-21.5)	22.9 (22.9-22.9)	22.9 (22.9-22.9)
Central Asia	20.7 (20.7-20.7)	27.9 (27.9-27.9)	28.4 (28.4-28.4)	31.6 (31.6-31.6)	31.6 (31.6-31.6)
Southern Asia	12.9 (12.8-13.0)	14.4 (14.4-14.4)	20.2 (20.2-20.2)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.8 (19.4-20.2)	28.3 (28.0-28.7)	30.8 (30.5-31.0)	34.1 (34.1-34.1)	34.1 (34.1-34.1)
Eastern Asia	14.1 (14.1-14.1)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)	21.5 (21.4-21.5)	22.6 (22.6-22.6)	22.6 (22.6-22.6)
South-Eastern Asia	24.7 (23.8-25.6)	35.4 (34.6-36.1)	38.7 (38.2-39.3)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.8 (28.7-28.9)	38.4 (38.3-38.4)	40.7 (40.6-40.7)	42.8 (42.8-42.8)	43.0 (43.0-43.0)
Oceania	13.8 (13.6-13.9)	18.0 (17.9-18.0)	19.0 (19.0-19.0)	22.5 (22.5-22.5)	22.5 (22.5-22.5)
Australia and New Zealand	32.5 (32.5-32.5)	40.7 (40.7-40.7)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)	52.6 (52.6-52.6)	52.6 (52.6-52.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.2 (5.0-5.3)	7.6 (7.5-7.6)	7.7 (7.6-7.7)	8.7 (8.7-8.7)	8.7 (8.7-8.7)
Europe and Northern America	35.2 (35.0-35.5)	55.3 (55.1-55.4)	60.3 (60.2-60.5)	62.4 (62.4-62.4)	62.5 (62.5-62.5)
Europe	36.9 (36.7-37.1)	59.6 (59.4-59.8)	65.2 (65.1-65.3)	67.4 (67.4-67.4)	67.5 (67.5-67.5)
Northern America	25.1 (24.0-26.1)	28.7 (28.0-29.0)	30.4 (29.9-30.5)	31.4 (31.4-31.4)	31.4 (31.4-31.4)
Landlocked developing countries	34.1 (33.8-34.3)	39.5 (39.2-39.5)	40.2 (40.0-40.2)	43.0 (43.0-43.0)	43.0 (43.0-43.0)
Least developed countries	29.5 (29.2-29.8)	38.0 (37.8-38.1)	39.1 (38.9-39.1)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)	41.8 (41.8-41.8)
Small island developing States	11.0 (10.7-11.3)	23.2 (23.0-23.3)	24.3 (24.1-24.3)	25.2 (25.2-25.2)	25.3 (25.3-25.3)

¹Based on the spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures \(OECMs; where available\) from the World Database of OECMs](#).

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs, averaged (i.e., calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2023.

Indicator 15.4.2

(a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

(a.1) Mountain Green Cover Index

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	78.15	78.24	78.31	78.32	78.27
Sub-Saharan Africa	90.27	90.40	90.45	90.45	90.46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.30	47.47	47.65	47.66	47.65
Northern Africa	28.90	29.39	29.83	29.94	29.96
Western Asia	59.07	59.03	59.05	58.99	58.96
Central and Southern Asia	62.99	63.60	64.03	64.09	64.04
Central Asia	76.52	76.75	76.82	76.85	76.74
Southern Asia	59.45	60.16	60.68	60.75	60.71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.81	85.86	85.92	86.04	85.88
Eastern Asia	82.16	82.23	82.31	82.47	82.27
South-Eastern Asia	99.40	99.39	99.37	99.33	99.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.99	81.01	81.00	80.96	80.93
Oceania	96.21	96.27	96.24	96.20	96.24
Australia and New Zealand	94.30	94.41	94.36	94.29	94.36

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99.26	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24
Europe and Northern America	76.61	76.61	76.62	76.55	76.54
Europe	85.71	85.73	85.79	85.72	85.73
Northern America	66.09	66.05	66.02	65.95	65.91
Landlocked developing countries	75.85	76.02	76.13	76.21	76.17
Least developed countries	83.76	83.79	83.78	83.75	83.73
Small island developing States	99.26	99.25	99.25	99.23	99.23

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

(a.2) Mountain Green Cover Index, by land cover

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	68.57	86.56	8.31	81.85	78.27
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.46	95.34	2.28	90.20	90.46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65.72	85.08	26.72	25.77	47.65
Northern Africa	4.46	57.71	...	24.11	29.96
Western Asia	66.04	91.29	26.72	27.51	58.96
Central and Southern Asia	66.62	73.43	46.72	56.76	64.04
Central Asia	63.11	85.91	35.69	65.47	76.74
Southern Asia	70.52	67.60	57.03	56.09	60.71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	78.35	81.77	37.31	96.05	85.88
Eastern Asia	78.34	81.52	37.31	91.53	82.27
South-Eastern Asia	97.86	99.34	...	99.32	99.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.03	63.79	26.76	94.39	80.93
Oceania	74.76	96.35	19.23	97.34	96.24
Australia and New Zealand	74.76	96.22	19.23	92.58	94.36
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	98.04	...	99.36	99.24
Europe and Northern America	65.87	95.72	4.91	94.56	76.54
Europe	74.31	96.99	19.76	94.79	85.73
Northern America	46.57	94.17	1.48	94.47	65.91
Landlocked developing countries	60.34	69.06	49.76	86.09	76.17
Least developed countries	81.48	81.91	67.26	84.17	83.73
Small island developing States	...	97.81	...	99.34	99.23

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

(b) Proportion of degraded mountain land, by land cover

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	0.63	0.39	0.03	0.24	0.35
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.09	0.10

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Northern Africa	0.44	0.12	...	0.08	0.09
Western Asia	0.07	0.14	0.00	0.09	0.11
Central and Southern Asia	0.15	0.35	0.06	0.12	0.22
Central Asia	0.24	0.46	0.08	0.24	0.37
Southern Asia	0.06	0.30	0.04	0.11	0.18
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.77	0.28	0.30	0.38	0.41
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.28	0.30	0.17	0.39
South-Eastern Asia	0.00	0.17	...	0.53	0.52
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.26	0.35	0.05	0.28	0.30
Oceania	0.26	0.23	0.07	0.26	0.25
Australia and New Zealand	0.26	0.24	0.07	0.19	0.23
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	0.17	...	0.29	0.28
Europe and Northern America	0.64	0.50	0.02	0.26	0.47
Europe	0.83	0.49	0.07	0.10	0.59
Northern America	0.22	0.52	0.00	0.33	0.34
Landlocked developing countries	0.25	0.38	0.07	0.20	0.29
Least developed countries	0.08	0.40	0.05	0.22	0.24
Small island developing States	...	0.25	...	0.24	0.24

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

Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1

Red List Index

Red List Index^{1,2}

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	0.80 (0.79-0.80)	0.77 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.72-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.79 (0.79-0.80)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.72 (0.69-0.76)	0.71 (0.67-0.76)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.89 (0.88-0.89)	0.86 (0.84-0.87)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.82 (0.77-0.86)
Northern Africa	0.92 (0.91-0.93)	0.89 (0.88-0.90)	0.88 (0.86-0.90)	0.87 (0.83-0.89)	0.86 (0.82-0.89)
Western Asia	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.82 (0.80-0.84)	0.81 (0.77-0.84)	0.80 (0.75-0.84)
Central and Southern Asia	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.71 (0.70-0.72)	0.69 (0.67-0.72)	0.67 (0.64-0.72)	0.66 (0.62-0.71)
Central Asia	0.94 (0.90-0.94)	0.94 (0.88-0.95)	0.94 (0.87-0.95)	0.93 (0.85-0.95)	0.93 (0.84-0.96)
Southern Asia	0.74 (0.73-0.75)	0.71 (0.69-0.71)	0.69 (0.66-0.71)	0.67 (0.63-0.71)	0.66 (0.61-0.70)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.70 (0.65-0.75)
Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.72-0.76)	0.73 (0.69-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)
South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)	0.71 (0.65-0.76)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.77 (0.77-0.78)	0.75 (0.75-0.76)	0.75 (0.73-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.75)	0.73 (0.71-0.75)
Oceania	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.83 (0.82-0.83)	0.81 (0.79-0.83)	0.80 (0.76-0.83)	0.79 (0.75-0.83)
Australia and New Zealand	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.83 (0.82-0.84)	0.82 (0.80-0.83)	0.80 (0.77-0.83)	0.79 (0.76-0.83)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.82 (0.81-0.83)	0.80 (0.78-0.82)	0.78 (0.75-0.81)	0.77 (0.73-0.81)
Europe and Northern America	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.83 (0.81-0.85)
Europe	0.90 (0.89-0.91)	0.87 (0.85-0.88)	0.85 (0.82-0.87)	0.84 (0.79-0.87)	0.83 (0.77-0.87)
Northern America	0.86 (0.85-0.86)	0.85 (0.84-0.85)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)

¹The Red List Index for each region represents an index of aggregate survival probability (the inverse of extinction risk) for all birds, mammals, amphibians, corals and cycads occurring within the region, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the region. It shows how adequately species are conserved or not in the region relative to its potential contribution to global species conservation.

²Lower and upper confidence intervals in parentheses.

Source: IUCN Red List Index, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with BirdLife International (2023).

Target 15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Indicator 15.6.1

Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

(a) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5	23	47	55	63	67	68	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	7	14	17	18	18	19	19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	0	1	3	4	4	4	4
Northern Africa	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3
Western Asia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Central and Southern Asia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	4
Eastern Asia	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
South-Eastern Asia	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	3	9	9	10	12	12	12
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	11	19	21	25	27	27	27
Europe	0	11	19	21	25	27	27	27
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	0	5	8	9	10	10	10	10
Least developed countries	0	5	11	15	15	15	16	16
Small island developing States	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3

¹ABS measures reported refers to legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House.

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

(b) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	12	22	45	56	57	79	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	3	10	11	12	18	20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	3	4	6	6	10	13
Northern Africa	1	2	3	4	4	4	4
Western Asia	0	1	1	2	2	6	9
Central and Southern Asia	0	1	3	4	4	6	6
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	0	1	3	4	4	6	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	2	3	4	4	5	5
Eastern Asia	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
South-Eastern Asia	0	1	2	3	3	4	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	2	10	14	14	14	15
Oceania	0	0	1	2	2	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Europe and Northern America	8	11	14	15	15	22	25
Europe	8	10	12	13	13	20	23
Northern America	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	6	8	9	15	17
Least developed countries	0	4	10	11	12	16	18
Small island developing States	1	1	2	3	3	7	7

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

(c) Number of countries that are Parties to the Nagoya Protocol¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	69	92	103	115	122	128	132	137
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	35	39	41	43	43	43	44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	5	8	8	8	10	11	13
Northern Africa	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
Western Asia	3	3	6	6	6	8	8	9
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	6	8	9	10	10	10
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Southern Asia	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7	8	10	11	12	12	12	12
Eastern Asia	1	2	4	4	5	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	12	13	15	15	16	18	19
Oceania	5	5	5	7	9	9	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	5	5	7	9	9	10	10
Europe and Northern America	9	21	22	25	26	28	28	29
Europe	9	21	22	25	26	28	28	29
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	15	19	21	24	24	26	26	26

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Least developed countries	25	29	32	38	41	39	40	40
Small island developing States	12	13	14	17	20	20	21	22

¹ "Parties" refers to Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded the Nagoya Protocol.

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection.

(d) Number of countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	126	135	147	147	149
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	38	40	40	41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	19	20	20	20
Northern Africa	6	6	6	6	6
Western Asia	12	13	14	14	14
Central and Southern Asia	9	10	10	10	10
Central Asia	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Asia	8	9	9	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	9	10	10	10
Eastern Asia	2	3	4	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	16	21	21	22
Oceania	6	9	10	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	8	9	9	9
Europe and Northern America	32	34	36	36	36
Europe	31	33	34	34	34
Northern America	1	1	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	58	63	72	72	73
Least developed countries	37	38	41	41	41
Small island developing States	14	17	20	20	21

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

(e) Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	33,783	55,566	82,612	87,340	91,352
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,177	5,290	9,455	9,758	9,881
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	9,863	10,011	10,031
Northern Africa	2,564	3,665	4,303	4,370	4,375
Western Asia	2,823	4,394	5,560	5,641	5,656
Central and Southern Asia	7,258	12,011	18,076	18,497	18,689
Central Asia	857	1,255	1,509	1,517	1,519
Southern Asia	6,401	10,756	16,567	16,980	17,170
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,839	4,757	6,920	7,252	7,440
Eastern Asia	1,496	2,520	3,709	3,895	3,964
South-Eastern Asia	1,343	2,237	3,211	3,357	3,476
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,528	6,893	9,940	10,116	10,149
Oceania	328	556	892	917	977

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Australia and New Zealand	296	468	764	775	821
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32	88	128	142	156
Europe and Northern America	10,266	18,000	27,466	30,789	34,185
Europe	8,280	14,887	22,824	26,070	29,427
Northern America	1,986	3,113	4,642	4,719	4,758
Landlocked developing countries	5,921	9,653	13,953	14,076	14,227
Least developed countries	3,089	5,125	7,564	7,623	7,755
Small island developing States	243	404	547	573	597

¹Cumulative values.

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

Target 15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Indicator 15.8.1

Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

(a) Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	74	84	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	83	88	88
Northern Africa	67	67	83
Western Asia	56	67	67
Central Asia	40	60	60
Southern Asia	89	100	100
Eastern Asia	100	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	82	100	100
Caribbean	46	85	85
Central America	75	100	100
South America	83	92	92
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	100
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36	64	86
Europe	86	84	86
Northern America	100	100	100
Landlocked developing countries	84	88	88
Least developed countries	83	91	91
Small island developing States	51	80	87

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

(b) Proportion of countries with (a) allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (IAS) and (b) global IAS related funding¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>IAS national budget</i>	<i>Global IAS related funding</i>
World (85 countries)	55	24
Sub-Saharan Africa (17 countries)	24	12
Western Asia (10 countries)	30	20
Southern Asia (2 countries)	100	100
Eastern Asia (3 countries)	100	33
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	80	40
Caribbean (3 countries)	100	100
Central America (5 countries)	40	20
South America (7 countries)	29	43
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (2 countries)	100	100
Europe (30 countries)	73	7
Landlocked developing countries (8 countries)	50	38
Least developed countries (17 countries)	29	29
Small island developing States (10 countries)	70	60

¹Data were collected through a survey circulated to National Statistical Offices, National Focal Points, and Country experts.

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Target 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator 15.9.1

**(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and
(b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**

(a) Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (ABT2) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

(Number)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2022</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at as insufficient rate</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but no progress</i>	<i>No national target reflecting ABT 2</i>	
World	2	52	84	1	6	50	195
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	16	23	...	1	7	48
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	6	8	...	2	8	24
Northern Africa	...	3	2	...	...	1	6
Western Asia	...	3	6	...	2	7	18
Central and Southern Asia	...	3	8	...	...	3	14
Central Asia	3	...	...	2	5
Southern Asia	...	3	5	...	...	1	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	7	5	...	...	4	16
Eastern Asia	...	2	2	...	...	1	5
South-Eastern Asia	...	5	3	...	...	3	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	6	17	...	1	8	33
Oceania	...	5	4	1	...	6	16
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	4	4	1	...	5	14
Europe and Northern America	...	9	19	...	2	14	44
Europe	...	8	19	...	2	14	43
Northern America	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

<i>Region</i>	<i>2022</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at as insufficient rate</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but no progress</i>	<i>No national target reflecting ABT 2</i>	
Landlocked developing countries	...	8	19	...	1	4	32
Least developed countries	1	10	24	...	1	12	48
Small island developing States	...	10	16	1	...	12	39

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), Convention on Biological Diversity.

(b) Number of countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, by implementation stages

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Compilation</i>	<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>Regular compilation and dissemination</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	10	16	66	92
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	7	5	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4	1	7	12
Northern Africa	3	...	...	3
Western Asia	1	1	7	9
Central and Southern Asia	...	1	3	4
Central Asia	...	...	1	1
Southern Asia	...	1	2	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	2	4	8
Eastern Asia	1	1	1	3
South-Eastern Asia	1	1	3	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	3	5	10
Oceania	...	1	4	5
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	1	2	3
Europe and Northern America	...	1	38	39
Europe	...	1	37	38
Northern America	...	...	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	1	5	8	14
Least developed countries	2	5	2	9
Small island developing States	1	1	3	5

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), United Nations Statistics Division.

Target 15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1

**(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
(b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments**

Total official development assistance commitments on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	1,915.2	2,861.5	6,280.0	10,028.3	7,731.0	9,759.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	329.7	532.1	1,259.3	2,712.0	1,140.3	2,178.1
Northern Africa	40.8	101.5	113.0	136.1	190.8	132.7
Western Asia	31.4	77.6	86.1	1,167.5	137.3	412.6
Central Asia	50.0	6.7	11.0	0.9	11.4	2.7
Southern Asia	145.7	419.4	772.4	390.0	442.5	390.0
Eastern Asia	545.2	617.1	257.5	204.8	90.8	33.9
South-Eastern Asia	217.9	303.5	484.7	421.3	419.3	612.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	225.9	315.0	1,370.8	1,384.4	1,037.1	2,189.5
Oceania	1.2	21.0	128.4	51.6	52.8	67.2
Europe	14.5	8.0	76.5	1,044.3	173.4	187.0
Landlocked developing countries	200.6	271.3	1,188.2	1,085.1	624.2	971.8
Least developed countries	313.2	545.6	1,598.5	2,339.3	1,203.0	2,139.7
Small island developing States	16.4	141.0	561.6	269.4	128.9	279.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	312.9	459.6	1,720.3	2,515.3	4,035.4	3,553.0

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 15.b

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Indicator 15.b.1

**(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
(b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments**

Total official development assistance commitments on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	1,915.2	2,861.5	6,280.0	10,028.3	7,731.0	9,759.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	329.7	532.1	1,259.3	2,712.0	1,140.3	2,178.1
Northern Africa	40.8	101.5	113.0	136.1	190.8	132.7
Western Asia	31.4	77.6	86.1	1,167.5	137.3	412.6
Central Asia	50.0	6.7	11.0	0.9	11.4	2.7
Southern Asia	145.7	419.4	772.4	390.0	442.5	390.0
Eastern Asia	545.2	617.1	257.5	204.8	90.8	33.9
South-Eastern Asia	217.9	303.5	484.7	421.3	419.3	612.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	225.9	315.0	1,370.8	1,384.4	1,037.1	2,189.5
Oceania	1.2	21.0	128.4	51.6	52.8	67.2
Europe	14.5	8.0	76.5	1,044.3	173.4	187.0
Landlocked developing countries	200.6	271.3	1,188.2	1,085.1	624.2	971.8
Least developed countries	313.2	545.6	1,598.5	2,339.3	1,203.0	2,139.7
Small island developing States	16.4	141.0	561.6	269.4	128.9	279.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	312.9	459.6	1,720.3	2,515.3	4,035.4	3,553.0

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

(a) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.5	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.3	14.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.6
Central and Southern Asia	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.9	20.5	23.8	22.6	21.2	19.9
Oceania	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9
Australia and New Zealand	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6
Europe and Northern America	7.0	6.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6
Landlocked developing countries	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.1
Least developed countries	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.6	9.5
Small island developing States	9.0	13.3	13.2	11.3	9.1	10.6

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

(b) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	2.4	9.7	2.1	9.6	2.0	9.1	2.2	9.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	22.5	5.2	22.8	4.9	22.1	5.1	23.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	7.2	1.9	8.4	2.0	9.0	2.0	9.0
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	5.1	2.4	4.5	2.2	3.7	2.4	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.3	43.9	4.1	41.7	4.2	38.8	3.7	36.6
Oceania	2.4	3.4	2.1	3.7	2.1	4.0	1.7	4.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.3
Europe and Northern America	2.0	5.7	1.9	5.9	1.7	5.8	1.7	5.6
Landlocked developing countries	2.9	12.1	2.5	12.7	2.3	11.9	2.6	11.6
Small island developing States	3.6	22.8	3.2	19.5	2.9	15.2	2.8	18.3

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Indicator 16.1.2**Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause****Conflict-related deaths, by status of person killed, sex, age and cause of death**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total death rate (Per 100,000 population)	22.1	19.8	14.9	10.5	6.3	5.4	3.9	5.5
Total count (number)	68,366	62,394	47,954	34,530	21,232	18,532	13,840	19,519
By status of person killed								
Civilian (12 armed conflicts)	35,660	33,201	24,584	20,181	13,526	13,331	11,072	16,988
Non-civilian ¹ (2 out of 12 armed conflicts)	26,813	24,995	20,556	10,417	6,116	4,487	2,102	1,464
Unknown (2 out of 12 armed conflicts)	5,893	4,198	2,814	3,932	1,590	714	666	1,067
By sex								
Male	58,575	53,116	42,476	20,380	12,028	11,559	9,626	12,102
Female	5,455	5,220	4,494	3,551	2,522	2,077	1,757	3,362
Unknown	4,336	4,058	984	10,599	6,682	4,896	2,457	4,055
By age								
Adult (18 and above)	56,791	49,761	39,889	16,028	10,353	10,916	9,747	15,450
Child (Below 18)	4,848	5,624	4,465	3,831	2,754	1,878	1,778	1,680
Unknown	6,727	7,009	3,600	14,671	8,125	5,738	2,315	2,389
By main cause of death								
Heavy weapons and explosive munitions	12,811	14,269	9,661	6,252	3,667	2,186	1,998	7,062
Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	5,587	6,184	4,777	2,786	2,174	1,585	1,889	1,425
Unknown	10,932	9,058	7,479	7,421	5,292	5,165	4,930	5,975
Small arms and light weapons	11,662	8,521	6,141	5,388	3,271	4,761	3,866	3,037
Others ²	27,374	24,362	19,896	12,683	6,828	4,835	1,157	2,020

¹The term non-civilian is used as a factual category that covers persons that are members of armed forces, persons directly participating in hostilities or other protected persons within the meaning of IHL.

²Includes Incendiary; Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN); Electromagnetic weapons; Less lethal weapons; Denial of access to/ destruction of objects indispensable to survival; Accidents related to conflict; Use of objects and other means; Multiple Weapons Used; Other.

Note: This figure includes only documented and verified deaths caused directly by war operations for the armed conflicts in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine and Israel, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. This figure may vary from other UN civilian casualty figures due to the methodology used that build on UN casualty data while integrating new data sources. Data from 2015 to 2020 have been updated due to the availability of new verified data.

Source: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Indicator 16.1.4**Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark****(a) Proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone at night around the area they live**

(Percentage)

Regions	2016-2018	2019-2021
World (114 countries)	69.7	69.5
Sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries)	59.6	62.4
Western Asia and Northern Africa (16 countries)	70.4	69.5
Central Asia and Southern Asia (12 countries)	64.6	68.8
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia (13 countries)	84.3	78.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-2018</i>	<i>2019-2021</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean (<i>13 countries</i>)	41.8	37.6
Australia and New Zealand (<i>2 countries</i>)	55.0	54.0
Europe and Northern America (<i>25 countries</i>)	73.6	74.5

Source: National data collected via the United Nations Crime Trends Survey and the Gallup World Poll. Regional aggregates refer to 3-year averages weighted by countries' population size.

(b) Proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone at night around the area they live, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019-2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World (<i>106 countries</i>)	60.7	71.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (<i>33 countries</i>)	58.5	66.2
Western Asia and Northern Africa (<i>16 countries</i>)	61.0	77.8
Central Asia and Southern Asia (<i>12 countries</i>)	64.8	72.7
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia (<i>12 countries</i>)	59.2	74.5
Latin America and the Caribbean (<i>11 countries</i>)	29.5	41.8
Australia and New Zealand (<i>1 country</i>)	54.4	81.5
Europe and Northern America (<i>21 countries</i>)	72.9	84.8

Source: National data collected via the United Nations Crime Trends Survey and the Gallup World Poll. Regional aggregates refer to 3-year averages weighted by countries' population size.

Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.1

Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World ² (<i>75 countries, 29 per cent population coverage</i>)	79.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (<i>25 countries, 57 per cent population coverage</i>)	87.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia (<i>10 countries, 58 per cent population coverage</i>)	78.1
Northern Africa (<i>4 countries, 86 per cent population coverage</i>)	77.6
Central Asia (<i>5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage</i>)	62.6
Least developed countries (<i>28 countries, 55 per cent population coverage</i>)	83.5
Small island developing States (<i>14 countries, 61 per cent population coverage</i>)	69.8

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 1-14 are presented in parentheses.

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2014-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

Indicator 16.2.3**Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18****Proportion of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18¹**

(Percentage)

Regions	2021
World ² (55 countries, 49.7 per cent population coverage)	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	5.5
Central and Southern Asia (7 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	1.5
Southern Asia (6 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	1.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (5 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	6.8
Landlocked developing countries (13 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	4.1
Least developed countries (29 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	5.0

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of women aged 18-29 are presented in parentheses.

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2014-2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

Target 16.3**Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all****Indicator 16.3.2****Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population****Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
World	29.5	29.4	28.3	29.6	30.1	30.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.6	44.2	39.8	38.4	40.1	40.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	40.1	40.4	30.1	25.2	21.8	21.2
Central and Southern Asia	47.3	50.4	46.8	50.5	58.3	60.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	26.5	27.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.4	38.1	41.1	41.4	33.6	32.9
Oceania	18.1	20.5	23.9	27.4	31.5	34.0
Europe and Northern America	21.3	20.0	18.2	19.1	21.6	21.5
Europe	31.4	32.0	29.0	31.1	31.4	31.9
Least developed countries	43.7	44.6	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.0
Small island developing States	28.0	29.5	34.5	37.8	39.1	40.0

Source: United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); World Prison Brief-Institute for Criminal Policy Research (WPB-ICPR).

Target 16.5**Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms****Indicator 16.5.2**

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Bribery incidence (proportion of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2020</i>	<i>2006-2021</i>	<i>2006-2022</i>
World	16.1	15.6	14.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.3	21.3	21.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13.4	13.4	14.3
Northern Africa	12.8	12.8	12.8
Western Asia	13.7	13.7	14.9
Central and Southern Asia	21.2	21.2	19.4
Central Asia	15.0	15.0	15.0
Southern Asia	24.8	24.8	21.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.7	29.7	24.1
Eastern Asia	18.1	18.1	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	32.3	32.3	25.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	9.0	9.0
Oceania	21.8	21.8	21.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	21.8	21.8	21.8
Europe and Northern America	8.8	7.6	7.2
Europe	8.8	7.6	7.2
Landlocked developing countries	17.9	17.9	17.9
Least developed countries	27.0	27.4	25.6
Small island developing States	14.7	14.7	13.3

¹Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 154 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2022 period, only the latest available year of survey data in the period is used in this computation.

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Target 16.6**Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels****Indicator 16.6.1****Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)****Percentage of countries with deviation of implemented budget from approved budget**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015-2019</i>				<i>2020-2021</i>			
	<i>Less than 5%</i>	<i>5-10%</i>	<i>10-15%</i>	<i>More than 15%</i>	<i>Less than 5%</i>	<i>5-10%</i>	<i>10-15%</i>	<i>More than 15%</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	38.10	23.81	14.29	23.81	33.33	23.81	19.05	23.81
Northern Africa and Western Asia ²	50.00	28.57	7.14	14.29	64.29	14.29	7.14	14.29
Central and Southern Asia ³	46.15	30.77	15.38	7.69	38.46	30.77	7.69	23.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ⁴	80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	0.00
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁵	29.63	29.63	14.81	25.93	29.63	22.22	18.52	29.63
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ⁶	28.57	28.57	28.57	14.29	28.57	57.14	0.00	14.29
Europe and Northern America ⁷	72.73	18.18	9.09	0.00	27.27	33.33	21.21	18.18

¹Based on 21 countries. ²Based on 14 countries. ³Based on 13 countries. ⁴Based on 5 countries. ⁵Based on 27 countries. ⁶Based on 7 countries.⁷Based on 33 countries. Total of 120 countries.

Source: The World Bank Group.

Target 16.7**Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels****Indicator 16.7.1****Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups****(a.1) Ratio for female members of parliaments (ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population (with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)), by type of chamber¹**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.53	0.52
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.52	0.50
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.38	0.25
Northern Africa	0.41	0.20
Western Asia	0.37	0.43
Central and Southern Asia	0.38	0.41
Central Asia	0.53	0.45
Southern Asia	0.33	0.37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.44	0.36
Eastern Asia	0.44	0.49

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
South-Eastern Asia	0.45	0.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.69	0.65
Oceania	0.39	0.97
Australia and New Zealand	0.86	1.11
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.13	0.16
Europe and Northern America	0.62	0.60
Europe	0.62	0.58
Northern America	0.59	0.74
Landlocked developing countries	0.58	0.60
Least developed countries	0.51	0.53
Small island developing States	0.56	0.64

¹The data for chambers are as at 1 January of the given year.

²The data concern single and lower chambers.

Note: A ratio of 1 would indicate that the proportion of women in parliament is equal of the proportion of women in the national population.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

(a.2) Number of speakers in parliament, by type of chamber, sex and age¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>			
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	40	22	150	61
Sub-Saharan Africa	12	6	36	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2	...	19	7
Northern Africa	...	...	4	3
Western Asia	2	...	15	4
Central and Southern Asia	2	1	11	7
Central Asia	1	1	4	3
Southern Asia	1	...	7	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	...	14	5
Eastern Asia	...	...	5	1
South-Eastern Asia	1	...	9	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	7	23	11
Oceania	1	1	13	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	2	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	...	11	1
Europe and Northern America	14	7	34	15
Europe	14	5	32	14
Northern America	...	2	2	1
Landlocked developing countries	7	4	24	11
Least developed countries	13	2	29	13
Small island developing States	8	5	28	6

¹The data for chambers are as at 1 January of the given year.

²The data concern single and lower chambers.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

(a.3) Ratio of young members in parliament (ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary, by type of chamber¹

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.63	0.36
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.30
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.52	0.39
Northern Africa	0.59	0.64
Western Asia	0.46	0.18
Central and Southern Asia	0.49	0.30
Central Asia	0.75	0.25
Southern Asia	0.42	0.31
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.35	0.18
Eastern Asia	0.25	0.41
South-Eastern Asia	0.46	0.06
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.69	0.58
Oceania	0.57	0.40
Australia and New Zealand	0.64	0.44
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.35	0.19
Europe and Northern America	0.97	0.43
Europe	1.00	0.45
Northern America	0.59	0.11
Landlocked developing countries	0.64	0.44
Least developed countries	0.51	0.47
Small island developing States	0.62	0.42

¹The data for chambers are as at 1 January of the given year.

²The data concern single and lower chambers.

Note: A ratio of 1 would indicate that the proportion of young members in parliament is equal of the proportion of young people in the national population.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Target 16.8

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	76.5	76.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	...

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.3
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights at international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	58.9	62.4	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	39.1	39.1	39.1
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.8
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.3
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Target 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World (160 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	77.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (38 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	49.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia (20 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	88.6
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	90.9
Western Asia (15 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	85.9
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	77.0

Regions	2022
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	99.2
Southern Asia (6 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	75.8
South-Eastern Asia (10 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	86.9
Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	94.8
Oceania (13 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	66.8
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (11 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	26.6
Europe and Northern America (42 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (40 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (28 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	48.1
Least developed countries (40 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	46.7
Small island developing States (24 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	70.1

¹The number of countries with comparable data included in the regional aggregations and population coverage of children under age 5 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems conducted in the 2013-2022 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2023.

Target 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.1

Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

(a) Number of cases of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists¹ (Number)

Regions	2015			2017			2019			2021		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	46	303	349	46	324	370	43	314	357	53	267	320
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	21	27	0	16	16	3	13	16	3	15	18
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8	61	69	6	38	44	1	17	18	0	5	5
Central and Southern Asia	5	24	29	3	40	43	2	26	28	5	46	51
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	38	43	10	54	64	2	44	46	6	21	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	147	166	24	174	198	34	212	246	38	178	216
Oceania	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Europe and Northern America	2	12	14	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	1	2

¹Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.

Note: Data compiled as of 31 March 2022.

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization of the United Nations (ILO).

(b) Number of cases of enforced disappearance of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists¹

(Number)

Regions	2015			2017			2019			2021		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	4	10	14	1	4	5	3	27	30	4	5	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2019</i>			<i>2021</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	0	3	0	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	4
Central and Southern Asia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	10	11	2	1	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	11	12	0	0	0
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.

Note: Data compiled as of 31 March 2022.

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization of the United Nations (ILO).

Indicator 16.10.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	127
Sub-Saharan Africa	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	23
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	44
Landlocked developing countries	21
Least developed countries	20
Small island developing States	16

Note: Data as of 15 February 2022. The observation value represents the number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The reference year represents the year of data compilation.

Source: Data compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) based on UNESCO Report on Public Access to Information; Global Right to Information Rating (Access Info & Center for Law and Democracy) <https://www.rti-rating.org/country-data/>

Target 16.a

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Indicator 16.a.1

Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(a) Proportion of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	35.5	36.5	38.1	39.1	39.6	41.6	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.3	33.3	35.4	39.6	39.6	43.8	47.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.3	33.3	33.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	31.6
Central and Southern Asia	21.4	21.4	21.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6
Southern Asia	33.3	33.3	33.3	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3
South-Eastern Asia	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	41.2	38.2	38.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	38.2
Oceania	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	...	...
Europe and Northern America	45.7	45.7	50.0	52.2	54.3	58.7	58.7
Landlocked developing countries	34.4	34.4	34.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8
Least developed countries	27.1	27.1	29.2	31.3	31.3	33.3	37.5
Small island developing States	7.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

(b) Proportion of countries that applied for accreditation as independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	54.3	57.3	58.9	59.9	60.4	61.4	61.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.9	50.0	54.0	57.1	58.3	58.3	58.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	57.9
Central and Southern Asia	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	78.6	78.6
Southern Asia	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9
South-Eastern Asia	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.9	52.9	52.9	55.9	58.8	58.8	58.8
Oceania	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7
Europe and Northern America	67.4	69.6	71.7	73.9	73.9	77.3	76.1
Landlocked developing countries	59.4	59.4	62.5	65.6	68.8	71.9	71.9
Least developed countries	43.8	43.8	47.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Small island developing States	18.4	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	23.7

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

Goal 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

(a) Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	29.7	28.7	32.2	30.9	31.8	32.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.2	21.7	23.8	21.9	21.7	22.9
Northern Africa	28.5	29.8	26.6	18.9	27.0	24.2
Western Asia	27.2	31.8	33.0	27.0	26.4	29.6
Central Asia	15.8	22.6	24.0	26.5	24.7	26.2
Southern Asia	20.0	19.6	26.6	22.4	20.3	18.8
Eastern Asia	23.3	24.0	28.9	29.5	29.9	33.7
South-Eastern Asia	16.2	15.8	49.4	27.2	17.4	17.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.6	23.5	25.5	24.5	22.6	23.5
Oceania	27.8	31.2	43.5	50.8	56.1	48.1
Australia and New Zealand	32.1	35.8	33.5	35.3	35.2	35.3
Europe	40.9	41.1	40.5	41.6	41.4	42.0
Northern America	39.1	35.5	33.6	35.8	36.4	36.8
Landlocked developing countries	22.2	23.7	27.9	24.8	24.6	26.2
Least developed countries	19.2	19.4	34.2	27.9	27.2	28.7
Small island developing States	25.6	26.5	41.9	38.7	44.7	37.9

Note: The global and regional aggregates are based on the country-level data for the budgetary central government and/or the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and/or consolidated general government.

Source: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue classification, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Indicator 17.1.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(a) Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	63.5	63.6	58.0	60.2	52.2	57.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.2	62.6	58.1	62.6	57.2	59.9
Northern Africa	84.6	72.1	61.8	63.6	58.6	64.9
Western Asia	47.8	45.4	39.9	44.2	47.9	62.3
Central Asia	75.9	85.8	75.2	68.6	56.9	62.3
Southern Asia	44.5	47.2	48.4	57.8	48.5	56.6
Eastern Asia	62.1	75.5	88.1	74.5	45.9	52.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
South-Eastern Asia	68.6	74.0	77.4	64.8	56.7	63.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	66.2	72.8	67.8	69.9	54.6	59.3
Oceania	80.8	86.6	48.5	52.2	46.8	55.4
Australia and New Zealand	89.9	90.8	70.1	77.7	69.4	73.2
Europe	59.7	60.4	52.1	56.5	51.0	55.6
Northern America	72.5	64.3	51.8	62.8	49.8	55.6
Landlocked developing countries	59.9	58.5	56.2	60.2	55.5	60.2
Least developed countries	57.6	54.5	53.8	57.8	54.2	57.7
Small island developing States	69.0	72.1	63.1	62.8	48.7	53.0

Source: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue and expenditure classifications, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Target 17.2

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator 17.2.1

Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Total net official development assistance (ODA) flows from DAC donors

(Billions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Total net ODA	81.22	131.56	137.49	149.20	172.92	184.89	213.26*
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries ¹	12.46	18.06	25.25	24.67	27.21	26.28	...
Total net ODA to least developed countries ^{1, 2}	21.26	31.39	46.66	41.78	49.96	49.46	...
Total net ODA to small island developing States ¹	3.31	3.35	7.12	4.17	4.77	5.52	...

*Preliminary data.

¹Including imputed multilateral.

²Including regional amounts marked as LDCs as from 2020.

Note: The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD measures the headline ODA data as of 2018 on a grant equivalent basis. See here for more details: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1

Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Gross receipts by developing countries of official sustainable development grants^{1,2}

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total gross receipts by developing countries	95,385.20	105,566.59	117,546.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	35,550.39	40,926.32	40,760.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19,322.25	20,779.93	23,243.41
Northern Africa	3,169.84	4,368.32	6,145.96
Western Asia	16,152.41	16,411.61	17,097.45
Central and Southern Asia	10,747.82	10,312.86	10,721.83
Central Asia	937.35	1,015.86	1,137.25
Southern Asia	9,810.47	9,296.99	9,584.58
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,430.32	5,460.07	5,718.55
Eastern Asia	667.07	592.19	556.26
South-Eastern Asia	4,763.25	4,867.88	5,162.30
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,806.63	6,602.61	7,887.23
Oceania	1,774.45	1,986.92	2,268.53
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,774.45	1,986.92	2,268.53
Europe and Northern America	2,605.27	2,809.37	3,250.12
Europe	2,605.27	2,809.37	3,250.12
Landlocked developing countries	23,771.61	25,887.49	26,416.50
Least developed countries	42,704.10	47,140.89	49,191.27
Small island developing States	3,661.17	3,944.73	4,904.63
Unallocated	14,148.08	16,688.52	23,696.00

¹ Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Unallocated” row.

² The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Gross receipts by developing countries of official concessional sustainable development loans^{1,2}

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total gross receipts by developing countries	39,961.93	55,123.76	54,738.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,220.67	19,806.83	13,643.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4,562.74	4,313.87	5,349.54
Northern Africa	2,323.15	1,914.29	3,449.56
Western Asia	2,239.59	2,399.58	1,899.98
Central and Southern Asia	12,355.73	14,402.02	14,438.60
Central Asia	1,102.53	1,753.87	1,012.62
Southern Asia	11,253.19	12,648.15	13,425.98
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,887.04	8,976.58	5,707.60
Eastern Asia	689.38	935.17	529.86
South-Eastern Asia	5,197.66	8,041.41	5,177.73
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,888.68	3,599.85	12,848.70
Oceania	184.15	733.24	533.49
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	184.15	733.24	533.49
Europe and Northern America	453.44	2,428.29	1,823.39
Europe	453.44	2,428.29	1,823.39
Landlocked developing countries	7,788.16	11,376.65	7,097.92
Least developed countries	14,018.58	21,162.12	16,468.78

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Small island developing States	659.32	1,939.40	1,712.76
Unallocated	409.49	863.07	393.4

¹ Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Unallocated” row.

² The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Gross receipts by developing countries of official non-concessional sustainable development loans^{1,2}

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total gross receipts by developing countries	70,654.47	109,097.88	106,914.06
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,736.31	9,173.70	9,704.59
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11,094.22	14,605.09	16,336.30
Northern Africa	6,112.07	8,087.83	8,832.39
Western Asia	4,982.15	6,517.26	7,503.91
Central and Southern Asia	12,758.24	21,182.59	19,411.68
Central Asia	2,847.17	4,113.97	3,142.23
Southern Asia	9,911.07	17,068.61	16,269.45
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12,637.25	20,851.66	18,341.97
Eastern Asia	5,043.67	5,895.74	6,456.61
South-Eastern Asia	7,593.58	14,955.92	11,885.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	23,604.41	35,688.76	29,833.29
Oceania	369.04	995.88	838.35
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	369.04	995.88	838.35
Europe and Northern America	3,234.25	4,979.10	5,272.11
Europe	3,234.25	4,979.10	5,272.11
Landlocked developing countries	6,682.69	9,953.02	8,207.18
Least developed countries	4,274.61	4,694.33	7,334.54
Small island developing States	1,399.82	3,367.75	2,183.70
Unallocated	1,220.74	1,621.11	7,175.77

¹ Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Unallocated” row.

² The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1,356,685.1	953,219.6	1,390,942.3	2,063,638.3	963,138.5	1,582,309.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,131.7	17,651.9	31,497.0	45,595.4	29,169.5	73,722.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15,028.9	74,444.5	121,243.6	84,784.9	73,559.1	94,680.2
Northern Africa	3,250.1	11,613.4	15,745.9	12,326.8	9,782.7	9,267.7
Western Asia	11,778.8	62,831.1	105,497.7	72,458.1	63,776.3	85,412.5
Central and Southern Asia	6,375.7	16,819.9	52,303.2	61,081.7	77,232.9	59,417.1
Central Asia	1,509.4	2,637.8	17,440.7	9,854.3	6,275.6	7,000.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Southern Asia	4,866.3	14,182.1	34,862.5	51,227.3	70,957.3	52,416.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	141,858.3	168,671.8	313,429.0	439,632.4	426,303.5	545,703.7
Eastern Asia	120,107.0	125,932.7	200,548.7	320,583.5	304,193.8	370,389.7
South-Eastern Asia	21,751.3	42,739.1	112,880.3	119,048.9	122,109.7	175,313.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	79,827.5	77,178.6	160,756.0	152,838.5	86,171.6	134,457.8
Oceania	15,653.9	-26,764.8	35,788.7	28,615.4	20,468.9	28,706.1
Australia and New Zealand	15,537.5	-27,090.0	36,733.9	29,271.3	20,537.0	28,567.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	116.4	325.1	-945.2	-655.9	-68.1	138.9
Europe and Northern America	1,090,809.1	625,217.7	675,924.7	1,251,090.0	250,233.2	645,622.1
Europe	709,940.1	494,709.4	449,244.5	739,772.1	76,117.6	218,569.6
Northern America	380,869.0	130,508.3	226,680.2	511,317.9	174,115.5	427,052.5
Landlocked developing countries	3,997.0	6,866.4	27,579.7	25,108.6	14,138.8	18,486.0
Least developed countries	4,597.6	5,818.4	23,213.3	38,133.7	22,974.9	25,978.1
Small island developing States (SIDS)	2,536.6	4,105.8	4,455.6	4,144.3	2,853.8	3,342.4

¹Data are aggregated according to SDG regional groupings.

Note: Totals exclude the financial centres in the Caribbean, except for Small island developing States that includes financial centres in the Caribbean.

Source: FDI/MNE database, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Gross receipts by developing countries of mobilised private finance (MPF) - on an experimental basis¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021²</i>
Total gross receipts by developing countries	24,719.13	31,891.78	41,393.15	39,124.15	46,602.38	37,230.42
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,689.26	2,724.95	5,906.21	5,493.36	13,810.09	4,628.48
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5,376.48	3,405.37	5,765.43	6,412.59	7,101.94	3,573.81
Northern Africa	395.39	1,204.49	1,231.57	3,224.10	4,932.63	497.99
Western Asia	4,981.09	2,200.88	4,533.86	3,188.49	2,169.31	3,075.82
Central and Southern Asia	2,454.94	1,487.60	4,923.26	4,430.36	3,117.23	5,452.60
Central Asia	945.38	275.1	397.19	311.8	348.84	1,207.92
Southern Asia	1,509.56	1,212.50	4,526.07	4,118.57	2,768.39	4,244.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,551.76	1,924.05	6,375.18	3,860.79	4,738.72	4,889.04
Eastern Asia	814.36	800.27	3,787.30	1,243.20	1,819.09	1,461.77
South-Eastern Asia	737.4	1,123.78	2,587.88	2,617.59	2,919.64	3,427.26
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,089.83	8,888.69	6,594.40	7,689.56	7,900.85	9,208.85
Oceania	11.25	4.91	0.99	11.33	70.63	7.42
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.25	4.91	0.99	11.33	70.63	7.42
Europe and Northern America	1,417.15	1,643.95	5,103.70	2,714.29	2,173.12	1,275.51
Europe	1,417.15	1,643.95	5,103.70	2,714.29	2,173.12	1,275.51
Landlocked developing countries	2,221.26	1,543.80	2,794.25	1,753.32	1,378.73	2,585.00
Least developed countries	1,387.37	1,583.75	3,238.32	4,683.28	12,078.78	3,147.42
Small island developing States	366.73	99.83	243.03	270.76	214.85	662.28
Unallocated	8,128.47	11,812.27	6,723.99	8,511.86	7,689.80	8,194.71

¹ Only the country-specific amounts of mobilised private finance are included in the regional aggregations. Mobilised private finance to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

² At the time of producing this table, 2021 figures are still partial and therefore provisional.

Source: TOSSD database, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Gross receipts by developing countries of private grants¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total gross receipts by developing countries	3,974.56	6,683.81	7,253.78	7,483.54	9,277.29	10,213.54
Sub-Saharan Africa	693.12	1,197.76	1,391.83	1,443.32	2,109.59	2,028.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18.06	39.48	46.77	62.84	89.15	79.52
Northern Africa	2.44	8.2	5.17	7.21	9.94	10.29
Western Asia	15.61	31.28	41.6	55.63	79.21	69.23
Central and Southern Asia	403.95	642.11	642.24	739.11	684.05	751.51
Central Asia	0.4	0.31	0.15	0.34	0.11	3.54
Southern Asia	403.55	641.8	642.09	738.77	683.94	747.96
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	74.71	197.78	235.97	242.02	278.66	263.2
Eastern Asia	22.9	82.62	103	123.42	117.69	111.2
South-Eastern Asia	51.8	115.16	132.97	118.6	160.97	152
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.65	238.87	241.71	314.23	217.49	371.08
Oceania	1.89	5.69	6.58	3.16	9.21	4.98
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.89	5.69	6.58	3.16	9.21	4.98
Europe and Northern America	5.96	9.47	11.51	9.11	6.23	20.89
Europe	5.96	9.47	11.51	9.11	6.23	20.89
Landlocked developing countries	294.88	538.88	575.01	593.99	978.21	813.9
Least developed countries	502.01	819.11	938.69	934.04	1,369.41	1,214.17
Small island developing States	15.34	33.27	37.82	18.25	54.37	28.38
Unallocated	2,728.23	4,352.66	4,677.17	4,669.75	5,882.91	6,694.08

¹ Only the country-specific amounts of private grants are included in the regional aggregations. Private grants to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

Source: TOSSD database, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Indicator 17.3.2

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Personal remittances (personal transfers and compensation of employees) received as a proportion of total GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	0.37	0.54	0.64	0.75	0.78
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.16	2.51	2.20	2.59	2.53
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1.48	1.46	1.69	2.00
Northern Africa	2.73	3.21	3.46	4.07	6.04
Western Asia	...	1.02	0.92	1.03	0.88
Central and Southern Asia	2.36	2.68	3.25	3.76	4.18
Central Asia	...	1.52	3.03	2.83	4.84
Southern Asia	2.41	2.74	3.26	3.86	4.14
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.38	0.43	0.54	0.44
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.15
South-Eastern Asia	2.28	2.67	2.19	2.57	2.82
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.92	1.81	1.10	1.41	2.43

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.14
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.09
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	5.67	3.22	3.37	2.75
Europe and Northern America	0.22	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.39
Europe	0.41	0.49	0.60	0.72	0.76
Northern America	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
Landlocked developing countries	2.13	3.38	3.77	3.90	4.51
Least developed countries	3.69	3.45	3.94	4.50	4.74
Small island developing States	...	...	2.34	2.48	...

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Target 17.4

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	8.6	2.5	9.1	10.7	10.4
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	16.0	17.1
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.7	2.5	3.9	6.7	4.0
Central Asia	8.9	5.2	1.1	2.1	4.5	3.1
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.1	7.0	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.9	16.8	7.0	9.3	11.3	9.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	3.6	13.4	3.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	5.0	1.7	4.0	7.0	6.5
Least developed countries	12.5	7.0	3.6	7.6	9.3	11.9

¹Data cover only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Target 17.5

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Indicator 17.5.1

Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Number of countries with a signed or an in force bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with least developed countries and developing countries

(Cumulative number of countries)

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
<i>Partner: Least developed countries</i>						

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
Number of countries with a signed bilateral investment treaty (BIT)	94	108	113	118	120	120
Number of countries with an in force bilateral investment treaty (BIT)	71	90	97	101	102	102
<i>Partner: Developing countries</i>						
Number of countries with a signed bilateral investment treaty (BIT)	173	177	179	180	183	183
Number of countries with an in force bilateral investment treaty (BIT)	164	171	173	173	176	176

Source: International Investment Agreements Navigator, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Target 17.6

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, any speed

(Per 100 inhabitants)

Regions	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022
World	7.6	11.4	15.7	16.8	17.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.8	7.5	11.5	12.7	13.6
Northern Africa	1.7	3.5	6.7	7.5	...
Western Asia	5.7	11.5	15.7	17.2	...
Central and Southern Asia	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.3
Central Asia	1.6	6.2	11.0	13.9	...
Southern Asia	0.8	1.7	2.4	2.8	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.3	16.5	26.6	29.1	30.7
Eastern Asia	11.9	21.4	34.2	37.5	...
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	4.0	8.0	9.0	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	10.8	14.9	16.4	17.1
Oceania	18.2	20.9	25.2	25.1	24.8
Australia and New Zealand	25.0	29.1	35.4	35.3	35.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Europe and Northern America	23.6	29.4	34.4	35.3	36.5
Europe	21.7	28.1	33.3	34.1	...
Northern America	27.6	32.0	36.6	37.8	...
Landlocked developing countries	0.6	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.4
Least developed countries	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
Small island developing States	5.9	6.7	7.9	8.1	8.5

Source: World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2022, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Target 17.7

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator 17.7.1

Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

(a) Amount of tracked exported Environmentally Sound Technologies

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	959,200	1,079,410	1,165,362
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,076	6,249	4,548
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17,636	26,742	28,499
Northern Africa	2,050	2,465	1,498
Western Asia	15,586	24,277	27,001
Central and Southern Asia	11,997	14,701	14,863
Central Asia	...	269	412
Southern Asia	11,840	14,433	14,451
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	363,691	435,006	490,361
Eastern Asia	311,039	364,855	406,199
South-Eastern Asia	52,652	70,151	84,162
Latin America and the Caribbean	33,451	40,243	40,088
Oceania	4,085	3,976	4,080
Australia and New Zealand	4,006	3,862	3,963
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	522,263	552,493	582,923
Europe	398,307	406,049	452,258
Northern America	123,956	146,444	130,666
Landlocked developing countries	711	1,483	2,051
Least developed countries	1,477	1,927	772
Small island developing States	25,258	31,157	...

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

(b) Amount of tracked imported Environmentally Sound Technologies

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	966,779	1,100,532	1,154,517
Sub-Saharan Africa	19,728	23,455	18,263
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49,887	67,877	54,701
Northern Africa	15,627	13,227	6,400
Western Asia	34,261	54,650	48,301
Central and Southern Asia	28,134	35,659	34,471
Central Asia	...	4,411	8,790
Southern Asia	25,218	31,249	25,681
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	298,550	342,872	354,591

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Eastern Asia	234,559	257,808	251,347
South-Eastern Asia	63,991	85,064	103,244
Latin America and the Caribbean	70,559	84,955	76,882
Oceania	16,649	19,347	19,051
Australia and New Zealand	16,171	18,962	18,843
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	483,271	526,366	596,557
Europe	347,123	345,012	406,488
Northern America	136,149	181,354	190,068
Landlocked developing countries	8,696	12,809	15,936
Least developed countries	7,826	13,280	7,975
Small island developing States	22,688	25,367	...

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

(c) Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1,982,198	2,253,277	2,363,595
Sub-Saharan Africa	25,918	29,879	22,884
Northern Africa and Western Asia	68,139	98,207	88,851
Northern Africa	17,677	15,692	7,898
Western Asia	50,462	82,515	80,953
Central and Southern Asia	40,282	50,429	49,527
Central Asia	3,075	4,679	9,209
Southern Asia	37,208	45,749	40,319
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	702,103	825,133	858,115
Eastern Asia	585,260	669,556	670,698
South-Eastern Asia	116,844	155,577	187,417
Latin America and the Caribbean	104,270	125,357	117,023
Oceania	20,935	23,568	23,234
Australia and New Zealand	20,375	23,063	22,902
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	560	504	332
Europe and Northern America	1,020,551	1,100,705	1,203,961
Europe	746,957	752,594	862,303
Northern America	273,594	348,111	341,658
Landlocked developing countries	9,474	14,396	18,050
Least developed countries	9,388	15,276	8,780
Small island developing States	48,030	56,673	35

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

Target 17.8

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5.3	15.6	28.5	40.0	59.6	62.6	66.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	2.0	6.0	16.0	31.5	34.9	39.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.2	10.4	28.1	43.8	67.1	71.3	75.7
Northern Africa	0.6	9.7	23.2	36.6	64.8	70.6	76.3
Western Asia	3.5	11.0	32.4	50.0	69.1	71.9	75.1
Central and Southern Asia	0.6	2.8	7.9	16.5	43.0	46.0	50.2
Central Asia	1.0	3.3	18.4	43.7	64.7	66.5	68.9
Southern Asia	0.6	2.8	7.5	15.5	42.2	45.2	49.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0	14.2	33.8	48.0	68.5	72.3	76.5
Eastern Asia	5.7	16.2	39.5	54.5	72.4	75.2	78.6
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	8.7	18.9	31.6	58.7	65.2	71.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.2	16.6	34.7	54.3	73.0	74.8	77.9
Oceania	33.6	47.1	56.9	64.3	78.3	79.7	83.1
Australia and New Zealand	46.8	63.0	76.7	84.7	95.8	96.2	97.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	2.7	4.0	12.2	34.7	38.9	48.1
Europe and Northern America	...	48.6	65.7	74.7	87.0	89.0	90.9
Europe	...	39.7	62.5	74.1	85.1	87.6	90.1
Northern America	51.3	68.3	72.5	76.1	90.8	91.9	92.4
Landlocked developing countries	0.5	1.9	7.7	18.7	29.7	32.6	36.4
Least developed countries	0.4	0.7	3.3	10.7	27.6	31.2	36.1
Small island developing States	6.0	13.1	22.2	36.3	60.0	62.2	66.3

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

Target 17.9

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Indicator 17.9.1

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for technical cooperation

(Millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Total ODA	22,054.5	20,520.0	33,577.0	37,489.6	48,235.0	42,927.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,404.8	3,827.6	5,281.7	6,052.0	8,516.4	7,630.2
Northern Africa	1,300.2	1,217.2	1,432.6	2,077.3	2,028.2	2,905.4
Western Asia	1,601.5	5,080.9	2,721.9	2,851.9	3,646.4	3,269.4
Central Asia	281.3	122.5	675.4	1,037.3	1,103.8	1,488.4
Southern Asia	1,664.1	2,175.2	4,585.9	4,473.4	6,841.7	5,293.4
Eastern Asia	406.1	335.1	668.1	834.6	1,095.8	1,111.5
South-Eastern Asia	994.5	1,391.0	3,799.4	6,303.0	5,035.3	2,828.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,435.5	2,015.5	7,102.7	5,861.3	9,707.9	8,289.8
Oceania	285.4	440.2	525.1	457.4	627.2	588.9
Europe	698.1	1,074.0	1,190.6	1,146.7	1,598.5	1,659.0
Landlocked developing countries	3,462.0	2,804.9	4,879.6	5,026.7	6,904.9	5,896.5
Least developed countries	3,841.8	4,471.6	6,432.7	7,142.1	9,444.3	8,656.4
Small island developing States	1,367.2	816.2	1,393.3	1,615.0	1,699.1	1,273.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,983.0	2,840.7	5,593.6	6,394.6	8,033.9	7,862.8

¹Based on commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2023, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 17.10

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1

Worldwide weighted tariff-average

(a) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of all products

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	4.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.0	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.4	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.6
Northern Africa	10.9	9.9	6.5	4.3	3.9	13.5	12.2	11.0	10.9	10.9
Western Asia	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.7
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	7.6	8.7	6.8	6.1	13.4	8.1	9.2	8.7	7.5
Central Asia	3.9	5.7	6.3	2.5	2.2	7.8	9.1	8.9	4.2	4.3
Southern Asia	13.9	7.8	8.9	7.4	6.5	14.1	8.0	9.2	9.3	7.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.8
Eastern Asia	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.8	5.4	3.8	3.6
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.4	3.3	10.9	10.8	7.4	6.6	6.4
Oceania	2.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	6.3	7.1	9.9	9.3	10.1	7.2	7.5	11.0	10.2
Europe and Northern America	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Europe	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Northern America	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.3	7.5
Least developed countries	9.8	9.1	8.7	7.1	7.0	11.0	10.3	10.6	9.8	9.6
Small island developing States	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(b) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of agriculture products

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	13.0	7.4	7.0	5.8	6.2	16.2	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	9.7	14.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.3	10.2	13.9	14.0	12.5	13.9	12.8
Northern Africa	13.7	16.3	9.8	6.4	5.8	16.1	18.3	11.5	10.5	11.1
Western Asia	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.8	11.3	12.7	12.1	13.0	15.0	13.3
Central and Southern Asia	27.1	19.6	22.5	13.7	11.8	28.6	21.1	24.0	16.7	16.0
Central Asia	8.6	6.2	7.2	2.6	2.3	16.7	14.6	14.0	7.7	7.4
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	23.8	15.5	13.6	30.1	21.8	24.9	18.1	17.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	15.6	12.9	11.5	13.0	22.7	16.9	16.1	17.3	18.9
Eastern Asia	25.2	17.9	15.2	13.4	15.5	25.5	18.6	18.0	19.2	21.4
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.2	6.6	6.7	14.2	12.6	11.4	12.3	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.4	3.4	20.7	21.2	16.3	13.7	13.0
Oceania	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2
Australia and New Zealand	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	11.5	12.2	14.8	12.9	10.8	12.3	12.6	15.5	13.5
Europe and Northern America	8.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	11.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.7
Europe	12.3	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	16.0	4.6	3.6	3.2	4.3
Northern America	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.1	6.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.1	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.4	11.6
Least developed countries	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.3	11.3	10.9	12.2	12.9	13.0
Small island developing States	7.5	5.8	7.2	6.3	5.7	8.6	7.6	9.4	9.0	8.7

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(c) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of arms

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	5.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	15.6	16.6	14.7	13.0	19.0	15.7	16.9	14.8	13.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2	7.1	4.7	5.4	3.4	6.5	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.1
Northern Africa	24.6	9.7	8.7	13.4	6.3	25.7	10.3	16.8	19.5	17.6
Western Asia	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.6
Central and Southern Asia	35.6	17.9	10.4	24.9	15.6	35.7	19.0	14.7	25.4	18.3
Central Asia	14.4	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.2	14.5	6.2	5.0	11.2	11.0
Southern Asia	35.7	18.4	13.5	25.3	20.0	35.7	19.5	20.4	25.7	20.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.7	6.0	5.0	4.4	6.2	3.7	7.3	6.2	4.7	7.1
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	2.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.6	5.2	8.2	8.2	14.6	8.5	5.6	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.1	12.7	12.4	16.9	15.8	11.9	16.8	16.4
Oceania	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.5	19.8	26.2	21.4	20.7	19.4	20.8	26.4	23.5	23.1
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Europe	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Northern America	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	18.9	13.3	10.5	26.5	14.0	21.0	13.8	12.2
Least developed countries	25.4	20.2	21.7	20.3	12.8	25.6	20.7	23.6	20.4	12.9
Small island developing States	18.1	18.7	18.0	26.2	25.8	18.3	19.0	19.7	30.6	27.1

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(d) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of clothing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	9.1	7.6	7.3	5.7	5.9	12.9	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.8	29.2	23.0	25.2	24.3	34.6	31.7	26.8	29.3	29.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	8.6	7.6	5.8	5.5	12.7	11.2	9.3	8.3	8.0
Northern Africa	27.3	23.5	17.9	12.4	11.2	31.4	28.5	23.1	23.1	23.1
Western Asia	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.9	4.9	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.4	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	22.1	18.1	17.8	10.3	10.5	23.0	18.4	19.1	141.0	14.9
Central Asia	10.7	12.4	17.1	7.4	9.4	12.1	12.6	17.7	8.3	10.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Southern Asia	27.9	22.8	18.3	12.0	11.3	28.4	23.3	20.1	215.9	18.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.0	3.5	3.6	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.1
Eastern Asia	5.8	6.0	5.2	3.6	3.7	6.4	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.8
South-Eastern Asia	6.6	5.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	8.2	9.1	7.9	11.2	11.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.3	16.9	15.8	15.3	14.0	22.7	22.1	20.7	19.2	18.3
Oceania	15.3	15.3	4.0	0.7	0.7	16.4	16.3	5.9	5.7	5.7
Australia and New Zealand	15.2	15.3	3.8	0.6	0.7	16.3	16.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	20.3	21.4	18.6	12.8	19.5	21.0	21.7	19.2	13.3
Europe and Northern America	9.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.9	14.0	10.1	10.7	9.7	10.4
Europe	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.0	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.4
Northern America	13.9	12.9	13.4	12.1	12.7	16.3	16.6	17.5	16.5	17.3
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	14.6	17.3	13.0	12.3	25.3	16.7	19.7	15.5	14.9
Least developed countries	18.8	20.1	19.4	19.5	17.8	21.7	22.3	21.1	22.6	20.5
Small island developing States	5.5	4.8	5.0	3.2	3.7	5.7	5.2	5.2	3.6	4.0

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(e) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of industrial products

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.6
Northern Africa	9.6	8.4	5.7	3.7	3.5	11.9	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.1
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.3	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6
Central and Southern Asia	11.4	8.0	8.1	6.8	6.5	11.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.9
Central Asia	3.4	5.6	5.5	2.4	2.0	6.8	8.4	7.7	3.6	3.6
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.0	12.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.8	3.2	4.4	2.8	2.5
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.4	2.6	3.2	4.7	2.5	2.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.1	10.0	9.8	6.2	5.5	5.4
Oceania	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.8	0.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.2	5.2	5.8	8.3	8.2	9.8	6.2	6.2	9.5	9.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Europe	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Northern America	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	6.3	6.4
Least developed countries	9.4	8.6	7.9	6.4	6.4	10.6	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.6
Small island developing States	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(f) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of oil

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.2
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	4.9	4.9
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	20.0	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Eastern Asia	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	9.3
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	2.1	3.9	0.5	0.6	3.9	4.3	6.6	0.6	1.0
Least developed countries	3.7	3.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	3.7	3.3	2.1	0.4	0.7
Small island developing States	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation

(WTO).

(g) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of textile

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.9	9.2	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	14.4	14.1	15.6	15.8	17.0	15.3	15.5	17.0	17.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2	6.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	11.8	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.1
Northern Africa	22.7	13.4	6.3	5.3	4.8	27.1	16.7	12.2	11.6	11.1
Western Asia	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Central and Southern Asia	17.6	14.6	15.8	11.0	9.8	18.1	15.0	16.1	13.0	11.5
Central Asia	11.7	13.0	14.1	5.6	5.2	16.6	15.0	15.5	6.9	6.5
Southern Asia	18.0	14.7	15.9	11.9	10.6	18.2	15.0	16.2	14.0	12.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	4.4	3.7	2.7	2.5	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
Eastern Asia	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	5.2	3.6	1.5	1.5	14.2	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	9.9	8.3	8.4	8.0	14.0	15.5	12.0	12.1	11.4
Oceania	5.8	6.2	3.4	1.1	1.2	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	6.1	3.2	1.0	1.2	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.6	4.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.8	5.8	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.8	6.6
Europe and Northern America	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.9
Europe	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.0	6.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7
Northern America	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.2	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.7
Landlocked developing countries	9.4	10.6	10.9	9.5	9.4	13.7	13.4	13.6	11.9	12.1
Least developed countries	13.6	15.7	13.8	7.8	8.0	14.7	16.3	15.7	12.5	12.6
Small island developing States	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.0

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).**Target 17.11****Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020****Indicator 17.11.1****Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports****(a) Share of global services exports**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.14	1.18	1.18	0.92	0.91
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹	4.59	4.77	5.63	5.20	5.90
Northern Africa	1.15	1.21	0.84	0.69	0.74
Western Asia ¹	3.44	3.56	4.79	4.52	5.16
Central and Southern Asia	2.58	3.80	4.02	4.54	4.61
Central Asia	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.19
Southern Asia	2.41	3.57	3.76	4.36	4.42
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.57	18.66	19.48	18.86	19.11
Eastern Asia	11.35	13.25	13.14	12.61	13.68
South-Eastern Asia	4.22	5.40	6.35	6.25	5.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.48	3.45	3.50	2.43	2.60
Oceania	1.70	1.69	1.47	1.23	0.93
Australia and New Zealand ²	1.58	1.60	1.39	1.19	0.90
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.04	...
Europe and Northern America ³	70.93	66.45	64.72	66.81	65.94
Europe ³	54.50	49.81	47.65	50.96	51.11
Northern America	16.43	16.65	17.07	15.86	14.83
Landlocked developing countries	0.51	0.68	0.75	0.58	0.59
Least developed countries	0.45	0.61	0.75	0.63	0.57

¹ Excluding Cyprus. ² Including United States Minor Outlying Islands. ³ Including Cyprus.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(b) Share of global merchandise exports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.23	1.76	1.65	1.77
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹	5.04	6.53	7.36	6.64	5.99	6.74
Northern Africa	0.85	1.11	1.16	0.65	0.58	0.74
Western Asia ¹	4.18	5.41	6.20	6.00	5.41	5.99
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.86	2.61	2.88
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.41	0.39	0.39
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.45	2.22	2.49
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.17	26.60	29.72	32.61	34.19	34.10
Eastern Asia	19.51	20.34	22.85	25.56	26.34	26.39
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.86	7.05	7.85	7.71
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.70	5.58	5.82	5.54	5.39	5.41
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.41	1.72	1.81
Australia and New Zealand ²	1.20	1.22	1.60	1.34	1.64	1.74
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
Europe and Northern America ³	58.69	55.99	50.21	49.18	48.45	47.30
Europe ³	42.28	43.97	39.32	37.62	38.16	37.16
Northern America	16.41	12.02	10.89	11.56	10.29	10.13
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.94	0.95	0.98
Least developed countries	0.54	0.72	0.98	0.91	1.05	1.05

¹ Excluding Cyprus. ² Including United States Minor Outlying Islands. ³ Including Cyprus.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(c) Share of global service imports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.98	2.74	2.38	2.13	1.99
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹	5.55	7.13	7.94	6.37	6.62
Northern Africa	0.96	1.18	0.93	0.85	0.85
Western Asia ¹	4.59	5.95	7.01	5.51	5.77
Central and Southern Asia	3.71	4.40	3.79	4.13	4.54
Central Asia	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.39	0.37
Southern Asia	3.26	3.93	3.37	3.75	4.18
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.52	20.47	24.08	23.12	22.77
Eastern Asia	14.22	14.61	17.50	15.94	15.70
South-Eastern Asia	5.30	5.86	6.58	7.18	7.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.69	4.56	4.44	3.30	3.51
Oceania	1.72	1.90	1.63	1.11	1.00
Australia and New Zealand ²	1.58	1.75	1.54	1.02	0.94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.08	...
Europe and Northern America ³	63.83	58.80	55.74	59.84	59.55
Europe ³	49.40	44.93	43.42	48.32	47.89
Northern America	14.43	13.86	12.32	11.52	11.66
Landlocked developing countries	1.01	1.16	1.28	1.16	1.13
Least developed countries	1.07	1.49	1.48	1.29	1.26

¹ Excluding Cyprus. ² Including United States Minor Outlying Islands. ³ Including Cyprus.**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).**(d) Share of global merchandise imports**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.96	2.19	1.74	1.77
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹	3.94	4.77	5.84	6.91	6.00	5.96
Northern Africa	0.74	0.83	1.16	1.19	1.01	1.01
Western Asia ¹	3.20	3.93	4.68	5.71	4.99	4.95
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.69	3.43	3.98
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.35
Southern Asia	1.42	2.20	3.29	3.36	3.05	3.63
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.62	23.48	27.06	27.95	29.72	30.17
Eastern Asia	16.90	17.89	20.88	21.39	22.62	22.99
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.59	6.18	6.56	7.10	7.18
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.99	5.82	6.17	5.13	5.61
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.54	1.47	1.44
Australia and New Zealand ²	1.28	1.41	1.51	1.46	1.39	1.38
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
Europe and Northern America ³	63.42	61.27	54.10	51.55	52.51	51.06
Europe ³	40.80	42.19	38.72	35.14	36.69	35.82
Northern America	22.62	19.08	15.39	16.41	15.82	15.24
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.99	1.14	1.15	1.11
Least developed countries	0.64	0.79	1.06	1.43	1.38	1.38

¹ Excluding Cyprus. ² Including United States Minor Outlying Islands. ³ Including Cyprus.**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation

(WTO).

Target 17.12

Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1

Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

(a) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the Most-favoured-nation (MFN) status

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Developing countries	All products	2.55	2.31	2.00	2.15	2.08	2.08
	Agriculture products	10.71	11.16	10.45	11.29	11.27	11.19
	Arms	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.83	1.83	1.83
	Clothing	13.17	11.78	11.72	11.62	11.63	11.62
	Industrial products	2.33	2.11	1.79	1.94	1.87	1.87
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	8.30	7.24	7.11	7.11	7.26	7.25
Landlocked developing countries	All products	2.17	2.03	1.88	1.87	1.91	1.91
	Agriculture products	9.90	10.19	10.07	11.75	11.66	11.71
	Arms	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.67	1.67	1.67
	Clothing	16.67	11.63	11.53	11.46	11.46	11.46
	Industrial products	1.62	1.60	1.45	1.36	1.42	1.42
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.05	5.71	5.63	5.59	5.59	5.59
Least developed countries	All products	3.55	3.30	3.15	3.14	3.12	3.12
	Agriculture products	5.60	5.94	6.10	6.37	6.30	6.29
	Arms	2.29	1.97	1.97	1.99	1.99	1.99
	Clothing	13.47	12.02	11.93	11.85	11.84	11.84
	Industrial products	2.18	2.10	1.94	1.94	1.91	1.91
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.80	6.27	6.20	6.17	6.16	6.16
Small island developing States	All products	1.36	1.29	1.20	1.27	1.49	1.46
	Agriculture products	19.02	17.18	16.67	22.45	22.95	22.33
	Arms	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
	Clothing	13.07	11.96	11.88	11.76	11.76	11.75
	Industrial products	1.09	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.22	1.19
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	7.50	7.01	6.88	6.81	6.83	6.81

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(b) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the preferential status

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Developing countries	All products	1.64	1.32	1.05	1.16	1.06	1.05
	Agriculture products	9.21	8.82	7.34	8.00	7.95	7.90
	Arms	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	1.14	1.13
	Clothing	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.56	7.52
	Industrial products	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	0.89	0.89
	Oil	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.57	5.30	5.03	4.95	5.06	5.04
Landlocked developing countries	All products	1.15	0.95	0.73	0.83	0.86	0.85
	Agriculture products	8.61	7.99	4.54	4.67	4.63	4.61
	Arms	0.99	1.03	0.64	0.52	0.54	0.54
	Clothing	12.20	4.86	4.77	5.31	5.06	4.75
	Industrial products	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.63	0.67	0.67
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	4.58	3.16	3.06	3.11	3.11	3.11
Least developed countries	All products	1.54	1.18	1.11	1.16	1.13	1.13
	Agriculture products	4.25	3.65	1.89	1.72	1.63	1.63
	Arms	0.95	0.82	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88
	Clothing	7.79	5.97	6.25	5.96	5.93	5.93
	Industrial products	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.42	0.42
	Oil	0.22	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	3.86	2.69	2.61	2.58	2.54	2.54
Small island developing States	All products	0.95	0.60	0.43	0.43	0.32	0.27
	Agriculture products	15.24	12.82	6.13	7.01	7.62	6.94
	Arms	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
	Clothing	8.34	2.52	2.46	2.54	2.43	2.35
	Industrial products	0.76	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.25	0.20
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	4.13	3.19	1.88	1.81	1.72	1.71

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Target 17.13

Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1**Macroeconomic Dashboard****Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	...	-6.4	-3.7	-10.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	-1.7	-5.6	...
Northern Africa	...	...	-6.0	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	-0.7	-5.4	-7.3
Central and Southern Asia	-2.9	-1.9	-2.7	-2.6	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	-1.0	-5.2
Southern Asia	-3.1	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	-0.4	-1.7	-7.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	-2.9	-4.9	-9.1
Oceania	1.6	1.0	-4.5	-2.9	-5.7
Australia and New Zealand	1.7	1.0	-4.5	-2.9	-5.7
Europe and Northern America	0.5	-3.1	-8.2	-3.7	-11.9
Europe	-1.3	-2.1	-5.6	-3.2	-8.3
Northern America	2.2	-4.0	-10.8	-4.2	-15.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	2.8	-1.9	-5.6
Least developed countries	...	...	-0.4	-2.8	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	2.2	...

Source: The World Bank.

Annual growth of exports of goods and services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	11.8	7.0	11.5	3.4	-9.2	9.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	9.5	6.2	-1.3	-18.1	6.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	8.3	5.6	1.1	-11.7	...
Northern Africa	-0.6	9.1	4.5	0.5	-21.2	-1.7
Western Asia	...	8.1	5.9	1.1	-10.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	16.0	15.2	13.9	-3.4	-10.9	18.4
Central Asia	25.5	0.8	3.2	-3.1	-13.8	4.9
Southern Asia	14.1	18.1	15.6	-3.4	-10.5	20.0
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	11.5	14.7	3.9	-5.7	11.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.6	7.9	12.8	4.7	-9.2	8.0
Oceania	9.2	2.6	4.4	6.7	-4.2	-7.3
Australia and New Zealand	9.2	2.8	4.4	6.8	-3.9	-7.2
Europe and Northern America	11.2	5.7	10.5	4.6	-9.3	8.2
Europe	12.3	5.6	10.1	5.9	-8.3	9.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Northern America	8.5	5.8	11.7	0.8	-12.4	5.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	4.1	5.8	-3.3	-13.1	6.7
Least developed countries	...	15.0	3.5	-16.4	-9.3	7.3
Small island developing States	13.5	11.8	16.2	4.4	-3.0	7.6

Source: The World Bank.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.4	3.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.1	1.3
Northern Africa	1.2	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.2
Western Asia	1.1	3.4	3.9	2.6	1.1	1.4
Central and Southern Asia	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2
Central Asia	4.3	3.9	5.8	3.8	3.5	2.5
Southern Asia	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.6
Eastern Asia	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1
South-Eastern Asia	3.6	4.7	5.4	5.3	4.0	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	2.9	3.7	5.1	2.5	3.4
Oceania	2.8	-2.8	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	-2.9	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.7	1.1	5.3	3.6	-0.1	0.1
Europe and Northern America	6.1	3.9	2.7	4.2	0.8	2.1
Europe	8.8	6.4	3.5	5.5	0.9	2.1
Northern America	3.8	1.2	1.8	2.9	0.8	2.0
Landlocked developing countries	3.2	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.1	2.1
Least developed countries	1.8	1.7	2.7	4.1	2	2
Small island developing States	...	...	14.8	14.3	14.1	16.8

Source: The World Bank.

Annual GDP growth

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.1	-3.2	5.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	6.0	6.1	2.9	-2.0	4.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	6.3	5.5	3.8	-3.0	6.2
Northern Africa	4.9	5.6	4.4	3.4	-2.9	5.0
Western Asia	7.5	6.5	5.9	3.9	-3.0	6.5
Central and Southern Asia	4.7	6.9	7.2	5.9	-4.0	7.4
Central Asia	7.5	8.9	7.3	3.5	-1.0	5.5
Southern Asia	4.4	6.7	7.2	6.1	-4.3	7.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.6	6.2	8.0	5.0	-0.2	6.0
Eastern Asia	5.5	6.3	8.1	5.0	0.3	6.4
South-Eastern Asia	6.0	5.7	7.8	4.7	-3.6	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	4.0	6.4	0.5	-6.6	6.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Oceania	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	-0.4	2.3
Australia and New Zealand	3.8	3.2	2.1	2.3	-0.2	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.8	2.8	4.7	4.7	-6.5	-0.4
Europe and Northern America	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	-4.5	5.7
Europe	4.2	2.4	2.4	1.9	-6.0	5.6
Northern America	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.5	-3.0	5.8
Landlocked developing countries	4.3	8.1	7.8	3.5	-1.3	4.6
Least developed countries	4.3	7.4	6.2	2.4	0.9	2
Small island developing States	5.4	4.6	6.7	2.7	-6.3	5.8

Source: The World Bank.

Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2	3.8	6.5	-1.2	10.4	-3.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	4.2	2.9	-0.9	0.6	1.1
Northern Africa	5.6	2.2	5.7	3.1	1.1	-0.7
Western Asia	...	4.8	2.2	-1.7	0.5	1.6
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	7.0	2.7	7.5	3.7	3.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	3.8	8.2	0.5
Southern Asia	5.1	6.9	2.7	7.9	3.3	3.5
South-Eastern Asia	5.1	6.1	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	3.7	3.7	1.4	-2.3	4.1
Oceania	2.9	3.5	1.7	2.2	7.0	6.9
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	3.5	1.7	2.2	7.1	6.9
Europe and Northern America	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	3.6
Europe	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	-0.1	5.1
Northern America	1.7	0.9	0.2	1.6	2.0	1.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	4.1	5.5	6.3
Least developed countries	...	7.7	5.8	1.7	-0.5	3.5
Small island developing States	6.5	6.3	4.1	2.9	2.2	6.9

Source: The World Bank.

Annual growth of the gross capital formation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	4.7	4.4	9.5	2.6	-3.6	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	6.9	4.8	1.0	-7.9	27.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	3.6	...	...
Northern Africa	16.0	8.4	-8.3	-6.1	-16.6	0.2
Central and Southern Asia	-0.4	9.9	11.5	-3.8	-9.3	17.6
Central Asia	11.5	34.2	1.7	5.0	-2.4	0.9
Southern Asia	-0.7	9.0	11.9	-4.2	-9.8	18.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	-4.0	1.0	12.2	3.9	1.6	2.2
Eastern Asia	5.6	6.4	13.0	3.7	2.6	2.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
South-Eastern Asia	57.5	56.5	3.1	6.0	-9.5	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.9	4.2	19.6	-5.3	-13.6	18.1
Europe and Northern America	6.6	4.7	8.3	3.4	-5.7	6.9
Europe	7.0	3.3	6.3	2.8	-7.2	6.4
Northern America	6.3	6.1	10.7	3.9	-4.3	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	5.7	-7.4	6.8
Least developed countries	...	8.8	-8.9	-4.1	-1.3	7.4

Source: The World Bank.

Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	4.3	4.0	3.2	2.9	-4.8	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	8.7	4.2	3.8	-1.5	12.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.3	5.7	2.4	1.5	-1.5	9.2
Northern Africa	3.6	4.7	6.6	3.5	2.4	3.9
Western Asia	...	6.0	1.1	0.8	-2.8	11.4
Central and Southern Asia	4.0	7.7	5.9	6.0	-4.1	7.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	5.0	-2.5	7.8
Southern Asia	4.1	7.6	5.7	6.1	-4.3	7.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.1	5.0	6.4	5.0	-3.7	8.1
Eastern Asia	5.1	5.0	6.6	4.9	-3.6	9.1
South-Eastern Asia	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	-4.0	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.0	4.4	6.1	0.7	-8.1	7.8
Oceania	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.7	-2.6	1.6
Australia and New Zealand	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.7	-2.5	1.6
Europe and Northern America	4.2	3.2	1.8	2.3	-5.3	6.7
Europe	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.3	-8.0	4.8
Northern America	5.0	3.6	2.0	3.2	-3.2	8.1
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	5.6	-0.8	6.4
Least developed countries	...	5.9	5.2	5.6	1.5	5.7
Small island developing States	6.8	4.3	3.5	3.7	-10	6.6

Source: The World Bank.

Annual growth of imports of goods and services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	12.5	8.4	11.5	2.5	-9.5	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.5	17.6	1.2	-3.7	-24.2	20.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	14.0	3.1	-2.2	-10.1	5.1
Northern Africa	7.4	11.6	5.8	-3.2	-14.7	0.8
Western Asia	...	14.5	2.5	-2.0	-9.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	9.4	17.8	9.7	-6.4	-14.0	27.9
Central Asia	21.1	10.7	0.2	-3.8	-12.2	7.3
Southern Asia	8.0	18.4	10.5	-6.6	-14.2	30.1
South-Eastern Asia	21.7	12.5	16.9	3.4	-7.4	13.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	8.1	21.9	-1.3	-14.0	17.2
Oceania	10.0	10.7	7.5	1.7	-8.3	-0.5
Australia and New Zealand	10.1	11.1	7.5	1.6	-8.3	-0.5
Europe and Northern America	12.0	7.0	11.0	4.8	-9.0	9.9
Europe	11.8	7.1	10.1	5.0	-8.8	8.5
Northern America	12.2	6.6	13.3	4.4	-9.3	13.1
Landlocked developing countries	...	9.4	9.5	1.6	-11.8	12.2
Least developed countries	...	15.9	4.4	0.1	-7.5	13.3
Small island developing States	17.6	10.8	15.0	3.4	-4.3	8.1

Source: The World Bank.

Annual inflation, consumer prices

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	3.5	4.1	3.3	1.4	1.9	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	6.4	4.0	3.4	3.3	4.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.2	4.3
Northern Africa	2.3	2.3	3.6	4.8	5.0	5.7
Western Asia	1.8	4.1	4.2	1.6	0.5	3.1
Central and Southern Asia	4.2	7.1	7.7	5.7	6.3	7.2
Central Asia	...	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.7	...
Southern Asia	4.0	7.0	8.1	4.5	5.9	6.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.9	2.1
Eastern Asia	-0.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.7	1.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.5	6.5	4.0	0.7	1.9	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	0.9	3.5
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	3.2	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.8	3.1
Europe	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.2	0.8	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.4	7.4	5.2	4.4	4.7	5.6
Least developed countries	4.0	7.6	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.9
Small island developing States	3.6	3.4	3	0.6	0.4	2.3

Source: The World Bank.

Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	38.3	44.2	45.8	44.0	41.5	46.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.6	46.5	47.0	41.0	35.7	42.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.5	60.4	59.9	59.8	58.0	67.1
Northern Africa	39.0	55.1	53.3	39.0	37.6	47.3
Western Asia	49.8	61.7	61.5	65.2	63.2	72.2
Central and Southern Asia	27.5	36.1	36.6	31.8	26.8	32.3
Central Asia	70.4	77.7	57.4	38.7	51.4	54.0
Southern Asia	25.3	33.4	34.8	31.1	25.2	30.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.4	53.7	53.6	48.0	43.1	48.1
Eastern Asia	30.1	44.6	46.7	42.0	37.0	41.2
South-Eastern Asia	132.0	133.8	99.3	89.6	86.0	99.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.8	40.4	34.0	37.5	42.1	49.5
Oceania	35.4	35.4	37.4	31.1	35.4	39.1
Australia and New Zealand	34.7	34.5	36.8	30.6	35.0	38.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	59.4	66.1	57.7	47.0	46.4	47.1
Europe and Northern America	38.6	41.2	43.8	43.0	41.0	45.0
Europe	55.9	56.9	60.3	63.1	63.2	68.8
Northern America	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.6	20.4	22.5
Landlocked developing countries	55.9	65.3	55.7	44.8	46.4	52.3
Least developed countries	36.7	46.6	46.9	41.4	37.3	43.6
Small island developing States	155.5	174.5	159.4	121.9	115.8	146.1

Source: The World Bank.

Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	14.1	13.4	14.0	13.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	13.8	11.2	...
Northern Africa	...	...	15.4	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	13.4	10.8	12.7
Central and Southern Asia	8.7	9.5	10.6	10.5	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	11.1	10.3
Southern Asia	8.6	9.5	10.2	10.5	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	9.6	10.9	10.3	9.3
Eastern Asia	...	9.2	10.7	9.9	8.9
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	12.3	12.7	11.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	13.2	13.7	13.3
Oceania	23.0	25.4	21.1	22.4	23.0
Australia and New Zealand	23.0	25.4	21.1	22.5	23.2
Europe and Northern America	16.7	15.3	14.1	15.4	14.7
Europe	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.5	19.1
Northern America	13.1	10.9	8.8	11.3	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	13.8	12.4	11.5
Least developed countries	...	...	11.1	10.4	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	14.6	...

Source: The World Bank.

Total reserves in months of imports

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	5.4	9.7	13.8	13.0	13.2	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.8	19.6	29.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4	15.8	24.0	22.4	23.1	17.2
Northern Africa	14.2	20.7	31.1	27.2	29.9	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Western Asia	4.7	13.6	20.9	21.1	21.6	18.3
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	7.7	7.3	8.2	12.3	9.4
Central Asia	2.6	2.8	5.1	11.6	11.7	9.6
Southern Asia	5.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	12.4	9.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.6	12.4	17.6	15.0	13.6	11.1
Eastern Asia	8.3	13.5	19.3	16.1	14.6	12.0
South-Eastern Asia	4.8	4.9	7.2	6.3	8.5	7.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.4	8.0	10.3	11.1	8.1
Oceania	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Australia and New Zealand	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.2	2.7	5.1	5.4	10.5	10.4
Europe and Northern America	2.2	3.4	5.3	6.4	10.3	8.7
Europe	2.6	4.0	6.2	7.5	12.0	10.2
Northern America	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.0
Landlocked developing countries	12.1	6.5	7.3	9.4	10.2	7.9
Least developed countries	...	4.8	5.8	6.2	24.3	31.8
Small island developing States	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.5	6.7	6.6

Source: The World Bank.

Target 17.15

Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

(Percentage)

	<i>2018</i>			
	<i>Proportion of objectives drawn from country-led result frameworks</i>	<i>Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks</i>	<i>Proportion of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems</i>	<i>Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools (average)</i>
All bilateral providers	76.0	51.5	43.8	57.1
All multilaterals (for reference)	93.2	56.0	48.5	65.9

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Target 17.16

Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Provider</i>
World	36	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	2
Northern Africa	2	...
Western Asia	1	2
Central and Southern Asia	3	...
Southern Asia	3	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	2
South-Eastern Asia	3	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	1
Oceania	5	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	1
Europe and Northern America	2	13
Europe	2	12
Landlocked developing countries	10	1
Least developed countries	20	...
Small island developing States	10	...

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Target 17.18

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.2

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	132	136	141	147
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	27	34	34
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	18	18	16
Northern Africa	4	4	4	3
Western Asia	13	14	14	13
Central and Southern Asia	8	8	9	9
Central Asia	3	3	4	4
Southern Asia	5	5	5	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12	13	14	15
Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6
South-Eastern Asia	6	7	8	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	17	16	18
Oceania	11	11	11	13
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9	9	9	11
Europe and Northern America	42	42	39	42
Europe	40	40	37	40
Northern America	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	16	17	22	23
Least developed countries	19	19	25	28
Small island developing States	19	20	18	22

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Indicator 17.18.3

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

(a) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	91	83	83	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	8	8	12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	13	13	15
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	10	10	10	12
Central and Southern Asia	7	6	6	6
Central Asia	3	3	3	3
Southern Asia	4	3	3	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	7	7	11
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	6
South-Eastern Asia	3	2	2	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	10	10	14
Oceania	4	4	4	3
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2	2	2	2
Europe and Northern America	36	35	35	39
Europe	35	34	34	38
Northern America	1	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	8	8	8	10
Least developed countries	5	4	4	7
Small island developing States	11	8	8	8

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

(b) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is under implementation

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	143	133	150	156
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	33	36	38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	16	18	18
Northern Africa	5	5	5	5
Western Asia	11	11	13	13
Central and Southern Asia	11	11	12	12
Central Asia	3	3	3	3
Southern Asia	8	8	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15	12	16	17
Eastern Asia	7	7	7	7
South-Eastern Asia	8	5	9	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	16	20	21
Oceania	8	7	7	7
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6	5	5	5
Europe and Northern America	38	38	41	43
Europe	37	37	40	42
Northern America	1	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	24	22	24	25
Least developed countries	32	28	31	33
Small island developing States	21	17	18	18

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

(c) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is under implementation, by source of funding

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Govern ment</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Govern ment</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Govern ment</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	139	57	21	103	23	15	72	19	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	22	5	18	5	1	5	5	2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	6	1	15	3	...	14	4	1
Northern Africa	5	3	1	4	1	...	2	1	...
Western Asia	12	3	...	11	2	...	12	3	1
Central and Southern Asia	10	7	2	8	4	1	2	2	...
Central Asia	4	3	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
Southern Asia	6	4	...	5	2	...	2	2	...
Eastern and South- Eastern Asia	11	3	...	8	1	...	7	2	...
Eastern Asia	6	2	...	6	1	...	2	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	5	1	...	2	...	...	5	2	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	26	7	3	13	2	3	10	...	...
Oceania	9	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	...
Australia and New Zealand	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	...
Europe and Northern America	39	9	8	37	6	8	32	5	7
Europe	38	9	8	36	6	8	31	5	7
Northern America	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	20	16	4	14	7	2	7	5	1
Least developed countries	20	22	3	11	5	...	5	7	1
Small island developing States	21	9	2	12	4	2	4	1	...

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Target 17.19

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.1

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	513.05	641.75	541.38
Sub-Saharan Africa	183.99	210.60	215.90
Northern Africa and Western Asia	41.46	34.82	21.87

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Northern Africa	17.35	5.58	2.37
Western Asia	23.49	27.21	18.80
Central and Southern Asia	46.79	36.76	23.70
Central Asia	14.00	3.04	3.08
Southern Asia	32.79	33.65	20.22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	41.26	38.15	28.50
Eastern Asia	3.80	6.17	3.53
South-Eastern Asia	37.46	31.98	24.98
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.64	47.13	50.22
Oceania	13.70	9.29	7.84
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.70	9.29	7.84
Europe and Northern America	22.99	20.91	27.34
Europe	22.99	20.89	27.33
Northern America	0.00	0.02	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	106.71	96.11	64.14
Least developed countries	151.12	181.41	153.30
Small island developing States	25.48	28.31	21.91

Note: Regional and sub-regional aggregations include only country-specific and region-specific resources. The world total includes country-specific, region-specific as well as non-specific resources. Therefore, the sum of all regional totals is less than the world total in this table.

Source: 2022 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Indicator 17.19.2

Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

(a) Number and proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of censuses conducted 2013-2022</i>
World	156.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.0
Northern Africa	1.0
Western Asia	11.0
Central and Southern Asia	8.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.0
Oceania	23.0
Australia and New Zealand	3.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.0
Europe and Northern America	47.0
Europe	42.0
Northern America	5.0

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b.1) Number and proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete

<i>Regions</i>	Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2016-2020	Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2016-2020 (Percentage)
World	148	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	17.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19	76.0
Central and Southern Asia	7	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	44.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	38	74.5
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10	43.5
Europe and Northern America	54	98.2

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b.2) Number and proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete

<i>Regions</i>	Number of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2016-2020	Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2016-2020 (Percentage)
World	154	62.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	17.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	64.0
Central and Southern Asia	9	64.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	50.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	42	82.4
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12	52.2
Europe and Northern America	54	98.2

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Supplementary Document to the SG's Progress Report

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</p> <p>Extreme poverty has fallen substantially in the past decades, but COVID-19 has reversed this trend. Recovery from the pandemic has been slow and uneven, and the world is presently facing multiple geopolitical, socioeconomic, and climatic risks, making it very unlikely that extreme poverty will be eradicated by 2030.</p>
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p>Prior to 2020, only 27% of countries with comparable national poverty rates over 10 years or more had halved the proportion of their populations living in poverty. The limited data available in 2020 and 2021 suggest that COVID-19 reversed the progress made in halving national poverty rates. Given historical trends, less than 40% of countries will have halved poverty by 2030.</p> <p>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>The monitoring for SDG 1.2.2 collects the headcount of population who are multidimensional poor, which is further disaggregated by gender and age. So far, multidimensional poverty estimates were reported for 63 countries. Among them, 4 are from East Asia and Pacific, 5 from South Asia, 10 from Latin America and Caribbean, 15 from Sub-Saharan Africa, 12 from Middle East and North Africa, and 27 from Europe and Central Asia. The degree of the data availability in the last 10 years for this indicator differs greatly by countries. For instance, countries which use AROPE for SDG 1.2.2 indicator have continuous yearly data available from the SILC (statistics on income and living conditions) and among 25 countries which have data available both in 2010 and 2019, 3 countries have achieved more than 30% reduction of multidimensional poverty, 8 countries have achieved 20%-30% reduction, 3 countries achieved 10-20% reduction, 6 countries achieved 0-10% reduction, while 5 countries witnessed the increase of the multidimensional poverty. In Latin America and Caribbean region, the yearly or biannual data is available in multiple countries and overall, the multidimensional poverty headcount has been steadily declining in the past 10 years. More efforts for data collection need to be put in Asia and African countries where the data on multidimensional poverty is scarce or spasmodic. In a few countries where data is available at multiple years such as Rwanda and Vietnam, the trend suggests that the situation of multidimensional poverty has been improving over the last years, but there is an exception such as Ghana which has experienced the increase of headcount of population who are multidimensionally poor. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>Considering that, by 2020, only 46.9% of the global population were effectively covered by at least one social protection cash benefit, 105 countries and territories announced almost 350 social protection measures in response to the cost-of-living crisis in the past twelve months, although most of them (more than 80% of all measures) were short-term in nature. Almost half (around 47%) of the introduced measures were directed at general income support for the poor and vulnerable, with a specific focus on benefits for children and families and for elderly population.</p> <p>The necessity to have a specific emphasis on these population groups is explained by the low coverage rates of regular statutory social protection programmes for children, where only 26% of children under 15 years old globally received benefits in 2020. Despite 78% of persons above the statutory pensionable age receiving social protection cash benefits, this coverage presents high disparities between countries and regions, resulting in only 23% coverage in low-income countries. More than two-thirds of introduced measures in addition to extending coverage, included a component on adjusting the level of benefit, either by increasing the benefit level for non-contributory programmes or by adjusting indexation methods of contributory benefits.</p>
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services No submission for 1.4.1 since 2016.
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure No submission for 1.4.2 since 2016.
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>The number of persons per 100,000 population, who were dead or missing as a result of a disasters (excluding COVID-19) has steadily decreased, from 1.64 during the period 2005 - 2015 to 0.86 during 2012 - 2021. Since 2015 (until 2021) the average disaster mortality stood at 44,616 in absolute terms. On the other hand, the number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 people rose from 1,198 during 2005 - 2015 to 2,113 during 2012 - 2021 (excluding COVID-19 related cases).</p>
	<p>1.5.2/11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>Economic losses due to disasters remained high for 2021 which saw \$80 billion, reported by 43 countries, of direct economic loss due to disasters, which amounted to 0.57% of GDP of reporting countries.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>During 2015–2021, a total of over one million critical infrastructure units, including schools and hospitals, were partially or fully destroyed due to disasters. Moreover, the infrastructural losses suffered by educational facilities and units have been more than that of all other types of infrastructure facilities and units put together.</p>
	<p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>As of end-2022, there are 102 countries in the world that have reported having local governments with local disaster risk reduction strategies, an increase from 51 countries in 2015. The average proportion of local governments in these countries that have local disaster risk reduction strategies is reported to be 72%.</p>
<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>	<p>1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income</p> <p>Total ODA grants for basic social services and development food aid, which focus on poverty reduction, represented 0.03% of DAC donor's gross national income in 2021.</p>
	<p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>Shifting public resources towards essential services is one of the key policy interventions for reducing poverty and building a better social safety net. The most recent data for a sample of approximately 100 countries reporting data shows that, world-wide, the proportion of total government spending on essential services is approximately 53% on average. Across different economies, the overall average is 62% amongst the advanced economies and 44% amongst emerging market and developing economies. While this indicator trends slightly upwards for both groups over the past two decades, the gap between them remains stable at approximately 20 percentage points.</p>
<p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p>	<p>1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending</p> <p>No submission for 1.b.1 since 2016.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>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</p>	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>See 2.1.2. 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 are combined.</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated an already deteriorating food security situation, with about 150 million more people facing hunger in 2021 than in 2019. In addition, nearly 1 in 3 (2.3 billion people) were moderately or severely food insecure in 2021. This represents an increase of almost 350 million people since the beginning of the pandemic. The most worrisome increases were seen in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Central and Southern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The crisis in Ukraine is yet another threat to food security. Ukraine and the Russian Federation are large producers and exporters of key food commodities, fertilizer, minerals, and energy. Joint, coordinated activities and policy solutions are urgently needed to avert food shortages for the world's poorest people and to reduce the impact of the conflict, as well as lingering consequences of the pandemic, on global food insecurity.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Globally, an estimated 148.1 million, or 22.3%, of children under age 5 were affected by stunting (being too short for their age) in 2022. These numbers may become substantially higher as the global food and nutrition crisis continues to unfold - fuelled by conflict, climate change and the enduring secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The full impact of the crisis on stunting may take years to manifest.</p> <p>Stunting declined from 26.3% in 2012 to 22.3% in 2022 globally, but faster progress is needed to achieve the 2030 target of a 50% reduction in the number of stunted children. If current trends continue, an estimated 128.5 million children will be stunted in 2030, about 40 million more than the 2030 target of 88.9 million, meaning that the annual rate of reduction needs to be 2.2-fold higher than the current 1.65% per year if the global target is to be met. In addition to countries' interventions to accelerate progress to achieve the 2030 target for stunting, food crisis mitigation measures should be in place where it applies to avert long wasting, which eventually leads to stunting.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>In 2022, overweight affected 37.0 million children under age 5 worldwide, or 5.6%, with 28% of the global overweight burden in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia. The global prevalence of overweight has stagnated, and if the current trends continue, the 2030 target will be missed by 17.5 million children. Wasting – or being too thin for one's height – is a life-threatening form of malnutrition affecting 45.0 million children under five years of age, or 6.8%, in 2022. The global food and nutrition crisis which is being fuelled by conflict,</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>climate change and the enduring secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may still impact wasting as it can change quickly reflect changes in food availability and access to health care.</p> <p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p> <p>Women with anaemia are more likely to experience symptoms such as lethargy and shortness of breath. These symptoms may lead to less physical capacity and productivity in women, affecting the way women interact in society with potential health and economic disadvantages. Anaemia, particularly moderate and severe cases, is also a risk factor for adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes. Global trends in all women 15-49 years of age, from 2000 to 2019, have shown no significant change in total anaemia from 31.2% (95% UI 28.7-34.1) to 29.9% (95% UI 27.0-32.8), there was a slight decrease in 2015, but then a slight increase 28.8% (95% UI 26.9-30.6) in 2015 to 29.9% (95% UI 27.0-32.8) in 2019. For pregnant women, from 2000 to 2019, there was a slight decrease in anaemia prevalence from 40.9% (95% UI 38.7-43) to 36.5% (95% UI 34-39) but no change since 2015 (36.6% (95% UI 34.8-38.5)). In non-pregnant women there has not been significant decrease between 2000 (30.7% (95% UI 28.1-33.7)) and 2019 (29.6% (95% UI 26.6-32.5)). Actions to improve anaemia should include a comprehensive approach, taking into account its aetiology, data collection methods and country multisectoral actions.</p>
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>The labour productivity and income of small-scale food producers continues to lag behind those of larger-scale producers, with more pronounced differences in higher income countries for the former. While the labour productivity of small-scale production units headed by men and women are similar, the income of male-headed production units is systematically larger than the income of those headed by women.</p> <p>In the majority of countries reported, the small-scale food producer annual income from agriculture is less than 1500 USD (constant PPP 2017) while in all of them, it is less than 4500 USD (constant PPP 2017). In addition, in 90% of the reported countries, small scale food producers show an average annual income of less than half that of large-scale food producers.</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>See 2.3.1</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>No submission for 2.4.1 since 2016.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
progressively improve land and soil quality	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	<p>2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p><u>For 2.5.1(a):</u> No submission since 2016.</p> <p><u>For 2.5.1(b):</u> Data on both the extent of animal genetic resources conservation and the risk of extinction faced by livestock breeds show that we are still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals. 71% of local livestock breeds with a known status are at risk of extinction. Nevertheless, progress has been made in ex situ cryopreservation: Between 1995 and 2022, the number of local and transboundary breeds for which sufficient material is available increased from 57 to 287 (out of 7688 local breeds) and from 31 to 175 (out of 1115 transboundary breeds), respectively.</p> <p>(Note: This is a combined storyline submission for indicator 2.5.1(b) on number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities and indicator 2.5.2 on proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction)</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>See 2.5.1(b)</p>
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	<p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>Government expenditure on agriculture relative to the agriculture sector's contribution to GDP, measured in terms of the agriculture orientation index (AOI), has declined from 0.50 in 2015 to 0.45 in 2021 in all regions except Northern America and Europe, driven mostly by the COVID-19 pandemic response and the unprecedented scale of fiscal stimulus packages implemented by those countries. While Latin America and the Caribbean has experienced the largest decline in AOI, sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia and Northern Africa also reported a significant decline in their AOIs.</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>Total assistance to the agriculture sector increases in 2020 to respond to increased food security concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic. (2022 submission)</p>
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	<p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> <p>A continuous downward trend is observed in export subsidy outlays notified to the WTO. Total notified annual outlays fell from its peak of US\$ 6.7 billion in 1999 to US\$ 11.66 million in 2020. In December 2015, WTO Members adopted the Ministerial Decision on Export Competition, thus formally agreeing to eliminate all forms of agricultural export subsidies entitlements. Thirteen out of the sixteen WTO Members with export subsidies reduction commitments in their schedules at the time of the Decision have amended their schedules of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	commitments accordingly, and the draft schedules of two other Members submitted to the WTO are still under review by other Members.
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	<p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p> <p>In 2021, the share of countries facing moderately to abnormally high food prices was 21.5%, a significant decline from the record-high of 48% in 2020, when the easing of COVID-19 related restrictive measures prompted strong demand. However, the 2021 share stands above the 2015-2019 average (15.2 percent), reflecting continued increases in food prices, mainly supported by elevated production and transport costs on account of costlier fertilizers and energy. In sub-Saharan Africa and the group of Least Developed Countries, the proportion of countries experiencing high food prices increased for the second consecutive year in 2021, as additional upward pressure was exerted by worsening security conditions and/or macroeconomic difficulties in some countries and a high level of dependency on imported food and agricultural inputs.</p>

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>The global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in 2020 was estimated at 223 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births (uncertainty interval (UI) 202 to 255), down from 227 in 2015 (UI 211 to 246). Every day in 2020, almost 800 women died from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, and almost 95% of these maternal deaths occurred in low and lower middle-income countries.</p> <p>During the Millennium Development Goal era – from 2000 to 2015 – the global average annual rate of reduction was 2.7% (UI 2.0% to 3.2%), but this fell to -0.04% (UI -1.6% to 1.1%) during the first five years of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) era, between 2016 and 2020.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected maternal health services globally, but more data will be needed to show the true impacts of the pandemic on maternal deaths.</p> <p>In the remaining years of the SDG era, multi-sectoral action is required to target the causes of maternal mortality.</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>In 2022, 86% of global births were attended by skilled health personnel, but coverage in sub-Saharan Africa was only 70%, the lowest among all regions. Global coverage increased from 81% in 2015, with faster acceleration in the group of least developed countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted maternal health services worldwide, hindering access to childbirth services for pregnant women due to country response measures.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p>	<p>3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p>The world continues to make progress toward the goal of ending all preventable child deaths—the global under-5 mortality rate fell by 12% since 2015 to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021 from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 . During that same period, the global neonatal mortality rate fell by about a tenth from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 18 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021. Even with that progress, 5.0 million children died before reaching their fifth birthday in 2021—down from 6.1 million in 2015—with almost half of those deaths, 2.3 million, occurring in the first month of life. While the total impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other ongoing crises on child survival is not yet known, significant disruptions to the continued provision of life saving interventions could stagnate or even reverse this progress.</p>
	<p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p> <p>See 3.2.1</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>The world has shown tremendous progress on decreasing new HIV infections, particularly in the highest burden regions. The estimated 1.5 million [1.1 million–2.0 million] new HIV infections globally in 2021 were fewer than at any point since the late 1980s and almost one third fewer (32%) than in 2010. This is however still far from 2025 target of fewer than 370,000 new HIV infections as agreed by the UN General Assembly in 2016. Not everyone is benefiting equally, as the declines in new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths have notably slowed, and new infections are rising in some parts of the world. Gender inequalities, the inequalities faced by key populations, and those between children and adults are slowing progress towards ending AIDS. Despite remarkable resilience in adverse times, with HIV treatment and prevention programmes adapting to COVID-19 mitigation efforts, the colliding AIDS and COVID-19 pandemics—along with economic and humanitarian crises—have placed the global HIV response under increasing threat. Overall, major gains are being made, but renewed urgency is needed to ensure the progress reaches the populations and places that are still being left behind.</p>
	<p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on access to TB diagnosis and treatment in many countries, in turn resulting in global increases in TB disease burden. Global targets for reductions in TB incidence (new cases per 100 000 population per year) and the number of people dying from TB are off-track. In 2021, an estimated 10.6 million people (95% uncertainty interval [UI]: 9.9–11 million) fell ill with TB, an increase of 4.5% from 10.1 million (95% UI: 9.5–10.7 million) in 2020. The TB incidence rate rose by 3.6% between 2020 and 2021, reversing declines of about 2% per year for most of the previous two decades. The net reduction from 2015 to 2021 was 10%, only one fifth of the way to the 2025 milestone of WHO's End TB Strategy. Globally, the estimated number of deaths from TB increased in 2020 and 2021, reversing years of decline between 2005 and 2019. In 2021, there were an estimated 1.4 million deaths among HIV-negative people (95% UI: 1.3–1.5 million) and 187 000</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>deaths (95% UI: 158 000–218 000) among HIV-positive people, for a combined total of 1.6 million. The net reduction in the number of people dying from TB between 2015 and 2021 was only 5.9%, less than one tenth of the way to the 2025 milestone of the End TB Strategy.</p>
	<p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p>Despite COVID-related disruptions, malaria-affected countries around the world largely held the line against further setbacks to malaria control in 2021. However, progress towards the SDG target of ending malaria by 2030 remains off course. In addition to pandemic-related disruptions, converging humanitarian crises, funding constraints, weak surveillance systems, and declines in the effectiveness of core malaria-fighting tools threaten to undermine the global malaria response, particularly in Africa. Other threats include growing parasite resistance to drug regimens and an invasive mosquito that adapts easily to urban environments.</p>
	<p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>The use of hepatitis B vaccine in infants has considerably reduced the incidence of new chronic hepatitis B virus infections. The proportion of children under five years of age who became chronically infected fell from 4.7% in the pre-vaccination era to 0.9% in 2020. Worldwide the 2020 target of 1% seroprevalence in children under 5 years of age has been reached. Additional efforts in increasing coverage are needed to reach the 2030 SDG target of 0.1% (2020 submission; no submission since 2020)</p>
	<p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>Major achievements included a 25% reduction in the global number of people requiring NTD treatment and care, from 2.19 billion in 2010 to 1.65 billion in 2021. As of December 2022, 47 countries, territories and areas have eliminated at least one NTD, as acknowledged by WHO.</p> <p>In the least developed countries (LDCs), those requiring treatment and care were 79% of those countries' population in 2010, and only 46% 11 years later.</p> <p>The new NTD road map 2021-2030 offers a programmatic framework that can catalyse further progress. Although disruptions caused by COVID-19 were severe, countries continued to attain targets. Keeping a positive trend requires further sharpening to compensate for what was lost during the pandemic and enable timely attainment of the 2030 targets set by the road map.</p>
<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>Premature NCD mortality is measured by the risk of dying from any of the four main NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease) between the ages of 30 and 70. The global premature NCD mortality rate was 17.8% in 2019. Premature mortality was higher in males (21.4%) than</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>females (14.2%). Although premature NCD mortality has declined since 2000, this rate of decline is insufficient to meet the SDG target of a one-third reduction from 2015 values. Even if the rates of decline in premature NCD mortality since 2000 could be sustained, no region and just 14 countries would be on track to reach the SDG 3.4.1 target.</p> <p>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>About 700,000 suicide deaths occurred in 2019. Global suicide death rate declined by 29% from 13.0 deaths per 100 000 population in 2000 to 9.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 2019. Based on the available data on suicide trends during the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic, there does not appear to be significant increases in high-income countries during this period. However, this should be interpreted with caution because patterns may change over time and many of the risk factors for suicide are being heightened by the pandemic with a particular concern for economic downturn. It is not possible to be definitive about low- and middle-income countries due to the paucity of data from these countries. (2021 submission)</p>
<p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p>3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</p> <p>Based on available data on treatment coverage for people with drug use disorders, one in seven people with drug use disorders receive treatment. According to results of the WHO World Mental Health Survey, only about 7% of those with substance use disorders (alcohol and drug use disorders combined) receive minimally adequate treatment, with only 1% in low-income countries. Coverage varies by substance-type, with opioid use disorders having the highest treatment coverage. (2020 submission; no submission since 2020)</p> <p>3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</p> <p>In 2019, alcohol consumption in the world, measured in litres of pure alcohol per person of 15 years of age or older, was 5.5 litres, which is a 4.7% relative decrease from 5.7 litres in 2010. Increases in alcohol consumption are found in Central and Southern Asia, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand); decreases have been observed in Australia and New Zealand, Europe and Northern America, Northern Africa and Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Europe and Northern America (10.3 litres), and Australia and New Zealand (10.1 litres) account for highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption in the world.</p>
<p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p>	<p>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</p> <p>Road injuries killed about 1.3 million people worldwide in 2019. The global mortality rate due to road injuries declined only slightly from 2010 to 2019, from 18.1 deaths per 100,000 population to 16.7 per 100,000 population. The rate is about three times higher among men and boys, at 24.8 deaths per 100,000 population, than among women and girls, at 8.5 per 100,000 population. (2022 submission)</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p>	<p>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p>The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods increased slightly from 76.5% to 77.6% between 2015 and 2023 and is projected to reach 78.2% by 2030. Sub-Saharan Africa has witnessed the largest increase from 51.6 to 57.4% since from 2015 to 2023 and is expected to increase to 62.1 by 2030. In other regions the increases between 2015 and 2030 are expected to be smaller – in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) from 49.5 to 55.6% and in Northern Africa and Western Asia from 61.5 to 66.5%. An accelerated increase in meeting family planning needs in the regions with the largest gaps would help to reduce global inequality in access to reproductive health-care services, including family planning, and achieve further global progress.</p>
	<p>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p> <p>Pregnancy among girls ages 10–14 years is rather uncommon when compared with pregnancy among older adolescents aged 15–19 years. Worldwide there were 1.6 births per 1,000 adolescents ages 10–14 years and 42.5 births per 1,000 adolescents ages 15–19 in 2021. Declines varied considerably across regions for both age-groups but were largest in Central and South-Eastern Asia, with 89% decline between 2000 and 2021 in the case of the younger and 70% in the case of the older age group. Data to assess the impact of COVID-19 on adolescent fertility in a systematic manner are not yet available.</p>
<p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services</p> <p>The expansion of service coverage (SDG indicator 3.8.1) slowed during the first half of the SDGs compared to pre-2015 gains, rising only three index points to 68 by 2021, while the proportion of the population spending more than 10% of their household budget on health out of pocket (SDG indicator 3.8.2) worsened between 2015 and 2019 at 0.2 percentages point per year on average to reach 13.46% (about 1 billion people) from a baseline value of 12.65% in 2015 (about 940 million people). While the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the financial hardship experienced by those paying out of pocket for health, the degree to which health service coverage was impacted at the global level remains unclear. However, decreases in service coverage during the COVID-19 pandemic have been observed at the sub-regional and country levels</p>
	<p>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p> <p>See 3.8.1 above</p>
<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>Particulate air pollution, whether household or ambient increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases (i.e., Ischaemic heart disease and stroke), respiratory diseases (i.e., chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and acute lower respiratory infections) and lung cancer; leading to some 6.7 million deaths worldwide (age-standardized mortality rate: 103.6 cases per 100'000 capita) in 2019, 93% of which occurs in low-and middle-income countries, mainly from Asia (Central</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>Asia (M49) and Southern Asia (MDG=M49), Eastern Asia (M49) and South-eastern Asia (MDG=M49)) and Sub-Saharan Africa. Non-communicable diseases account together for 85% of these deaths, while the remaining 16% are due to acute lower respiratory infections, which also affect children.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that people with pre-existing chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, cancer, and diabetes, were heavily over-represented among COVID-19 patients. These at risk groups have shown to be at higher risk of severe illness and death. As mentioned above, the same diseases are impacted by chronic exposure to particulate air pollution. Moreover, current scientific evidence suggests that air pollution weakens the immune system against infectious diseases. Since particulate matter induces inflammation in lung cells, the exposure to this air pollutant could increase the susceptibility and severity of the COVID-19 patient symptoms. Hence it is critical to pursue efforts to mitigate air pollution levels and reduce exposure for the most vulnerable individuals.</p>
	<p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>No submission since 2019.</p>
	<p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>Unintentional poisonings were responsible for more than 84 000 deaths in 2019 – of which 73% (around 62,000 deaths) are thought to be preventable through sound chemical management. Although the number of deaths from unintentional poisonings has steadily declined since 2000, mortality rates continue to be relatively high in low-income countries (over two times the global average). A third of all deaths from unintentional poisonings occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa alone. Due to occupational exposures, deaths rates from unintentional poisonings are lower in females compared to males – more than 40% lower on a global basis. Unintentional poisoning can be caused by household chemicals, pesticides, kerosene, carbon monoxide and medicines or can be the result of environmental contamination or occupational chemical exposure. Lead recycling, for example, is an important source of environmental contamination and human exposure. As of 1 January 2023, only 47% of WHO Member States had a poison centre, which have an important role in implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) requiring countries to have the capacity for surveillance, detection and response to public health events caused by chemicals.</p>
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	<p>3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</p> <p>Due to continued implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), tobacco use rates have declined since 2015 in 150 countries, contributing to the decline of the global average prevalence rate from 24.4% to 22.3% in 2020. The Convention is yet to be fully implemented in most of the Parties to the WHO FCTC, and in fifteen countries, tobacco use rates are either steady or still going up. To date, 29 countries have insufficient data to reveal a trend. COVID-19 has made collection and reporting of data on</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>tobacco use more difficult during 2020 and 2021, and the impact of the pandemic on tobacco use has not yet been measured in most countries. (2022 submission)</p>
<p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p>	<p>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</p> <p>The percentage of children who received three doses of the vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) – a marker for immunization coverage within and across countries – fell 5 percentage points between 2019 and 2021 to 81% causing the largest sustained decline in childhood vaccinations in approximately 30 years.</p> <p>As a result, 25 million children missed out on one or more doses of DTP through routine immunization services in 2021 alone. This is 2 million more than those who missed out in 2020 and 6 million more than in 2019, highlighting the growing number of children at risk from devastating but preventable diseases.</p> <p>Measles is a highly contagious disease and the coverage levels of 71% with 2 doses in 2021 are insufficient to prevent measles outbreaks illness, disability and deaths caused by complications associated with the disease</p> <p>Globally, over a quarter of the coverage of HPV vaccines that was achieved in 2019 has been lost. This has grave consequences for the health of women and girls, as global coverage of the last dose of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in 2021 is only 12%, despite the first vaccines being licensed over 15 years ago.</p>
	<p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p> <p>ODA for basic health from all donors doubled in real terms since 2015, from USD 10.2 billion (constant 2021 prices) and reached USD 20.4 billion in 2021.</p>
	<p>3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis</p> <p>Based on a sample of 25 countries, surveyed between 2008 and 2019, on average only 22.4% of health facilities provided available and affordable (accessible) core set of relevant essential medicines for treatment, prevention and management of acute and chronic, communicable and non-communicable diseases in a primary health care setting.</p> <p>A lot of variation in access to medicines is observed between these 25 countries. Specifically, in 28% of countries none of the facilities provided accessible medicines. In 60% of countries less than half of facilities provided available and affordable medicine and in none of the countries all surveyed facilities provided accessible medicines.</p> <p>Less than ¼ of the facilities from public and private sector provided available tracer essential medicines at affordable prices, while in mission sector the proportion of these facilities did not reach even 5%.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	Furthermore, among the surveyed countries, low-income countries still have lower access to medicines compared to lower-middle and upper-middle income countries. (2020 submission, no submission since 2020)
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	<p>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</p> <p>Data from 2014-2021 show that the highest health worker densities for medical doctors and dentists are in Europe at 39.4 and 6.8 per 10,000 population respectively, and for nursing and midwifery personnel and pharmacists in Northern America at 152 and 11 per 10,000 population respectively. The lowest health worker density, however, remains in Sub – Saharan Africa, with 2.3 medical doctors per 10,000 population, 12.6 nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population, and less than 1 per 10,000 population for both dentists and pharmacists. A 2020 study shows that the projected global shortage of health workers by 2030 has reduced from 18 million to 10 million. Despite tremendous increase in health workforce globally, regions with the highest burden of disease continue to have the lowest proportion of health workforce to deliver the health services.</p>
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	<p>3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p> <p>The World Health Organization received IHR State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Report from 182 State Parties, which accounts for 93% of total submissions for 2022. Across the globe, progress has been made in all IHR capacities, with the average global capacity score rising from 64% in 2021 to 66% in 2022. However, States Parties continue to encounter challenges in capacities such as policy, legal and normative instruments to implement IHR (C1), chemical events (C14), radiation emergencies (C15), and human resources (C6). Improvement in IHR capacities have played a crucial role in enabling State Parties to detect, assess, report, plan, and initiate action in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other potential pandemics in the future.</p>
	<p>3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms</p> <p>The median proportion of bloodstream infections (BSIs) due to Escherichia coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins in 74 countries and the median proportion of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in 75 countries were 39.2% (IQR 15.3-59.7) and 31.6% (IQR 9.2-45.3), respectively. Proportions were calculated considering countries reporting at least 10 BSIs with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in 2021. These proportions are much lower in countries with better testing coverage (9.6% [IQR 7.4-12.8] and 9.0% [IQR 2.7-25.6] respectively; 19 countries).</p>

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>	<p>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</p> <p>In 2015, when the global goal was set, around 60% were learning the minimum, if you average out across the three points measured in the SDG indicator 4.1.1. The goal calls for every child to achieve minimum learning proficiency by 2030, requiring an average annual progress of around 2.7 percentage points. A new report and analysis by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics confirms that this would be extremely difficult in the best of circumstances. Gains since 2000 – and up until the COVID-19 pandemic struck – do seem to have been positive, but very small, and far slower than the progress required</p>
	<p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2021, the completion rate increased from 85% to 87% in primary, from 74% to 77% in lower secondary and from 53% in 2015 to 58% in upper secondary education. Even before the onset of COVID-19, these rates had slowed down relative to progress in 2010–15. It is still early to assess the effect of COVID-19 on completion, which will also depend on the extent of learning losses. These may increase repetition, which could accelerate early school leaving in coming years.</p>
<p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p>	<p>4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</p> <p>Data from 74 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries for the period 2014–2022, indicate that around 7 in 10 children aged 3 and 4 are developmentally on track, with no significant differences by child's sex. However, the proportion of children who are developmentally on track varies widely across countries.</p>
	<p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p> <p>Early schooling is recognised to stimulate children's readiness for school and foster their future learning experience, yet participation in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) remains far from being universal. The majority of world regions have made gradual progress in increasing educational participation among young children since 2010, although progress slowed at the global level from mid-point of the decade. Although all regions have achieved gender parity in participation rates, this masks disparities at the country level, with four in ten countries not yet reaching parity.</p>
<p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>Among countries with data, on average one in six youth and adults aged 15–64 recently participated in education and training. Participation rates are generally lowest in Asian regions, and highest in Europe and Latin America. Participation is substantially higher among youth aged 15–24, compared to those 25–55, approaching 50% in all regions, with the exception of Europe and Northern America where the figure is close to 70%. In contrast, less than 5% of older</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	adults engage in education and training in the large majority of countries. However, there is substantial variance within regions.
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	<p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p> <p>Digital skills are crucially important in leveraging ICTs to boost development. Yet data for such skills remain very scant. Only 78 countries submit data, and rarely for all five categories. Based on this limited dataset, communication/collaboration skills appear to be the most prevalent, with a median of 50% and an average that lies between 31 and 65% for most countries. The category with the second highest median is problem solving, followed by safety and content creation. In the category with the lowest median, information/data literacy, there was considerable variation between countries.</p>
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	<p>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p> <p>Despite significant progress in increasing access to education in recent years, socioeconomic disparities in educational participation and outcomes persist. Parity ratios at the global and regional levels can mask gender inequalities within countries that disadvantage either girls or boys, with a substantial share of countries failing to achieve parity. Inequalities by other socioeconomic factors such as urban/rural location or household wealth are starker and are often strongly biased against rural or poorer households. Moreover, the magnitude of disparities tends to progressively increase at higher levels of education, reflecting high dropout and reduced educational opportunities for disadvantaged groups.</p>
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	<p>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</p> <p>There have been remarkable improvements in terms of reading and writing skills and a steady reduction in gender gaps over the past decades but 773 million adults – two-thirds of whom are women – remained illiterate in 2018. The global adult literacy rate (for the population 15 years and older) was 86% in 2018, while the youth literacy rate (for the population aged 15 to 24 years) was 92%. Southern Asia is home to almost one-half of the global illiterate population (48%). 26% of all illiterate adults live in sub-Saharan Africa, 10% in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 9% in Northern Africa and Western Asia, and 4% in Latin America and the Caribbean. About 3% of the global illiterate population live in the remaining regions combined (Central Asia, Europe and Northern America, and Oceania). (2020 submission; no new submission since 2020)</p>
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>See 13.3.1</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
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.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	<p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service</p> <p>Adequate school infrastructure is essential for enabling children to safely attend school and to facilitate a conducive learning environment. However, universal access to basic facilities is far from a reality, with a acute gap in primary than in secondary education. Globally, one in every four primary schools do not have access to basic services such as electricity, drinking water, basic sanitation and handwashing facilities. Availability of computers for pedagogical purposes, access to the internet, and provision of disability adapted facilities are even lower, with less than one primary schools in every two having access on average. In lower-secondary and upper-secondary schools, access to basic facilities is higher than in primary schools, with a gap over than 8 percentage points at the global level.</p>
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p> <p>Official development assistance for scholarships amounted to USD 1.4 billion in 2021. This represents a decline of 15.5% from 2020, due most likely to continued disruptions induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. France, Japan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and Hungary accounted for 55% of this total. The largest recipient regions were Asia and Africa, and largest beneficiary countries were Moldova, Morocco, Syria and Pakistan.</p> <p>Since 2015, ODA for scholarships has dropped by 8.9%, from USD 1.5 billion (constant 2021 prices) to USD 1.4 billion in 2021.</p>
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	<p>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level</p> <p>One crucial step toward the goal of quality education for all is ensuring that the teaching workforce gets the minimum required qualifications which prepare them for the teaching profession. Yet globally, over 14% of teachers are still not qualified according to national norms, with considerable disparities between countries and across regions. Sub-Saharan Africa faces the biggest challenge, with the lowest percentages of trained teachers in pre-primary (60%), primary (69%) and secondary education (61%) among all regions. The highest proportions of trained teachers among the respective teaching workforce are found in Central Asia for pre-primary education (88%) and secondary education (93%), and in Europe and Northern America for primary education (94%).</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	<p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p>Women continue to face discriminatory laws and legal gaps preventing them from enjoying their human rights. Based on data collected in 2022 in 119 countries, 55% of the countries lacked nondiscrimination laws that prohibit direct and indirect discrimination against women, and half of the countries continued to lack quotas for women in the national parliament; 60% of the countries failed to have laws defining rape based on the principle of consent, one of the largest continuing gaps (59% of countries with 2020 data); 45% of countries did not mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value, and over a third of countries failed to provide maternity leave in accordance with the ILO standards; almost a quarter of countries did not grant women equal rights with men to enter into marriage and initiate divorce, and close to three-quarters of countries failed to stipulate 18 years as the minimum age of marriage for women and men, with no exceptions, the largest continuing gap (72% of countries with 2020 data).</p>
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<p>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p>Violence against women and girls is prevalent across countries significantly affecting women of all ages in both rural and urban areas/communities. Based on 2018 estimates, globally one in three (33%; 95% UI: 27-42%) ever-partnered women aged 15 years and older from rural communities were physically and/or sexually abused by a husband or intimate partner and 29% (95% UI: 24-36%) from urban settings were subjected to this violence at least once in their lifetime. Ever-partnered women are almost equally likely to be subjected to intimate partner violence in the last 12 months regardless of where they live: 12% (95% UI: 10-16%) of ever-partnered rural women and 10% (95% UI: 8-13%) of ever-partnered urban women have been subjected to intimate partner violence within the 12 months preceding the survey. Of 194 countries, fewer than half (91 countries) have data on physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the past 12 months that can be disaggregated by urban and rural residence. Thus, there remain important geographical gaps in the availability of rural-urban disaggregated data that would be useful to inform prevention and response policy and programming, particularly at the national and subnational levels.</p> <p>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>See 5.2.1 (no submission for 2023)</p>
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	<p>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p>One in five young women worldwide (19%) were married in childhood. Child marriage is most common in Sub-Saharan Africa, a region where progress has been modest, followed by South Asia, which has achieved greater declines. Globally, the prevalence of child marriage has declined by about 10% in the</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>past five years, and by 25% since 2000. However, the profound effects of COVID-19 are threatening this progress, with up to 10 million additional girls at risk of child marriage over the course of a decade since the onset of the pandemic.</p> <p>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age</p> <p>The practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) has proved remarkably tenacious, despite efforts spanning nearly a century to eliminate it. At least 200 million girls and women alive today have been subjected to FGM. Nevertheless, a number of countries have seen some declines in the practice – at least up until the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of which is yet to be fully understood.</p>
<p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>	<p>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>On an average day, women spend about 2.5 times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care work as men, according to the latest data from 90 countries and areas collected between 2001 and 2019. The unpaid work includes unpaid care work such as taking care of children and the elderly, and unpaid domestic work such as cleaning or cooking. In roughly 75% of the countries with trend data, a small decrease in the time spent by women on unpaid domestic and care work relative to that spent by men has been observed over recent time. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this progress might slow down. (2021 submission, no submission since 2021)</p>
<p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and other global crises and challenges have reaffirmed the importance of women's leadership, and the need for diverse representation and gender-sensitive political institutions. However, progress in women's representation remains slow and uneven: at 1 January 2023, women held 26.5% of seats in lower and single chambers of national parliaments, up from 22.3% in 2015. At the local level, women held 35.5% of seats in deliberative bodies, up from 33.9% in 2020. At the pace of a half percentage point increase per year, parity in such bodies cannot be achieved by 2030. Also, gender parity in political institutions continues to be rare: only six countries had 50% or more women in their lower/single chambers of national parliaments and 3 in local legislatures.</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p> <p>For decades, women have been facing persistent barriers to access decision-making positions such as legislators, senior officials, CEOs, and other managerial occupations. Globally, they held only 28.2% of management positions in 2021, although they accounted for almost 40% of total employment. While the share of women in management has been on the rise worldwide and is slightly higher than pre-pandemic times, progress has been slow, with an increase of only 0.9 percentage point since 2015. At this current rate of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	progress, more than 140 years would pass before gender parity in managerial positions would be achieved.
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	<p>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p> <p>Only 56% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union are able to make decisions about their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), according to data collected from 68 countries. These statistics show significant disparities among regions, with data ranging from 37% in sub-Saharan Africa to over 80% in some countries in Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Analysis of three sub-indicators reveals that although 89% of women have the autonomy to decide to use contraception, one in four women cannot make their own healthcare decisions or say no to sex.</p>
	<p>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p> <p>Critical to individuals' ability to decide freely on their SRHRR is the extent to which laws prevent or enable access to relevant sexual and reproductive health care and information. While 153 countries have reported data for this indicator, only 115 of these have complete data. Countries with complete data have in place, on average, 76% of the laws and regulations needed to guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. In terms of order, those SRHRR sectors with the most enabling laws and regulations are HIV and HPV (81%), followed by contraceptive services (76%); while maternity care (74%), and sexuality education have the least enabling laws at 65%). The data show that legal barriers are most extreme in the case of abortion (43%) and the HPV vaccine (54%) but are also substantial in relation to sexuality education (66%) and the sexuality education curriculum (68%).</p>
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	<p>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Existing data from 46 countries for 2009-2020 shows that many men and women involved in agricultural production lack ownership and/or secure tenure rights over the agricultural land. In one third of the countries with available data, less than 50% of women and men have ownership or secure rights over agricultural land. In 40 of the 46 countries assessed, relatively fewer women than men own land, with the share of men having ownership being at least twice that of women in almost half of the countries. In most countries, the gender equality is yet to be achieved in ownership and secure rights over agricultural land, with the share of men among landowners exceeding 70% in one third of the countries.</p>
	<p>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p>Of the 68 countries that reported on women's rights to land ownership and/or control in legal frameworks by 2022, about 31% of them have high or very high levels of protection of women's land rights in the legal framework (a score of at</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	least 5 out of 6), while 47% have, at most, low levels of protection (a score of 3 out of 6 or lower).
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p> <p>Ownership of mobile phones has been shown to be an important tool to empower women. Globally, 73% of the population aged 10 and over owned a mobile phone in 2022, up from 67% in 2019. Women were about 12% less likely to own mobile phones than men – a percentage virtually unchanged from 2019. This global percentage hides a large variety between regions. While in most, mostly high- or middle-income regions gender parity has been reached already or is almost reached, there is a large disparity in Central and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and to a lesser extent in Northern Africa and Western Asia.</p>
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	<p>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Socio-economic recovery from COVID-19 requires effective and gender responsive public finance management (PFM) systems. Based on data reported by 105 countries and areas for 2018-2021, 26% of countries globally have comprehensive systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality, 59% have some features of a system in place, 15% do not have minimum elements of these systems. Global data coverage has increased since 2015, with an overall increase in the % of countries with these systems. (2022 submission)</p>

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<p>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>Despite progress, 2.2 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking water services, 3.5 billion lacked safely managed sanitation services, and 2.0 billion lacked basic hygiene services in 2022. While the majority live in rural areas, the unserved population is decreasing in rural areas and stagnating or increasing in urban areas. Achieving universal coverage by 2030 will require a 6-fold increase in current global rates of progress on drinking water, a 5-fold increase for sanitation and a 3-fold increase for hygiene.</p> <p>(Note: Summary applies to 6.1.1 safely managed drinking water services, 6.2.1a safely managed sanitation services, and 6.2.1b basic hygiene services)</p>
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	<p>6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p> <p>See 6.1.1</p>
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	<p>SDG Indicator 6.3.1 tracks the proportion of total, industrial, and domestic wastewater flows safely treated. Among the 42 countries reporting on both total wastewater generation and total wastewater treatment in 2015, 32% of total wastewater flows received at least some treatment. Wastewater statistics are in an early stage of development in many countries and there is a lack of reporting, especially from industrial sources. An estimated 58% of wastewater generated by households was safely treated in 2022, based on data from 140 countries and territories. Trends for domestic wastewater suggest that little, if any, progress is being made towards the target of halving the proportion of unsafe discharges by 2030.</p>
	<p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>In all world regions many rivers, lakes and aquifers are still in good condition - 60% of water bodies assessed in 97 countries have good water quality. Protection is easier than restoration, so efforts to protect these water bodies from pollution must be initiated now. The data showed that a country's socioeconomic status does not determine water quality, with both high and low GDP countries reporting both good and poor water quality. But GDP does correspond to the amount of data available for reporting, with the lower GDP countries using fewer data points to classify far fewer water bodies. Of the 76,000 water bodies that have been reported on for this indicator, only one% were from the poorest countries. For at least 3 billion people, the quality of their water they rely upon is unknown due to a lack of monitoring.</p> <p>(Note: For the 2023 short storyline, the same data were used as for 2022.)</p>
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	<p>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</p> <p>Water use efficiency rose from 17.4 USD/m³ in 2015 to 18.9 USD/m³ worldwide in 2020, which represents a 9% efficiency increase. Around 57% of countries presented a water use efficiency equivalent to 20 USD/m³ or less in 2020, compared to 58% in 2015.</p>
	<p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>At the global level, water stress level remains at a safe level of 18.2% in 2020, but this figure masks vast regional variations, and indicates a 1.2% increase from 2015 to 2020. In 2020, water stress levels ranged from high in Central and Southern Asia to critical in Northern Africa. The situation in Northern Africa and Western Asia is particularly concerning since it registered an 18% increase in water stress levels from 2015 to 2020.</p>
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	<p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</p> <p>The world needs to accelerate the implementation of all aspects of water management to build resilience to multiple crises, including climate, health, and poverty. 1 in 2 countries still lack effective frameworks for sustainable water management. A lack of cross-sector coordination over water use between agriculture, industry, energy production and household supply, threatens the achievement of several SDGs, including those on food (2), energy (7), and life on land (15). While progress has been made globally since</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>2015 – from 49/100 in 2017 to 54/100 in 2020 – the rate of implementation needs to double to achieve the target and reach the goal.</p> <p>(Note: For the 2023 short storyline, the same data were used as for 2022.)</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>Ensuring operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation are in place within all the world's 310 transboundary rivers and lakes, and 468 aquifers, is critical to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 (water) and offers multiple benefits for progressing other Sustainable Development Goals, including those relating to renewable energy provision, sustainable infrastructure, cities and communities, building partnerships and promoting peace. Data from 2017 and 2020 shows that only 32 out of 153 countries that share transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers have 90% or more of those waters covered by operational arrangements. A significant effort is therefore needed to ensure that all transboundary waters are covered by operational arrangements by 2030.</p>
<p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p>	<p>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</p> <p>Over the past three hundred years, wetland ecosystems have experienced an 85% loss in extent despite the very high value goods and services they provide. Additionally, the extent of surface water bodies, including lakes, rivers, and reservoirs, is rapidly changing across the entire planet, with one in five river basins experiencing high - above natural - fluctuations in surface water during the last 5 years. Population growth, changes to land cover and land use, and climate change are key drivers of these changes to freshwater ecosystems. Sustainable development can only be achieved through stepped up action to reverse the unprecedented crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>(Note: For the 2023 short storyline repeats the story from 2022.)</p>
<p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p> <p>ODA disbursements to the water sector decreased between 2015 and 2021 from US\$ 9.6 billion to US\$ 8.1 billion, a decrease of 15%. Total ODA commitments have also reduced by 12% since the beginning of the SDG period in 2015, from US\$ 11.2 billion in 2015 to US\$ 9.8 billion in 2021. Commitments peaked at US\$ 13.5 billion in 2017 and have decreased every year since.</p>
<p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>	<p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p>In 2022, 88% of countries define procedures for local community participation in law or policy for rural drinking-water. However, only 32% of countries report high levels of community participation. Similar results were found for community participation in water resources management.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>Since 2016, the percentage of countries having procedures for local community participation defined in law or policy has remained high (over 70%) for both rural drinking-water and for water resources management; however, the percentage of countries with high levels of participation remains consistently low (under 40%).</p>

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	<p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>For the past years, the global population with access to electricity has increased from 87% in 2015 to 91% in 2021. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the pace of electrification has rebounded recently between 2019 and 2021. However, the annual access growth of 0.6 percentage points in the recent period fell behind 0.8 percentage points in 2015–19. As a result, 675 million people, majorly located in the least-developed countries, still lacked access in 2021. Regionally, the number of unelectrified people has increasingly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, where almost 8 out of 10 people without access lived in 2021. If the current pace continues, about 660 million people are expected to remain unserved by 2030. Therefore, the annual access growth should accelerate to 1.0 percentage points between 2021 and 2030, to reach universal access, particularly for all Africans by 2030.</p>
	<p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>In 2021, 71 percent of the global population had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, an increase of 14 percentage points since 2000. Despite the progress this still leaves 2.3 billion people mainly using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking. Based on the 2017–2021 average increase rate, top 20 countries with the largest access deficits accounted for 78% of the global population lacking access to clean cooking; in seven (all located in sub-Saharan Africa) out of the 20 countries, less than 10% of the population had access to clean fuels and technologies.</p> <p>Globally, current trends suggest under a `business as usual` scenario, only a little over three-quarters of the population, 77% are expected to have access to clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030, leaving close to 2 billion people still relying on leaky stoves paired with solid fuels (wood, charcoal, coal, crop waste) and kerosene.</p>
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	<p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>The share of renewable sources in total final energy consumption amounted to 19.1% globally in 2020 - this is 2.4 percentage points higher than in 2015. Part of this progression is due to lower final energy demand in 2020, as the pandemic disrupted social and economic activities worldwide. The electricity sector shows the largest share of renewables in total final energy consumption (28.2% in 2020) and has driven most of the growth in renewable energy use, while the heat and transport sectors have seen limited progress over the past decade. Keeping up with SDG7 and climate objectives requires, more ambitious renewable energy targets, stronger policy actions in all end-use</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	sectors and greater support to developing countries to tap their renewable energy resource potential and achieve a much faster and sustained progression of the indicator.
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	<p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p> <p>The rate of improvement in primary energy intensity, which had already slowed in recent years, dropped to 0.6% in 2020. This makes it the worst year for energy intensity improvement since the global financial crisis. Annual improvement through 2030 must now average 3.4% to meet the target of SDG 7.3.</p> <p>This slowdown was influenced by a shift in economic structure during Covid towards more energy-intensive industrial production, combined with only modest rates of technical efficiency improvements, in a context of low energy prices.</p>
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	<p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>International public financial flows in support of clean energy in developing countries have a decreasing trend that started before the COVID-19 pandemic and continued through 2021. In 2021, they amounted to USD 10.8 billion—an 11% drop from 2020. This was 35% less than the 2010–19 decade-long average, and less than half the 2017 peak of USD 26.4 billion.</p>
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>In 2021, there was a record-breaking installation of 268 Watts per capita of renewable capacity in developing countries, representing a year-on-year growth rate of 9.8%. However, even with this positive and accelerating growth, developing countries are not on track to meet SDG7 by 2030. Moreover, the positive global and regional trends hide the fact that the countries that are most in need of support are being left behind, even among developing countries.</p>

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	<p>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>Following a sharp decline of 4.1% in 2020, due to the disruption caused by the Covid 19 pandemic the global economy recovered to the extent that global real GDP per capita increased by 5.2% in 2021. However, it is expected that the growth in global real GDP per capita will slow down to 2.2% in 2022 and it is predicted to slow down further to 1.4% in 2023, before recovering somewhat to a growth rate of 1.6% in 2024 (see footnote).</p> <p>The growth in real GDP of least developed countries slowed down from 5% in 2019 to just 0.2% in 2020 before recovering somewhat to 2.8% in 2021. It is expected that the growth in real GDP of least developed countries would</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>strengthen to 4.3% in 2022 and is predicted to increase by 4.1 and 5.2% in 2023 and 2024 respectively.</p> <p>(Footnote: Estimates and projections are obtained from WESP 2023, Table A.3, p. 130 and Table A.4, p. 131 available at: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-2023/)</p>
<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p>	<p>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>After a sharp decline in 2020 due the COVID-19 pandemic, labour productivity rebounded in 2021, rising by 2.4%. Productivity growth slowed in 2022, increasing by only 0.5%. However, even before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, productivity growth had been slowing around the world. The latest estimates extend the downward growth trend, from an average annual rate of 1.8% between 2000-14 to 1.4% between 2015-22. This is a matter of much concern, since growth in productivity is key to addressing today's multiple crises in purchasing power, well-being, and ecological sustainability.</p>
<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</p> <p>Globally, 58.0% of those employed were in informal employment in 2022, amounting to around 2 billion workers in precarious jobs, most lacking any form of social protection. Prior to the onset of the pandemic, the incidence of informal employment had been slowly declining and stood at 57.8% in 2019. The pandemic resulted in a disproportionate job loss for informal workers, particularly for women, during 2020. The subsequent recovery from the COVID-19 crisis has been driven by informal employment, which has caused a slight increase in the incidence of informality. Informal employment often acts as a "last-resort" option for earning a living, pushing more workers into jobs of worse quality and depriving others of adequate social protection.</p>
<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	<p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>In 2019, the total material footprint was 95.9 billion tons, close to the world's domestic material consumption of 95.1 billion tons. Although the volumes of both indicators are quite similar at the global level, the situation is rather different from region to region. While in Northern America and Europe, the material footprint was about 14% higher than the DMC, in regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, the material footprint was lower than the DMC by 17% and 32%, respectively.</p> <p>(Note: For the 2023 short storyline, the same data were used as for 2022, but from a different angle. The story covers indicators 8.4.1/12.2.1 and 8.4.2/12.2.2.)</p>
	<p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1/12.2.1</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	<p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Equal treatment in employment, including fair and equitable earnings, is fundamental for achieving decent work for all. The median gender pay gap across 102 countries with recent and comparable data (based on hourly earnings) is approximately 14%. However, this gender pay gap is a raw calculation based on average hourly earnings, thus not controlling for characteristics such as the sector or occupation in which individuals are employed, their educational level or amount of work experience.</p>
	<p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The global unemployment rate declined significantly in 2022, falling to 5.8% from a peak of 6.9% in 2020 as economies began recovering from the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite an uncertain global economic outlook, unemployment is projected to increase only moderately, as a large part of the shock is being absorbed by falling real wages in an environment of accelerating inflation. Global unemployment is projected to edge up slightly in 2023, by around 3 million, to reach 208 million, corresponding to an unemployment rate of 5.8%.</p>
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	<p>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> <p>Globally, nearly one in four (23.5%) young people were not in education, employment, or training (NEET) in 2022. Although this is a slight decrease since 2020, when the NEET rate was at an all-time high, it remains higher than pre-pandemic levels and above the 2015 baseline of 22.2%. In other words, the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated a trend already on the rise, as youth suffered higher employment losses than older workers and quit their studies due to the massive disruptions in education and on-the-job training. There has been minimal recovery.</p>
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	<p>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</p> <p>Latest global estimates indicate that the number of children in child labour rose to 160 million (63 million girls and 97 million boys) at the beginning of 2020, translating into almost 1 in 10 of all children in child labour worldwide.</p>
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	<p>8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare the importance of occupational safety, a core aspect of decent work and something that should be universally guaranteed. Before its onset, migrants and male workers were more prone to work-related injuries. The pandemic now highlights the need for targeted measures to promote and extend occupational safety and health to all workers. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>The global average for SDG indicator 8.8.2 in 2021 - with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the interlocking crises not fully reflecting in the data - stood at 4.48, little changed from 4.46 in 2020 . While globally there has been progress under SDG indicator 8.8.2 since 2015, the country level scores in several countries indicate continued worsening. From 2020 to 2021, in 18% of countries, compliance with freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining worsened by an average of 0.53 points compared with 10% of countries in which compliance improved by an average of 0.28 points (remaining unchanged for other countries). For the period from 2015 and 2021, the situation in 43% of countries has worsened by 0.55 points and in 35% improved by 0.51 points.</p>
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>The share of tourism in global GDP nearly halved in 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic—and with it, tourism’s capacity to create jobs and drive prosperity. Globally, the data for 2021 shows a very modest 6% upturn. This indicates that tourism’s economic contribution may well be on the path to recovery, tailing the growth seen in global visitor arrivals that coincide with lifting travel restrictions and pent-up demand for travel.</p>
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	<p>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p>Access to finance has continued to rise worldwide since 2015, with new modes of access playing increasingly an important role in the more recent years. Globally, the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults was 64.9 in 2015 and hardly changed in 2021 (64.4). By contrast, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 decreased slightly from 15.1 in 2015 to 14.0 in 2021. This trend can be attributed to the decline in the number of bank branches in advanced economies, especially in Europe and Northern America, and Oceania as commercial banks keep closing branches to reduce costs and improve efficiency while increasing the use of mobile and internet banking. The COVID-19 pandemic seems to have reinforced the use of digital modes of financial access further while both indicators declined globally and in most regions from 2019 to 2021.</p>
	<p>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p> <p>Accelerated adoption of digital solutions, in part a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, is transforming access to finance. Globally, in 2021, 76% of adults had an account at a bank or regulated institution such as a credit union, microfinance institution, or a mobile money service provider. Account ownership around the world increased to 76% of adults in 2021, from 62% in 2014. Proven opportunities to increase account ownership among the unbanked include digitalizing government payments, such as social transfers or wage payments, directly into the recipients’ accounts. During the COVID-19</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	pandemic, governments used digital channels to provide quick financial support to those in need.
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	<p>8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</p> <p>In 2019, aid for trade commitments decreased by 6% to USD 53 billion (based on current prices). The most represented sectors in 2019 were energy (27.9% of total aid for trade), transport and storage (22.6%) and agriculture (17.8%). Geographically, aid for trade focussed on Sub-Saharan Africa, which received the highest share (30.0%), followed by South and Central Asia (26.0%) and Far East Asia (8.0%). In terms of income groups, lower-middle income countries received 37.6% of aid for trade, followed by least developed countries (31.4%) and upper middle-income countries (11.8%). (2021 submission, no submission since 2021)</p>
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	<p>8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</p> <p>Countries in most regions continue to develop and implement national youth employment strategies. More than half of the 73 countries reporting in this period have operationalised such strategies. Slightly more than one quarter have developed one but did not provide conclusive evidence on implementation, and only 10 countries reported being in the process of developing a strategy. Almost 8 out of 10 countries reported specific measures to support youth employment in times of crises.</p>

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	<p>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</p> <p>In rural areas in low- and lower-middle-income countries where transport infrastructure is more limited and poorly maintained, many people do not have good access to the road network and thus cannot reach facilities like schools, hospitals, and administrative services, or access markets. In the twenty-five economies in Africa, Asia, South America, Central Asia and the Middle East where the Rural Access Index was updated using a spatial method developed for the SDG Indicator 9.1.1, almost 300 million rural dwellers still lack good access to roads, out of a total rural population of approximately 520 million. (2021 submission, no submission since 2021)</p>
	<p>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</p> <p>Efficient transportation services are key drivers to the economic development of a State. Transportation generates employment and wealth. The intrinsic value of connectivity that multimodal transport provides allows for tourism and trade to flourish in many States. The contribution of Transportation to the economic development includes: a) performance improvements on account of reduction in costs and time for passenger and freight movements b) productivity improvements since basic inputs can be sourced from a larger</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>network resulting in more diversified outputs and c) access to wider markets enabling optimal utilisation of production and distribution capacities. (2022 submission)</p>
<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	<p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>After the collapse of manufacturing in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent recovery in 2021, global manufacturing production is expected to slow down in 2022, strongly affected by the conflict in Ukraine and implementation of COVID-19 containment policies in China. Growth of global manufacturing has also dampened due to high inflation and an energy price shock, persistent disruptions in the supply of raw materials and intermediate goods, global economic deceleration, weakened confidence and high uncertainty.</p> <p>Global MVA per capita increased from \$1,646 (constant 2015 prices) in 2015 to \$1,875 in 2022. While Europe and Northern America reached an all-time high of \$5,052 in 2022, MVA per capita in sub-Saharan Africa reached only \$167.</p> <p>MVA per capita in least developed countries (LDCs) reached only \$159, far from the target of doubling their value of \$126 in 2015. Although the share of manufacturing in LDCs increased from 12.1% in 2015 to 14.0% in 2022, this pace might not be sufficient to reach the SDG target 9.2 by 2030. While LDCs in Asia have made considerable progress and are on track, African LDCs would need to change the ongoing trajectory and significantly accelerate progress for the goal to remain attainable by 2030.</p> <p>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>By the end of 2022, the recovery of labour markets from the COVID-19 crisis was still incomplete and progressing at an uneven pace across the world. Low-income and middle-income countries have been especially affected, and their incomplete recovery was further hampered by multiple crises, including the aftermath of the conflict in Ukraine, accelerating climate change and unprecedented humanitarian challenges. Persistent disruptions to supply chains threaten employment prospects and job quality, especially in manufacturing. After a plunge caused by the coronavirus outbreak in 2020, global manufacturing employment returned to the pre-pandemic level in 2021. However, the share of manufacturing employment in total employment continued to decline, falling from 14.3% in 2015 to 13.6% in 2021 worldwide. The share of manufacturing employment in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Europe and Northern America accounted for 17.5% and 13.1% in 2021, respectively. Despite being the main manufacturing employers, both regions struggled from labour shortages. The economies of Eastern and South-Eastern Asia relying on migrant workers have faced labour shortages because of disrupted labour migration. Northern America has been facing a manufacturing skills gap, while major increases in energy prices are placing significant pressure on energy-intensive industries in Europe. Manufacturing employment in low-income economies remain limited and are mainly concentrated in low-technology sectors. The share of manufacturing employment in total employment remained low in sub-Saharan Africa and accounted for only 6.7% in 2021.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>(Other resources: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_865332.pdf; https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2019-12/UNIDO%20IDR20%20main%20report.pdf)</p>
<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>	<p>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</p> <p>Small industrial enterprises are more vulnerable to economic downturns than larger firms due to their limited financial resources and greater supply chain dependencies. Although governmental support plays a key role in supporting small enterprises to survive and thrive during and after the crisis, such a stimulus is hardly available in low-income countries. Only 15.7% of small-scale industries in Africa received those forms of credit, compared to 44.2% in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on survey data from 2006-2020. (2022 submission)</p> <p>(Note: No data to assess progress)</p> <p>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p>Worldwide, many small enterprises were still struggling to recover from the pandemic, when the conflict in Ukraine provoked an energy price shock, with global repercussions. The overlapping multiple crises are directly affecting all enterprises, but particularly small firms given their vulnerability to shocks, with those in low- and lower middle-income economies more prone to financial risk. The increased global uncertainty has deterred new investments and access to finance for small enterprises, which are necessary to facilitate their uptake of new technologies and increase their resilience.</p> <p>Based on survey data from 2006–2022, only 15.4% of small-scale manufacturing industries in sub-Saharan Africa received loans or lines of credit, compared with 44.2% in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>
<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	<p>9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added</p> <p>Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes grew 0.9% or 321 million tonnes in 2022 to a new all-time high of 36.8 billion tonnes. This follows two years of exceptional oscillations in energy-related emissions. Emissions shrank by more than 5% in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic cut energy demand. In 2021, emissions rebounded past pre-pandemic levels, growing more than 6% in tandem with economic stimulus and a surge in coal demand even as renewables capacity additions scaled record heights. CO₂ growth in 2022 was well below global GDP growth of 3.2%, reverting to a decade-long trend of decoupling emissions and economic growth that was broken by 2021's sharp rebound in emissions.</p>
<p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and</p>	<p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>The proportion of global GDP invested in research and development (R&D) has continued to grow, from 1.61% in 2010 and 1.69% in 2015 to 1.93% in 2020, despite the drawbacks in the global economic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, a wide difference between the various regions</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	of the world continues to prevail. While Europe and North America, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia spent 2.62% and 2.31% of GDP on R&D respectively, most of the developing regions still spend less than 1% of GDP on R&D. Strong policy commitments towards fostering a higher level of financing in R&D, especially in developing economies, need to be continued and supported.
	<p>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p> <p>The number of researchers per million inhabitants has increased worldwide from 1,022 in 2010 and 1,160 in 2015 to 1,342 in 2020. However, there were still multiple dimensions of disparities across the regions. While Australia and New Zealand, and Europe and Northern America, indicated the highest amount of researchers per million population, which registered at 4,894 and 4,062 respectively in 2020, Sub-Saharan Africa demonstrated as low as 98 researchers per million inhabitants. Amid these gaps, women accounted for only 31.2% global researchers in 2020 (based on headcounts), which also varied significantly across the regions. Firm policy commitments towards substantial increase in the number of research personnel, especially in developing regions, as well as harnessing all potential by addressing gender imbalances in the research workforce need to be continued and strengthened, in order to address these disparities and prepare for future challenges.</p>
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	<p>9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p> <p>Total official flows from all donors for economic infrastructure in developing countries represented 19% of all aid and reached USD 64.7 billion in 2021, which represents a growth of 31% since 2010.</p> <p>Within this total, the main sectors assisted were transport (USD 21.6 billion), the energy sector (USD 18.9 billion) and the banking and financial services sector (USD 18.8 billion).</p> <p>Since 2015, total official flows for economic infrastructure have decreased by 4%, from USD 67.5 billion (constant 2021 prices) to USD 64.7 billion in 2021.</p>
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	<p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p> <p>In the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, data show that higher-technology industries recovered faster and proved to be more resilient. In 2022, growth of medium-high and high-technology industries remained solid as a result of a recovery in the automotive sector and consistently strong production in sectors such as computers, electronics and optical products, and electrical equipment. On the other hand, in 2022 production of basic pharmaceuticals experienced a decline as the sector re-adjusted to the COVID-19 situation and because of shortage of essential inputs.</p> <p>In 2020, the share of medium-high and high-technology manufacturing in total manufacturing remained low in sub-Saharan Africa and least developed countries, reaching only 21.7% and 10.6%, respectively, compared with 47.7% in Europe and Northern America and 47.1 in Eastern Asia.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	<p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p> <p>In most developing countries, mobile broadband (3G or above) is the main way — and often the only way — to connect to the Internet. This kind of access is available to 95% of the world population. Between 2015 and 2022, 4G network coverage doubled to reach 88% of the world's population; but, as for previous technologies, growth is slowing down.</p> <p>Bridging the “coverage gap”, that is, connecting the remaining five% still off the grid is proving difficult: since crossing the 90% threshold in 2018, global 3G coverage has increased only by four percentage points. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the gap constitutes 18%, predominantly affecting the population of central and western Africa. The coverage gap is almost the same in LDCs and LLDCs, falling short of SDG Target 9.c to “significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.”</p>

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	<p>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population</p> <p>Across 119 countries with data available prior to the pandemic, more than half of them have achieved income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average. Sparse data from the pandemic suggest that two-thirds of 50 countries have experienced shared prosperity post-2019. This finding is driven by Northern America and Europe where in many countries, transfers mitigated the economic impacts of the pandemic on the bottom of distributions.</p>
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	<p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>For the 53 countries with information in 2015 and 2020, on average the share of people living below half the median has declined by 1 percentage point, from 13.4% to 12.5%. This trend continued during COVID-19, in large part because of generous social assistance programs implemented in several countries. Yet the share living below half the median remains worryingly high in many countries: In 17 countries, more than 20% of the population lives below half the national median.</p>
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	<p>10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>Globally, close to one in six people experience discrimination based on any grounds, according to the latest available data. For both women and men, racial discrimination, based on ethnicity, colour or language, is among the most</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>common grounds of discrimination. When racial discrimination is combined with discrimination based on individuals' socioeconomic status, one in eight people report having experienced discrimination.</p> <p>Women continue to be more discriminated against than men. Simply because of their sex, women are twice as likely to be discriminated against as men.</p> <p>One in three people with disabilities experience discrimination, which is twice more than persons without disability. These data, although related to a limited number of countries, point to the need to do more to assess discrimination worldwide. Despite the commitment to leave no one behind and to eliminate discrimination as part of the 2030 Agenda, less than a third of countries have measured the prevalence of discrimination.</p>
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	<p>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP</p> <p>The share of economic output earned by workers has experienced a sizeable decline in the last 15 years, from 54.1% in 2004 to 52.6% in 2019. This decline represents US\$590 (PPP) per worker on average. As earnings from work are particularly important for the less well-off and vulnerable, and as lower-income workers have been disproportionately impacted by the crisis, the decline in the labour income share observed in the years before the COVID-19 pandemic is disconcerting. (2022 submission)</p>
	<p>10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy</p> <p>Fiscal policy is one of governments' most effective instruments to tackle inequality as taxes place a direct burden on households while social spending provides direct income support or in-kind transfers that improve household welfare. The Redistributive Impact of Fiscal Policy Indicator --defined as the difference between the Gini index of prefiscal and postfiscal household income-- allows for systematically tracking progress in the contribution of fiscal policy to more equitable societies. This indicator shows that fiscal systems of the richer countries display a stronger capacity to reduce inequality through progressive direct fiscal interventions, as they tend to have a larger personal income tax (PIT) base, which directly reduces inequality by having those who can pay more do so, and indirectly by financing investments in inequality-reducing sectors, such as education, health and social protection. As countries struggle to recover from the COVID-19 crisis, the distributional impacts of the fiscal policy responses are even more important. (2020 submission, no submission since 2020)</p>
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	<p>10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators</p> <p>Banks' profitability improved in 2021, compared with the previous year, as the impact of COVID-19 pandemic eased. Expenses for provisions that were created to absorb potential losses from loan portfolio declined in 2021, positively affecting the profitability. The fraction of countries reporting return on assets (ROA) above one% increased to 65% in 2021 from 47% in the previous year, and the median ROA rose from 0.95% to 1.28%. However, the median ROA continues to remain lower than the 2015 level. The asset quality showed a slight improvement with the median of nonperforming loans to total loans ratio (NPL ratio) declined from 3.92% in 2020 to 3.82% in 2021. Banks' capital buffer to absorb losses remained almost the same as the previous year with the median of Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets (CAR) at 16.8% in</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	2021 compared with 16.7% in 2020. Compared with 2015, banks' overall performance in 2021 was characterized as improved asset quality and capital positions, although profitability remained more subdued.
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	<p>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>The voice and participation of developing countries¹ in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance needs to be broadened and strengthened. After the implementation of some governance changes at the IMF in 2016, IMF members could not agree on new reforms in 2020 as had been previously agreed, and a new round of negotiation are due to conclude in 2023. Changes were last adopted at the World Bank in October 2018. At both institutions developing countries continue to have less than 40 per cent of the voting rights, short of the about 75 per cent they represent in the memberships of the bodies.</p>
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	<p>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</p> <p>Under the Sustainable Development Goals, indicator 10.7.1 calls for global efforts to reduce recruitment costs. The high recruitment costs facing many low-skilled migrant workers reduce the overall benefits from migration and its impact on reducing poverty in poor countries. The objective of the SDG indicator 10.7.1 is to monitor the burden of costs incurred by migrant workers in obtaining jobs abroad, that should otherwise be borne by employers. The indicator was reclassified from Tier III to Tier II in November 2018, following a submission to the IAEG-SDG by the World Bank and the International Labour Organization as co-custodians.</p> <p>Looking ahead to Tier 1, World Bank (KNOMAD) and ILO are working to develop capacity and support instruments for use by national statistical offices (NSOs) to document worker-paid recruitment costs globally. Guidelines have been developed for the collection of recruitment costs statistics and a virtual network of statistical experts on the recruitment cost indicator has been formed with NSOs' participation. Efforts are underway to develop model questionnaires (long, medium and short versions) for gathering cost data together with an operation manual to support NSOs in undertaking migration cost surveys as part of their SDG monitoring efforts. A follow-up workshop with representative NSOs from each global region will be held in Istanbul (April 24-26, 2019) to present and discuss the model questionnaires, guidelines, conduct session on sampling sub-populations (current and return migrant workers) and knowledge sharing by countries that have experience measuring recruitment costs.</p> <p>During 2014-2017, recruitment costs surveys were conducted in East Asia & Pacific: South Korea, Philippines, Malaysia, Lao PDR; Sub Saharan Africa:</p>

¹ There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. This indicator aggregates all countries located in "developing regions" as had been identified in the M49 code in 2015 for the purposes of monitoring "developing countries".

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>Ethiopia; Europe and Central Asia: Spain, Russia, Italy; South Asia: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Latin American and the Caribbean: Mexico covering migrants from major bilateral corridors. Future surveys in 2019/2020 for which budget has been allocated include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri-Lanka, Mexico, South Korea, Vietnam, Uganda and Turkey.</p> <p>The intended collection of relevant data for indicator 10.7.1 by national statistical agencies will entail adding a module with a set of questions on recruitment costs to recurring household-based surveys (for example, Labor Force Surveys or Household Income & Expenditure Surveys) or implementing stand-alone surveys that target sub-groups of current migrants or recently return migrant workers. Following the move to Tier 2, we are coordinating with 114 countries to collect the data for the recruitment cost indicator by the end of 2021.</p> <p>To facilitate capacity building and cover initial costs by NSOs in collecting data for SDG 10.7.1, a critical mass of financial resources needs to be mobilized to support implementation in about 100 countries where recruitment cost impact migrants. We are developing a funding proposal for donor consideration that will support countries in implementing recruitment cost surveys. The per-country budget is likely to be in the range of US\$50,000 to US\$100,000 and the overall budget for an initial phase of 20 countries in 2019/2020 is approximately US\$2 million. There is need to tap resources to undertake the collection of data for this indicator that will be undertaken on average every four years for each country. (2019 submission; no submission since 2019)</p> <p>10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>Globally, in 2021, 62.3% of 138 countries with data reported having a wide range of policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, defined as having policy measures for 80% or more of the 30 sub-categories under the six domains of the indicator. Out of the six domains, policies to promote cooperation and partnerships and to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration are the most widespread, with about four-fifths of countries reporting a wide range of such measures. On the contrary, migrant rights and socio-economic well-being are the areas demonstrating the largest policy gaps, with 38 and 37% of countries lacking a wide range of measures in these domains, respectively. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p> <p>10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination</p> <p>IOM's Missing Migrants Project has recorded 54,127 deaths on migratory routes worldwide since 2015, of which 6,878 were recorded in 2022. Between 2015 and 2022, more than 5,000 deaths have been documented during migration each year except for 2020. However, the real number of lives lost is certainly higher. The highest number of fatalities was recorded in 2016, due to the large number of people who attempted the often-deadly crossing of the Mediterranean Sea. In 2020, the lowest number of fatalities was recorded, reflecting the decline in migration movements due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>Behind every one of these figures are lives lost needlessly, and a family who must mourn.</p> <p>In 2022, at least 3,166 people died on maritime and land routes to and through Europe, making up more than half of the fatalities recorded worldwide that year. More fatalities were recorded in the Western Mediterranean in 2022 than in any year since 2018. At least 611 people lost their lives on that route, and 75% of the victims' remains were never recovered from the sea. On the overseas route to Spain's Canary Islands there was a decrease in deaths: 561 fatalities were recorded in 2022, roughly half of 2021's total death toll. Routes to Spain accounted for one in five migrant deaths recorded worldwide in 2022. In 2022, 74 deaths were recorded at Türkiye-Europe land borders, out of which 44 were reportedly related to violent pushbacks.</p> <p>2022 was the deadliest year in the Americas since IOM began collecting data in 2013, with 1,338 deaths during migration recorded. At least 668 men, women, and children lost their lives on the United States-Mexico border. Additionally, 349 fatalities were recorded in the Caribbean, including 70 women and 28 children, significantly surpassing the death toll recorded in all previous years. Of these, 256 people were attempting to reach the United States. Another 41 people died while crossing the Darien from South America toward North America, 12 of whom were minors.</p> <p>2022 was also the deadliest year in Asia since IOM started counting. At least 1,093 people lost their lives on migration routes throughout the region, of whom 64% were Afghans. 444 of the deaths of Afghans recorded were during attempts to leave their home country. Moreover, 242 deaths of Afghans were recorded during transit in Iran.</p> <p>In 2022, 310 people lost their lives during migration on land routes in Africa. Of these, 176 fatalities were in the Sahara Desert. Considering dangers and inaccessibility of this desert, it is likely that the deaths of many more people occurred without being recorded, meaning that, it is not possible to compare the figures on fatalities in the Sahara across the years. Also in Africa, 73 deaths were recorded on the overseas route from the Horn of Africa to Yemen. Missing Migrants Project data show that there has been little to no progress across the world on the reduction of migrant deaths since 2015. The first year of the pandemic saw a decline in deaths of people on the move, but the numbers have gone back to pre-pandemic levels and in many cases even surpassed them. The continuation of these deaths shows the urgent need for safe, orderly and regular migration avenues.</p> <p>10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin</p> <p>The number of people forced to flee their countries due to war, conflict, persecution, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order has increased year-on-year for more than a decade, reaching 32 million people by mid-2022. According to the latest available estimates, UNHCR anticipates that the number of refugees grew further in the second half of 2022.</p> <p>In 2015 for every 100,000 people worldwide, 213 were refugees. As displacement has grown, some 398 in every 100,000 people were refugees by mid-2022, an increase of 87%.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	Approximately 86% of refugees world-wide originate from just 10 countries and more than half of all refugees are Syrian (6.8 million), Venezuelan (5.6 million) or Ukrainian (5.4 million).
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	<p>10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</p> <p>The proportion of tariff lines applied to imports admitted duty free from least developed countries, small island developing states, and developing countries have remained relatively stable in recent years, at 64.5%, 65% and 51%, respectively. (2022 submission)</p>
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	<p>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p> <p>In 2021, total receipts by developing countries from DAC donors, multilateral agencies and other key providers were USD 481.0 billion, of which USD 235.4 billion were ODA. Private flows, which tend to be more volatile than ODA, had fallen dramatically in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, increased in 2021 to USD 212.0 billion.</p> <p>Since 2015, total official resource flows have increased by from USD 289.9 billion to USD 481 billion in 2021.</p>
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	<p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</p> <p>Over the past decade, the remittance sector has made significant progress in cost reduction towards international targets. The global average cost of sending \$200 decreased from 9.3% in 2011, to 7.42% in 2016 and 6.3% of the send amount in 2021, getting closer to the international target of 5%. While the global average cost is high compared to the target, another indicator used to monitor the cost of remittances, the SmaRT Index, was recorded at 3.76% globally. In 2021, the SmaRT index was 3.76%. The share of corridors with SmaRT costs below 5% increased from 23% in 2016 to 70% in 2021. (2022 submission)</p>

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>Secondary and intermediate cities and towns in many regions are recording faster growth in slum populations than primary cities.</p> <p>A plurality of housing policies and strategies are needed to ensure a multitude of housing types and delivery systems are provided for the diverse needs of urban dwellers.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	<p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Only half of the global urban population has convenient access to public transport.</p> <p>The share of the population that has convenient access to public transport varies considerably by regions of the world, but also by cities within the same country.</p>
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>Urban areas are expanding at faster rates than their population growth, but on a steadily declining rate.</p>
	<p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p> <p>About half of global cities identified as having structures for civil society participation in urban planning and management processes.</p> <p>To advance the participation in planning and decision-making, it is important to acknowledge that establishing a participatory space is not enough to fulfill the aspirations of indicator SDG 11.3.2, rather there is a need to analyze who is engaging and participating in urban governance, and more importantly seek to understand those who are not engaging.</p>
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<p>11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p> <p>For the countries reporting data for the indicator SDG 11.4.1, public expenditure per capita on cultural and natural heritage between 2019 and 2020 was mixed. While half of the countries increased their public expenditure in cultural and natural heritage, half decreased their investments. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic countries either significantly increased or decreased public expenditures. Increased public expenditure ranged from 2% to 50 %, while decreases ranged from 2% to 38%.</p>
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>See 1.5.1</p>
	<p>1.5.2/11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>See 1.5.2</p>
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	<p>In 2020, the global average municipal solid waste (MSW) collection rate in cities was estimated at 84%, and the average MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities was 61%. The MSW collection rates in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) are less than 60%.</p> <p>Uncollected waste is the source of plastic pollution, GHG emissions, and sources of incubation for infections. New waste management strategies in cities need to include measures to reduce waste and avoid its generation, while encouraging residents to sort and recycle their solid waste to realize long-term sustainability.</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>While air quality continues to improve across the globe from 2015, the global fine particulate matter reported for 2019, 33 ug/m3, falls just below WHO interim target 4 (35 ug/m3) which is much higher than the recommended air quality guideline for protecting public health (5 ug/m3).</p>
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	<p>11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>More than three quarters of cities for which data on SDG indicator 11.7.1 is available allocate less than 20% of their area to open public spaces and streets – with open public spaces accounting for a meagre 3.2% of urban land, about 4 times less than the share of land in streets.</p> <p>Cities in the more developed regions allocate higher proportions of land in streets and open spaces than those from the developing regions.</p> <p>11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p> <p>No submission for 11.7.2 since 2016</p>
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	<p>11.a.1: Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.</p> <p>In 2021, 55 out of 58 national urban policies - NUPs (95%) fulfilled the first criteria on “responding to population dynamics”, 54 (93%) fulfilled the second criteria on “ensuring balanced territorial development” and only 26 (45%) met the third criteria on making considerations for “increased local fiscal space”.</p> <p>Countries are called upon to set up more financing mechanisms for local implementation of the different elements that promote sustainable urban development as guided by the NUPs at the sub-national level.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 See 13.1.2
	1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies See 1.5.4
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	<p>12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>Since 2015, multilateral and multi-stakeholder cooperation on sustainable consumption and production has intensified, inspiring the design and implementation of science-based and transformative policies in numerous countries. Between 2019 and 2022, 485 policy instruments supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production were reported by 62 countries and the European Union under target 12.1, with increasing linkages with global environmental commitments on climate, biodiversity, pollution and waste, as well as a particular attention to high-impact sectors. Yet, reporting on SDG 12.1 has been decreasing by 30% in average every year since 2019 and continues to reflect great regional imbalances with more than 50% of policy instruments reported from Europe and Central Asia. Implementing the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (2023-2030) as referred to in UN General Assembly resolution 77/162 will encourage the international community to accelerate its efforts in sharing progress, but also the knowledge, technology and financial resources that can unlock opportunities for change and innovation, leaving no one behind.</p>
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>In 2019, the total material footprint was 95.9 billion tons, close to the world's domestic material consumption of 95.1 billion tons. Although the volumes of both indicators are quite similar at the global level, the situation is rather different from region to region. While in Northern America and Europe, the material footprint was about 14% higher than the DMC, in regions such as</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, the material footprint was lower than the DMC by 17% and 32%, respectively.</p> <p>(Note: For the 2023 short storyline, the same data were used as for 2022, but from a different angle. The story covers indicators 8.4.1/12.2.1 and 8.4.2/12.2.2.)</p> <hr/> <p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1/12.2.1</p>
<p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>	<p>12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>From FAO for 12.3.1(a): The percentage of food lost globally after harvest on farm, transport, storage, wholesale, and processing levels, usually attributed to structural inadequacies in the countries, is estimated at 13.2% in 2021, consistent with previous estimates of 13.3% and 13% in 2020 and 2016 respectively. These figures do not identify any clear structural change.</p> <p>(Note: This submission pertains to sub-indicator 12.3.1(a) on food loss.)</p> <p>From UNEP for 12.3.1(b): UNEP presented an assessment of food waste generated in 2019. The estimates are sufficient to provide insight into the scale of the problem and to make a case for action, but inadequate to track changes in food waste over time. One of the key findings is that household food waste generation per capita is broadly similar across all income country groups, indicating that action on food waste is equally relevant in high-income, upper middle-income and lower-middle income countries.</p> <p>(Note: The short storyline only covers indicator 12.3.1b on food waste under UNEP custodianship. For the 2023 short storyline, the same data were used as for 2022, but from a different angle.)</p>
<p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p><u>Minamata Convention</u>: An overwhelming majority of Parties to the Minamata Convention have complied with their obligations to nominate national focal points (Article 17.4) and submit national reports (Article 21). In particular, 125 Parties (94%) have nominated their national focal points and 113 Parties have submitted their full national reports, tallying an impressive reporting rate 92% for the full national reports (2021).</p> <p><u>Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</u>: Recent changes to the trade control regime under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal with regard to plastic wastes in 2019 and electronic and electrical wastes in 2022 have an impact on the scope of the information to be transmitted through national reports, which is</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>one of the indicators to be used to measure progress towards target 12.4. to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle. The overall implications of these amendments include better transparency, traceability and monitoring of transboundary movements of these and other waste streams within the scope of the convention as well as the possibility for Parties to protect themselves from unwanted wastes should they not have capacity to manage them in the environmentally sound manner. Overall, the Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) directly contribute to addressing pollution caused by chemicals and wastes, which is now recognized as one of the three planetary crises alongside climate change and biodiversity loss. Progress towards the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste contributes to reducing GHG emissions and promotes a circular economy as a climate mitigation strategy. Curbing plastic pollution also saves marine lives. These are just two highlights of the importance of the effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions.</p>
	<p>12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p>Waste of electronic and electronic equipment (e-waste) generation is 7.3 kg per capita in 2019. Only 1.7 kg per capita is collected and managed in an environmentally sound manner. Mismanaged or unmanaged e-waste create a loss of valuable resources, indirect increased use of virgin resources, emissions of hazardous substances and greenhouse gasses into the environment and e-waste workers.</p> <p>(Note: 2022 submission; There are some difficulties in preparing stories for these indicators due to the availability of data.)</p>
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>See 12.4.2</p>
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	<p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p> <p>The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation officially inaugurated its International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) to create a new global baseline for corporate sustainability reporting⁽¹⁾. A preliminary analysis (2) shows that around 70% of companies monitored now publish sustainability reports, tripling since 2016. However, the data give indications of significant differences between the regions. Sustainability reporting has increased the most in Asia (by 36% in 2020-21). Africa and Latin America grew more than ever in the period of 2020-2021, but these regions remain amongst the ones with the lower volumes. While there are more large companies reporting on sustainability than MSMEs, the data demonstrates the growth of disclosures among small and medium enterprises (37% and 34% respectively in 2020-21). The manufacturing and finance industries feature the highest number of companies publishing sustainability reports, while utilities have the highest percentage within the sector. The sustainability indicators that are most widely disclosed by companies include policies on water and energy</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>and Co2 emission, occupational health and safety, as well as board diversity. Companies continue to address their activities in attaining the SDGs, however, only 10% reports on all 17 SDGs(3).</p> <p>(Footnotes: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. World investment report 2022: International tax reforms and sustainable investment. 2022. United Nations. Available at: https://unctad.org/publication/world-investment-report-2022 The co-custodians of SDG indicator 12.6.1 used the Refinitiv database, complemented by other data sources which will continue to be explored for more comprehensive reporting on the indicator. KPMG, Big shifts, small steps. Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2022, October 2022. The survey refers to two research samples: The largest 100 companies in each of 58 countries, territories and jurisdictions: 5,800 companies in total, and the largest 250 companies in the world. Available at: https://kpmg.com/rs/en/home/insights/2022/09/survey-of-sustainability-reporting-2022.html)</p>
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p> <p>In 2022, 67 national governments reported to UNEP on the number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans, up 50% from 2020. Almost all of the national governments (38 out of 40) that reported on this indicator in 2020 participated in the data drive in 2022; 29 countries were reporting for the first time.</p>
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>See 13.3.1</p>
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>See 7.b.1</p>
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<p>12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability</p> <p>Globally, data shows a marked decline in the number of countries having implemented tools to monitor the sustainable development impacts of tourism called for in Target 12.b. While the Covid-19 pandemic might have affected relevant statistical operations in 2020 and 2021, it is important for countries to reengage these efforts to understand whether tourism's contribution—notably in the form of the creation of jobs and the promotion of local culture and products—is on the right track.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	<p>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP</p> <p>Global data showed a recrudescence of fossil fuel subsidies in 2021, after a brief fall in 2020 which was largely caused by a drop in energy prices: in 2021, Governments spent an estimated 732 billion USD on subsidies to coal, oil, and gas, against 375 billion in 2020. This brings us back to pre-2015 levels. High oil and gas prices in 2022 will likely bring a new increase, as subsidies are often linked to the price of energy.</p>

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>See 1.5.1</p>
	<p>1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>As of end-2022, the number of countries with national strategies for disaster risk reduction has increased to 126 from 55 in 2015. One of the key elements of national disaster risk reduction strategies is to promote policy coherence and compliance, notably with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. On the basis of this, a total of 118 countries have reported having some level of policy coherence with other global frameworks.</p>
	<p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>See 1.5.4</p>
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	<p>13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>13 countries have submitted their ADCOMs to the UNFCCC secretariat. 39 of 48 NDCs included adaptation information in their new or updated NDC. The adaptation components of the NDCs illustrate how adaptation is being</p>

² Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>addressed through more integrated economy-wide plans, in particular through NAPs. The NDCs illustrate that countries are articulating more quantified targets and indicators for adaptation, and identifying links between adaptation, SDGs, and other frameworks. This way, countries are advancing both national planning through NAPs, and international communication of information through adaptation components of NDCs and adaptation communications. Countries are prioritizing formulation and implementation of NAPs in their adaptation efforts and are steadily progressing based on 125 out of 154 developing countries that are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Twenty countries have submitted their NAPs to UNFCCC NAP Central and more NAPs are expected to come by COP 26. More LDCs have a draft NAP and are on track in completing and submitting these in line with the vision of all LDCs having their NAPs by 2021. Several countries had completed the preparation of their NAPs and/or related sectoral strategies but had not yet made them available on NAP Central. Some countries had developed and submitted sectoral and thematic strategies and other relevant outputs while their NAPs are still being produced. (2021 submission, no submission since 2021)</p> <p>13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p> <p>According to science, global emissions should be cut by 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Compared to 2010, emissions from developed countries fell by approximately 4% in 2018, while emissions from developing countries rose by 14.4% in 2014. It is therefore critical for all actors to strengthen their efforts in meeting the Paris Agreement goals. (2021 submission, no submission since 2021)</p>
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>Nearly all countries (94%) report that climate change education is taught as part of the curriculum in schools and universities. However, evidence from elsewhere suggests otherwise. An analysis of national curriculum frameworks in 100 countries found that nearly half (47%) contained no mention of climate change. While 95% of teachers report that it is important to teach about the severity of climate change only about one-third are able to explain well the effects of climate change in their region. Furthermore, 70% of youth report that they can at most explain only the broad principles of climate change</p>
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully	<p>13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</p> <p>There is no agreed definition under the UNFCCC on what should count toward assessing progress toward the \$100 billion commitment. Climate-specific financial support reported by Annex I Parties to UNFCCC continues to increase, reaching an annual average USD 48.7 billion in 2017-2018. On a comparable basis, this represents an increase of 10% over the previous biennium 2015-2016. While over half of all climate-specific financial support in the period 2017-2018 was targeted at mitigation actions, the share of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	adaptation support is growing, and many countries are prioritizing adaptation in their provision of financial support. (2021 submission, no submission since 2021)
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change See 13.2.1

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density For 14.1.1(a): The global trend of elevated coastal eutrophication continued in 2022 above the 2000-2004 baseline conditions, though different in magnitude from recent years. The highest rates are in the Arabian Sea, where chlorophyll-a anomalies appear consistently in late winter and early spring of 2018 - 2022 and likely result in some regions from the presence of high concentrations or “blooms” of the harmful algae <i>Noctiluca scintillans</i> , which are known to threaten the region’s fisheries, tourism and desalination plants. For 14.1.1(b): One approach to the analysis of plastic debris is to use the plastic beach litter density derived from citizen science data. The data are available for 142 countries, most of which have access to the sea. However, since a majority of the polluting plastic flows from rivers into the oceans, the landlocked countries are equally important as the coastal ones. The citizen science data on plastic beach litter density rely on public volunteers conducting beach cleanups. The trend for 2015-2020 is not so clear, but the decline in 2020 can be explained by the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the messages of the use of citizen science data is that the practice of public contribution to scientific research is an important step towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
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 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas As of the end of 2021, UNEP, through the Regional Seas Programme, identified 33 countries that reported the level of implementation of national plans using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas: 8 countries reported having developed national plans, 7 countries informed that such plans had been adopted at the national level, and 18 countries reported about the last stage of the process – national activities on Implementation and adaptive management. At the same time, not all countries with access to the sea, are

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>parties of the Regional Seas Programme. Another reason that influenced the data collection process is that not all Regional Seas have an existing reporting mechanism. To fill the gaps, UNEP will initiate a data collection exercise in 2023 using a single, harmonized data collection tool for all countries with access to the sea.</p>
<p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>	<p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p> <p>Ocean acidification is the consequence of uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) by the ocean, which changes the chemical composition of the seawater, altering its carbonate chemistry and resulting in a decreasing pH and so increasing acidification of the ocean, thereby negatively affecting marine organisms and ocean services. Ocean acidification will continue to increase, with consequences for the global climate: As the acidity and temperature of the ocean increases, its capacity to absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere decreases, impeding the ocean's role in moderating climate change.</p> <p>Data collected towards the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator from an increasing number of countries and stations (539 stations from 42 countries in 2023 compared to 308 stations from 35 countries in 2022) highlights the growing capacity of countries to observe the continued decline of ocean pH in the global ocean as well as the strong regional differences in the pace of change, underlining the need for global efforts to increase high-frequency and long-term monitoring to enable the development of strategies for mitigation and adaptation at relevant scales.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p>The proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels decreased from 90% in 1974 to 64.6% in 2019. Although a declining trend has continued, the rate of decrease has decelerated in recent years, and fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels contributed 82.5% of the global marine fish landings in 2019. Correspondingly, global marine fish landings have been relatively stable at around 80 million tonnes since 1995.</p>
<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	<p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p> <p>See 15.1.2</p>
<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an</p>	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p>By the end of 2022, the Agreement on Port State Measures, targeting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, reached 74 Parties, (including the European Union) or effectively 100 States. In the 2018-2022 period, there has been progress at the global level in implementing instruments to combat IUU fishing. Despite challenges, Small Island developing States and least developed countries registered an improvement in recent years. Regionally, fluctuations over the years mean that no clear trend is observed in the overall levels of implementation.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ⁴	
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p> <p>The proportion sustainable fisheries' contribution to global GDP has declined to below 0.1% in 2019. The most significant drop, from 1.20% of GDP in 2017 to 0.88% in 2019, was registered in Least Developed Countries. With close to 200 million people employed either directly or indirectly by fisheries and aquaculture, the sustainable development of the sector is of primary importance to supporting the livelihoods and food security of many of the world's poorest.</p>
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	<p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>Overall, the portion of gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) devoted to ocean science is noticeably small given that the ocean covers more than 70% of the surface of our planet. On average, only 1.1% of national research budgets are allocated for ocean science, with percentages ranging from around 0.01% to 9.5%, with the biggest economies also investing the greatest absolute amounts. Nevertheless, the ocean science budget remains a small proportion compared to the modestly estimated US\$1.5 trillion contribution of the ocean to the global economy in 2010 and the 2.5% of world gross value added.</p>
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	<p>14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p> <p>Globally, the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries in 2022 was at the highest level based on available data, reaching a maximum score of 5 out of 5. However, this score conceals a reduced number of countries that contributed to the reporting. The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 provided a landmark to promote the application of these frameworks, and the next reporting period in 2024 is expected to reflect results from a greater number of countries.</p>
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	<p>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p> <p>Additional efforts are needed to achieve universal participation in and effective implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its implementing agreements. Overall, many States have ratified or acceded to UNCLOS (168 parties) and its implementing agreements (151 parties for the 1994 Part XI Agreement and 92 parties for the 1995 United</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)). While UNCLOS, together with the Part XI Agreement, enjoys broad participation, UNFSA has a lower number of parties.</p> <p>Many States that reported have implemented these instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, but the low number of States reporting makes assessment of progress difficult. The methodology adopted for this indicator will assist in measuring progress in achieving universal participation in and effective implementation of UNCLOS and its implementing agreements and would promote a greater understanding of existing specific needs and challenges, in particular at the national level with a view to addressing them, particularly through country-specific capacity-building activities.</p>

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>The world's forest area as a proportion of total land area declined from 31.9% in 2000 to 31.2% in 2020, although the rate of decline has slowed in the past decade. Agricultural expansion is the direct driver for almost 90% of global deforestation. Asia, Europe and Northern America showed an overall increase in forest area from 2000 to 2020 due to afforestation, landscape restoration and the natural expansion of forests. In contrast, significant losses were observed in Latin America, mostly due to livestock grazing, as well as in sub-Saharan Africa, driven by cropland expansion.</p>
	<p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>Protected areas and “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs) are the cornerstone of efforts to safeguard living nature – biodiversity – and contribute to sustainable development and the persistence of all life on Earth.</p> <p>However, biodiversity and drivers of its loss are distributed highly unevenly around the world, and so to track progress towards nature conservation action targets, it is extremely important to measure how well protected areas cover areas of particular importance for biodiversity, that is, “Key Biodiversity Areas”.</p> <p>Over recent years, mean coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas by protected areas has continued to increase, across marine, terrestrial, freshwater, and mountain environments, but worryingly, growth in coverage is slowing.</p> <p>Coverage is also very uneven regionally, with Northern America and Europe having particularly high coverage (and thus progress towards SDGs Targets 14.5, 15.1, and 15.4, as well as the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3) while Central, Southern, and Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Oceania still have rather low coverage.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>The world progresses towards sustainable forest management. Globally, both certified forest area and the proportion of forests under management plans and within protected areas have increased. Although the rate of loss has slowed down in the last decade, global forest area continues to shrink mainly due to the expansion of agriculture, resulting in calls for upscaling actions to tackle deforestation. While the impacts of COVID-19 on forest are difficult to measure, the pandemic has affected forests and forestry due to changes on urban-rural population flow and additional demand for some forest products.</p>
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	<p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2019, the world has been losing at least 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land every year affecting food and water security globally. Human activities, intensified by climate change, are the main drivers of land degradation, which directly impacts the lives of 1.3 billion people. The good news is that if we avoid new land degradation and implement existing commitments to restore 1 billion hectares, the target of ensuring a land degradation neutral world by 2030 will be achieved.</p>
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	<p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>See 15.1.2</p>
	<p>15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land</p> <p>The vegetation cover of the world's mountains remains roughly stable at approximately 78%, with a slight decrease since 2015. However, 1.6% of the world's mountains have been degraded since 2000. The area of built-up lands in mountains has more than doubled since 2000.</p>
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	<p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p>Species extinction is irreversible, and thus perhaps the most fundamental human impact on nature. Goals for halting extinctions and reducing species extinction risk therefore provide a cornerstone for global environmental governance, through SDG Target 15.5 and also Goal A of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p> <p>Progress towards these goals is measured using the Red List Index. This indicator is derived from repeat assessment of every species across entire taxonomic groups for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The RLI is 1 when no species are threatened with extinction and 0 when all species are Extinct; to date, the indicator includes data for all mammals, birds, amphibians, corals, and cycads. Comprehensive assessment of reptile species was also completed in 2022, finding that 21% of species are threatened with extinction.</p> <p>The overall global RLI has deteriorated by about 10% over the three decades 1993 to 2023. Overall extinction risk is most severe in Central and Southern</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	Asia and in Eastern and South-eastern Asia. These same two regions plus Oceania have suffered from the fastest declines.
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	<p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>Countries continue to make progress in ratifying and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. 68 and 88 countries have reported on legislative, administrative or policy measures taken under the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, respectively. The adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and a decision to share benefits from the use of digital sequence information brings renewed attention and impetus to the implementation of ABS frameworks worldwide.</p>
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	<p>15.7.1/15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>While certain markets for illegal wildlife products are declining, like that for ivory, other species are coming under increasing threat as offenders shift their focus to more lucrative products like pangolin scales. There was, for example, a 10-fold increase in the number of whole pangolin equivalents seized since 2014, while the volume of ivory tusks seized decreased 3.5-fold since 2013. The years 2019 and 2020 also saw a rise in mixed shipments of ivory and pangolin scales with a preference towards pangolin trade because of lower perceived enforcement risk and higher profits given declining prices paid for ivory. Traffickers are adapting to market dynamics and authorities' enforcement efforts, stressing the need for better law enforcement coordination to stay one step ahead of wildlife crime offenders. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p>
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	<p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p>Globally, nearly all countries have now adopted national legislation relevant to prevention or control of invasive alien species, typically embedded within laws related to cross-cutting sectors.</p> <p>The proportion of countries aligning their invasive alien species objectives with global targets has increased, from 74% in 2016, 84% in 2020 to 87% in 2022.</p> <p>Fifty-five% of 85 countries report allocations from their national budgets for the management of invasive alien species; and 24% report that they have accessed global financial mechanisms to implement invasive alien species projects.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has brought increased focus on the prevention, control, and management of biological invasions of pathogenic agents, in particular zoonotic pathogens; including calls to propose measures to mitigate their negative impacts on biodiversity and human health.³</p>

³ <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15> CBD/COP/15/2 15 October 2022 Draft decisions for the Fifteenth Meeting of the

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to 4 Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p> <p>For 15.9.1(a): The integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in national and local development strategies, planning processes and accounting is a foundation for achieving the SDGs, improving human wellbeing, and addressing global challenges including the loss of biodiversity, climate change and emergence of zoonotic diseases. There has been a steady upward trend in the number countries incorporating biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems. By December 2022, most countries (90%) reported that they had set national targets related to integrating biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes (Aichi Biodiversity Target 2); however, only a third of reporting countries indicated that they are on track to reach or exceed these national targets. This issue has been given renewed attention by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, of which Target 14 is to “ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework”.</p> <p>For 15.9.1(b): With the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, countries are increasingly looking to integrate biodiversity into their national accounting and reporting systems. After a period of stagnation due to COVID-19, the number of countries integrating biodiversity into their national accounting and reporting systems has begun to increase again. In 2022, 92 countries indicated compiling environmental-economic accounts according to the international statistical standard, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The number of countries implementing the SEEA is expected to grow rapidly in the next few years, particularly because of the role of the SEEA in the monitoring framework of the Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Item 21 Invasive Alien Species see 13 d and 13f 13d. To continue and enhance collaboration with members of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, including with a view to determining how approaches for the prevention, control and management of invasive alien species may be usefully applied to biological invasions of pathogenic agents, in particular zoonotic pathogens; 13f. To collaborate with members of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species and other relevant organizations, with a view to identifying gaps in knowledge, monitoring, and management of emerging infectious diseases affecting biodiversity and human health that relate to or are facilitated by invasive alien species, and to propose measures for mitigating and minimizing the negative effects on biodiversity and human health and preventing the further introduction and spread of relevant invasive alien species.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p> <p>Between 2020 and 2021, DAC members' ODA in support of biodiversity has increased by 26.2%, from USD 7.7 billion (constant 2021 prices) to USD 9.8 billion in 2021.</p> <p>The increase in support of biodiversity could be due to momentum from past international commitments, and in particular to efforts pursuing the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Strategic Plan on Biodiversity and its Aichi target on development finance with an implementation period from 2011 to 2020.</p> <p>The identification of COVID-19 as a possible zoonotic disease has also underscored the relationship between infectious diseases, destruction of ecosystems, illegal wildlife trade and human encroachment on nature. Thus, the increase in development finance for biodiversity could reflect the recognition of these links as well as of the importance of reversing biodiversity loss. Biodiversity and climate change are also strongly interlinked, and are recognized as a twin crisis. Indeed, addressing biodiversity loss and climate change together can also provide multiple co-benefits. Given that a significant share of development finance for biodiversity also targets climate change, an increase in ODA for biodiversity could be due to coupling effects from increases in ODA for climate change.</p>
<p>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	<p>15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p> <p>See 15.a.1</p>
<p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>See 15.7.1</p>

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p>There were approximately 458,000 people victims of intentional homicide in 2021, representing 5.8 victims per 100,000 population. This figure represents the highest number of victims in the last 20 years. The noticeable spike in killings in 2021 can be partly attributed to the economic repercussions of Covid-related restrictions, as well as an escalation of gang-related and socio-political violence in several countries. Nonetheless, taking the growing population into account, the rate of victims of intentional homicide in 2021 was still lower than in 2015, although by a small margin. The gender distribution of both victims and suspects of intentional homicides is relatively stable over time. Men and boys represent about 80% of the victims and 90% of the suspects. Regions with high overall levels of homicidal violence, such as Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, record higher shares of male homicide victims than other regions. Similarly, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with data also have higher share of male suspects, although the difference with the other regions is much smaller.</p>
	<p>16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p> <p>Between 2021 and 2022, the UN recorded a 53% increase in civilian deaths directly associated with 12 of the world's deadliest armed conflicts, the first increase since the adoption in 2015 of the 2030 Agenda. At least 16,988 civilians were killed in war operations. One in five victims was a woman. The proportion of deaths caused by heavy weapons and explosive munitions increased significantly, from 13% in 2021 to 39% in 2022, highlighting a shift in conflict dynamics, with the use of more lethal weapons in indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks.</p> <p>Conflict violence affected regions of the world unevenly, with sub-Saharan Africa and Europe accounting for 90% of deaths. Of the total number of civilian deaths worldwide in 2022, four out of ten occurred in Ukraine. However, deadly incidents against civilians persist in other parts of the world. A 23% increase was recorded in sub-Saharan Africa, stressing the need for a new global commitment to peace and security.</p> <p>These shocking figures highlight an increased risk to civilians in conflict situations. They should be a further call to all parties involved in conflicts to do everything to protect the lives of civilians, including children and women, in line with international humanitarian and human rights law. (Medium storyline)</p>
	<p>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p>SDG Target 16.1 calls for a significant reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Beyond lethal violence, interpersonal conflicts can trigger physical violence, which can affect all societies in various forms and intensity, with a consequent impact on safety and well-being of persons at all ages and both sexes. Physical violence is a type of violence, which is often perpetrated in public spaces and where males are more often victims as well as perpetrators. Despite ongoing difficulties of directly comparing country-level</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>survey data, available data from victimization surveys provide important insights into victimization trends by physical assault in various countries. Data from 34 countries indicate that the proportion of the population subjected to physical assault in the previous 12 months varies from 0.2 to 7%, with a global average of 2.1%. Gender disaggregated data for 14 countries show that on average male prevalence rates of physical assault (2.8) are higher than for women (2.0). Time series for 13 countries (mostly in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Northern America and Europe) indicate that in the majority of these countries the prevalence of physical assault is generally declining, though there is a considerable degree of fluctuation. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p>
	<p>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark</p> <p>Feeling unsafe in public can negatively influence well-being and hinder development. While perception of safety has remained quite stable at the global level over the last 6 years, women continue to feel significantly less safe – compared to men – when walking alone around the area they live. (2022 submission)</p>
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	<p>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>Even before the COVID-19 outbreak, violence against children was widespread, affecting children regardless of wealth or social status. In 75 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries with available data from 2014 to 2022, nearly 8 in 10 children from 1 to 14 years of age were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home in the past month. In 70 of these countries, at least half of children experience violent discipline on a regular basis.</p> <p>(Other resource: https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/violent-discipline/)</p>
	<p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>In 2020, the number of victims of trafficking detected worldwide fell for the first time in 20 years, as Covid-19 preventive measures changed the dynamics of exploitation while compromising the anti-trafficking response. As more victims are likely to remain undetected, increasing efforts are needed to tailor the response to the real prevalence of the crime. Some Member States have showed promising results in the testing and implementation of new methodologies for prevalence estimates on trafficking in persons.</p>
	<p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p>Only 55 countries (mostly low- and middle-income) have internationally comparable data on sexual violence against girls in the period between 2014 and 2021 and only 12 produce such data for boys. Among regions with representative estimates, the prevalence of sexual violence in childhood among</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>girls vary: it is only 1% in Central and Southern Asia, 6% in sub-Saharan Africa and 7% in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).</p> <p>(Other resource: https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/sexual-violence/)</p>
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	<p>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>The global proportion of victims of violence reporting their victimization has been rather stable between 2013 and 2018. There are significant differences in the reporting rate between the types of violent crime. Based on 8 countries fewer than 20% of victims of sexual assault reported the last incident to the police or another officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism, while 40 to 50% of victims of physical assault and 50 to 60% of robbery victims reported the incident. Available disaggregations by sex indicate that in most countries female reporting rates are higher than male reporting rates. On average, higher reporting rates are recorded in the region Northern America and Europe compared to Latin America and the Caribbean. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p>
	<p>16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p>Worldwide, prisoners continue to face challenges associated with pre-trial detentions. With the exception of the temporary decline between 2019 and 2020 after the outbreak of COVID-19 the global prison population remained stable between 2015 and 2021 and was 11.2 million of prisoners in 2021. Some 3.4 million of all prisoners are unsentenced detainees and their share among all prisoners has remained at around 30% between 2015 and 2021. This matter is largely predominant in certain regions, such as Central Asia and Southern Asia, where 60% of the prison population consists of individuals who have not undergone a trial or been sentenced. In contrast, in Western Asia and Northern Africa as well as in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, the region-wide share is slightly above 20% only. Countries can tackle the alarming number of unsentenced detainees by implementing actions aimed at ensuring timely and effective access to justice, and that alternative measures to imprisonment are available and sustainable.</p>
	<p>16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism</p> <p>No submission for 16.3.3 since 2016.</p>
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	<p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p>By 2022, 22 countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America have concluded pilot testing on UN globally agreed concepts and methodologies to measure various types of illicit financial flows. In 2023, first official statistics on illicit financial flows are being reported.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</p> <p>While tracing is a key measure in the process of investigating and disclosing the origins of illicit firearms, its systematic implementation remains a global challenge. On average, Member States with available data successfully traced on average 28% of seized weapons that are potentially traceable between 2016 and 2020. Destruction of weapons is another important measure to reduce arms flows and prevent their diversion into the illegal domain, by terminating their lifecycle. In 2018 – 2019, according to available data, national authorities destroyed on average 48% of the weapons seized, found and surrendered in that period. (2022 submission)</p>
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	<p>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</p> <p>Every day, millions of people across the world pay or are asked to pay bribes to access essential public services such as healthcare, education, water, electricity, judiciary, etc. Despite the fact that no one is immune to the detrimental effects of corruption, it is often those who cannot afford to pay that bear the heaviest burden. Data available in more than 120 countries in different regions across the world show that people living in low-income countries are most exposed to bribery. The average prevalence rate of bribery in low-income countries is 37.6%, while high-income countries have an average prevalence rate of 7.2%. The disproportionate social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on low and middle-income countries may further exacerbate the situation of those who rely on essential public services and cannot afford to pay bribes. (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p>
	<p>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p> <p>Globally, approximately one in seven businesses face requests for bribe payments by public officials; this is based on establishment-level surveys that collect data on what businesses experience on a day-to-day basis. The six transactions under consideration are obtaining electrical connections, water connections, construction-related permits, import licenses, operating licenses, and meetings with tax officials.</p>
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p>Multiple Crises Undermine Budget Credibility Across all Regions based on SDG 16.6.1 world performance in the period 2015-2021.</p> <p>Based on data collected for SDG indicator 16.6.1 for 171 countries, there has been a noticeable improvement in budget credibility, as reflected in average budget deviations compared with the original approved budget from FY 2015 to FY 2019. The average budget execution compared to the approved budget reduced from the category 5%-10% in 2015 to reaching the target of less than</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>5% in 2019. However, performance has deteriorated since 2019 in the background of multiple crisis, reaching a deviation of almost 10% for some regions in 2020-2021.</p> <p>Since then, the impact of COVID-19 has been the main factor in the widening gap between approved and achieved expenditures.</p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>Globally, people are more satisfied with the quality of education services (66%) than with the quality of healthcare services (60%) . While countries falling in the ‘very high human development’ category show significantly higher levels of satisfaction with education (64%) and healthcare (68%) services than countries in the ‘low’ human development category (where satisfaction levels with education and healthcare services are 53% and 44%, respectively), the situation in countries falling in the ‘middle’ human development category is more varied (with levels of satisfaction with education services as high as 74% and levels of satisfaction with healthcare services also fairly high at 62%). Regionally, levels of satisfaction with both services are lowest in Arab States (43% and 40% for education and healthcare services, respectively) and highest in South Asia (76% and 62% for education and healthcare services, respectively.) (2021 submission; no submission since 2021)</p> <p>(Note: We launched the first global request of data in 2022. Although several countries provided data, it's insufficient to produce the requested storylines.)</p>
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>For part (a): In every region of the world except Europe, people under age 45 are significantly underrepresented in parliament relative to their share of national populations. Meanwhile, women’s representation in parliament is growing too slowly to reach parity by 2030: the average rate of change in the past five years tells us that women will not achieve parity among Speakers until 2048, and in parliaments as a whole until after 2060.</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> <p>No submission for 16.7.2 since 2019.</p> <p>(Note: We launched the first global request of data in 2022. Although several countries provided data, it's insufficient to produce the requested storylines.)</p>
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	<p>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>See 10.6.1</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	<p>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p> <p>By providing all children with proof of legal identity from day one, their rights can be protected and universal access to justice and social services can be enabled. Crises and conflicts can impact and derail access to birth registration services for many families. Today, the births of around 1 in 4 children under age 5 worldwide have never been officially recorded. While a few regions like Northern America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand have achieved universal birth registration, only half of African children under five have had their births registered, and more effort is needed to ensure timely registration given that less than half of infants in sub-Saharan Africa have been registered.</p> <p>(Other resource: https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/birth-registration/)</p>
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	<p>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>In 2021, at least 320 killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists were observed in 35 countries; with 1 in 5 victims a woman. There were 55 killings of journalists in 2021, compared to 62 in 2020. (2022 submission)</p>
	<p>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p> <p>As a custodian of SDG 16.10.2 UNESCO has been working to strengthen guarantees of the right to information by promoting adoption of legal guarantees for Access to Information (ATI). Since 1990 the increase of ATI laws grew nearly tenfold. Statistics collected by the UNESCO SDG 16.10.2 survey informs that in 1990 only fourteen (14) countries had laws that specifically guaranteed the rights of citizens to access public information. In 2022, according to UNESCO data, this number reached one hundred thirty-six (136) laws adopted worldwide.</p>
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p> <p>Progress in establishing or strengthening NHRIs decelerated in 2021. Compared to the period 2015-2017, when on average 4 new NHRIs applied for to be accredited every year, from 2018 to 2021, only 1 new NHRI has been seeking accreditation per year. Only 43% of countries are benefiting from independent NHRIs. (2022 submission)</p>
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	<p>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>Globally, close to one in six people experience discrimination based on any grounds, according to the latest available data. For both women and men, racial discrimination, based on ethnicity, colour or language, is among the most</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
	<p>common grounds of discrimination. When racial discrimination is combined with discrimination based on individuals' socioeconomic status, one in eight people report having experienced discrimination.</p> <p>Women continue to be more discriminated against than men. Simply because of their sex, women are twice as likely to be discriminated against as men.</p> <p>One in three people with disabilities experience discrimination, which is twice more than persons without disability. These data, although related to a limited number of countries, point to the need to do more to assess discrimination worldwide. Despite the commitment to leave no one behind and to eliminate discrimination as part of the 2030 Agenda, less than a third of countries have measured the prevalence of discrimination.</p>

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<p>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>Comparing levels and sources of government revenue (taxes, social contributions, grants and other) across countries provides an indication of the role of the government sector in the economy. The most recent data for a representative sample of approximately 130 countries reporting data according to the IMF's Government Finance Statistics classification shows that, world-wide, government revenue accounts for approximately 33% of GDP. The average overall "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) is 26% of GDP amongst the advanced economies and 17% of GDP amongst emerging market and developing economies.</p> <p>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>Monitoring public spending – and how it is financed – is desirable regardless of the level of national income. In many countries, spending efficiency and efforts to contain future spending pressures are directly related the underlying tax burden. The most recent data show, on average, that across a representative sample of approximately 130 economies the proportion government expenditure funded by taxes, despite variations across regions, has been stable within each region and world-wide has tended to converge. According to the latest data, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the overall average is about 66% amongst the advanced economies and 60% amongst emerging market and developing economies in 2019 while it sharply declined following the pandemic to about 52% in 2020 but rebounded to about 58% in 2021 for both groups of economies.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p>	<p>17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</p> <p>In 2022, net official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 213.26* billion an increase of 13.6% in real terms compared to 2021. This was the fourth consecutive year ODA surpassed its record levels, and one of the highest growth rates recorded in the history of ODA. ODA as a percentage of GNI stood at 0.36% compared to 0.33% in 2021.</p> <p>*Preliminary data</p>
<p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>This new indicator of development support was adopted in March 2022. It results from discussions in the UN Working Group on Measurement of Development Support and builds on the standard OECD and UNCTAD data collections and the work of the Task Force on the measurement of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). It is underpinned by an initial conceptual framework on South-South cooperation (SSC). The UN Statistical Commission welcomed the development of the framework and “requested that further work on this, including on global reporting and capacity-building, be enabled by the co-custodianship of UNCTAD and be led by countries from the global South, building on country-led mechanisms”. The Commission invited countries involved in South-South cooperation to work closely with UNCTAD.</p> <p>The data collected for this new indicator show that the COVID-19 pandemic had a heavy impact on the development landscape: all sub-indicators increased from 2019 to 2020-21 reaching USD 117.5 billion for grants in 2021, USD 54.7 billion for concessional loans, USD 106.9 billion for non-concessional loans and USD 37.2 billion for private finance mobilised. The most striking upsurge was noted for loans, both concessional and non-concessional, which increased by 36% in real terms over the period.</p> <p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>Despite COVID-19, remittance flows to low and middle-income countries were projected to have grown a strong 7.3% to reach \$589 billion in 2021. (2022 submission)</p>
<p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and</p>	<p>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p> <p>Debt levels of advanced and low- and middle-income countries reached record highs during the pandemic, increasing the likelihood of adverse consequences on economic growth. Total external debt of low- and middle-income countries, excluding end-2021 outstanding special drawing rights (SDR) allocations of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	\$273 billion, increased 5.6% in 2021 to US\$9 trillion. The rise was driven primarily by an increase in short term debt. Public and publicly guaranteed debt rose 3.7% to \$3.6 billion, while private non-guaranteed debt, including intra-company lending, rose by 2.7% to \$3 billion.
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	<p>17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries</p> <p>In 2022, at least 32 countries, including 10 emerging or developing economies, adopted at least one type of investment promotion instrument for outward FDI (OFDI) in developing countries, including LDCs.</p> <p>The most widespread instruments are investment guarantees and insurance, followed by loans, business facilitation and equity participation of the State for investment projects abroad. A new aspect of OFDI promotion schemes for developing countries, including LDCs, is the inclusion of sustainability considerations among the eligibility criteria for accessing the schemes.</p>
Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	<p>17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p> <p>Fixed-broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, at an average annual growth rate averaging 6.7% over the last 10 years, reaching 18 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2022 globally. Nevertheless, while fixed connections are common among households in upper-middle-income and high-income countries, they are nearly non-existent in low-income countries, due to high prices and a lack of infrastructure.</p>
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	<p>17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>In 2020, the total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) was 2 364 billion USD, increased by 19% since 2010. An analysis of total trade of tracked ESTs from 2010 to 2020 shows a positive trend with some recessions between 2014 and 2016, as well as between 2019 and 2020. The decline in trade of tracked ESTs from 2014 to 2016 correlates with the findings of the 2017 UN World Economic Situation and Prospects report, which noted the lowest rate of world trade flows since the global financial crisis due to cyclical factors and a series of structural shifts. The vast majority of trade of tracked ESTs is in North America and Europe, as well as in Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia, accounting for about 85-87% annually from 2010 to 2020.</p>
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling	<p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p> <p>Today, an estimated 5.3 billion people, or 66% of the world's population, use the Internet. This represents a growth rate of 6.0% over 2021, up from 5.1% for 2020-2021, but pales in comparison with the 11% for 2019-2020 seen at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. That leaves 2.7 billion people offline,</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
technology, in particular information and communications technology	<p>showing just how much remains to be done if the target of universal and meaningful connectivity that the world set itself for 2030 is to be reached.</p> <p>Over the last four years, the world has taken a small step towards digital gender parity. On a global scale, 69% of men are using the Internet, compared with 63% of women. This means there are 259 million more men than women using the Internet in 2022.</p>
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	<p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>Total Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning stood at USD 43.0 billion in 2021 and increase of 4.6% since 2015, when it amounted to USD 38.5 billion (constant 2021 prices).</p> <p>The main sectors assisted were public administration, health and energy, which received a total of USD 18.0 billion. Support for health policies and administration in developing countries continued to increase in 2021 over 2020 by 24.3%, to reach USD 5.0 billion, to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	<p>17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average</p> <p>Tariff rates have remained unchanged amid the pandemic. The worldwide weighted tariff average remains stable at around 2%. The latest figures from 2020 indicate that agriculture and clothing products continue to face the highest tariff rates at about 6%, followed by textiles at 4% and industrial products at 1.4%. (2022 submission)</p>
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	<p>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</p> <p>In 2020, the share of LDCs' exports in global merchandise trade amounted to 1.05%. The target of doubling the share of LDCs' exports by 2020, from its value of 1.03% in 2011 has therefore not been met. The share of all developing countries' exports in global merchandise trade reached 45.9% in 2020, a share 0.6 percentage points larger than in 2015.</p>
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	<p>17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <p>The special tariff treatment developed countries offer to developing, SIDS, and LDCs remains unchanged. This is equally true when data is analysed at a sectoral level. The average tariff applied to products including clothing and textiles has remained stagnant but at the highest levels of about 8% and 5%, respectively, since 2011. (2022 submission)</p>
Systemic issues	

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	<p>17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard</p> <p>No submission for 17.13.1 since 2016.</p>
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	<p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p> <p>In most countries, government administrations have no dedicated team responsible for ensuring the coherence of policies on sustainable development that makes it difficult to monitor the number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development and get feedback from countries. In 2020, 27 countries reported on their level of existence of mechanisms in place by filling out the appropriate questionnaire. The results showed a distribution of scores from 43 to 100%. The second cycle of data collection began at the end of 2022 and is still ongoing. Both rounds of data collection show that there are no clear trends in regional distribution. At the same time, it is important to emphasize that the meaningful information on the indicator is mostly qualitative, because simple enumeration gives no indication whether the mechanisms are effective.</p>
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	<p>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</p> <p>While most countries have strengthened development planning since 2011, the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by bilateral providers of development co-operation had decreased from 64% to 57% since 2016. Data suggest that country-owned results frameworks are used more often as general guidance for defining outcome objectives of development programmes, but their uptake is much lower for results indicators and data sources. Around 76% of new development projects and programmes align their outcome objectives to those defined in national strategies and/or plans. However, only around half of results indicators (52%) for these interventions are drawn from country-owned results frameworks and slightly less than half of all results indicators (44%) are monitored using data from government monitoring systems and statistics.</p>
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	<p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p> <p>Accelerating the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires using development cooperation and partnerships effectively, in a way that draws the best contributions from various partners. In 2018, 56 countries (36 recipients and 20 providers of development cooperation) had made overall progress towards strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement the 2030 Agenda. Increasing the space for civil society's contribution to development and expanding the inclusiveness and relevance of public-private dialogue would help making these partnerships more effective.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2023)
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	<p>17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure</p> <p>No submission for 17.17.1 since 2016.</p>
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	<p>17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring</p> <p>No submission for 17.18.1 since 2017.</p>
	<p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>In 2022, 147 countries and territories reported having national statistical legislation compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, a slight increase from 141 in 2021.</p>
	<p>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p> <p>In 2022, a total of 156 countries and territories reported implementing a national statistical plan, up from 150 in 2021, with 100 of the plans fully funded. However, due to the long-lasting impact of the pandemic and limited capacity in strategic planning, many national statistical offices are implementing expired strategic plans for their statistical activities, which may not fully cover their evolving development objectives and emerging demand for data.</p>
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	<p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p> <p>International funding for data and statistics amounted to USD 541 million in 2020, a record-breaking 16% decline since the SDG era. The COVID-19 pandemic has constrained operations of the international community, particularly development partners. But this decrease cannot be fully accounted for by pandemic-induced funding and policy shifts. The reduced funding for statistics may impact the most vulnerable groups disproportionately.</p>
	<p>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration</p> <p>The universal coverage of birth and death registration and the completeness of vital statistics shows improvements, however remaining a challenge. For the period 2016-2020, 148 countries have birth registration data that are at least 90% complete and 154 countries have death registration data that are at least 75% complete. The proportion of countries with births registrations data that are at least 90% complete is the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Oceania. The status is similar for death registration. (2022 submission)</p>

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