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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: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2022/55). It contains the Statistical Annex of global and regional data and the Supplementary Document to report the progress 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), and 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). 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/2022/55) 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\$1.90 per day, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	27.7	20.8	15.9	10.1	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.3	52.6	46.5	42.5	39.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.0	4.5	3.1	4.6	...
Northern Africa	7.2	6.2	4.2	3.1	...
Western Asia	2.8	2.6	2.0	6.2	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	33.3	25.2	...	...
Central Asia	41.4	30.2	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	33.4	25.5	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.7	16.7	9.8	1.8	0.7
Eastern Asia	32.1	16.4	9.9	0.7	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	30.5	17.5	9.5	4.7	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.8	9.8	6.1	3.9	4.1
Oceania	13.6	12.7	9.7	7.9	7.4
Australia and New Zealand	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	31.2	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Europe	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Northern America	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	51.2	42.0	34.6	30.8	...
Least Developed Countries	57.3	47.9	40.6	37.2	33.6
Small island developing States	...	...	26.6	...	...

Source: The World Bank.

(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>2021</i>
World	26.1	18.9	14.0	7.8	7.2	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.2	50.6	46.0	39.4	38.0	37.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.4	3.0	1.7	2.0	4.2	4.4
Northern Africa	6.1	5.2	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.8
Western Asia	1.3	1.1	0.7	2.3	5.2	5.5
Central and Southern Asia	36.7	31.2	22.2	11.8	8.1	6.6
Central Asia	34.0	24.7	12.3	5.8	3.6	3.2
Southern Asia	36.8	31.5	22.7	12.0	8.3	6.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.0	17.3	10.9	1.9	1.1	1.0
Eastern Asia	31.5	17.4	11.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	29.3	16.9	9.0	4.4	2.6	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	6.4	3.4	2.2	3.3	3.0
Oceania	10.0	8.0	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	41.8	37.1	24.9	19.5	19.2	18.8
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	47.3	39.1	31.4	27.2	24.6	24.2
Least Developed Countries	57.8	47.8	38.9	33.9	31.7	31.5
Small island developing States	13.7	12.2	9.5	8.3	8.4	8.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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	24.8	31.9	13.1	19.0	7.0	12.8	5.9	11.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.0	60.6	44.7	50.0	37.8	44.5	35.2	41.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.5	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.6
Northern Africa	6.3	5.3	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.4
Western Asia	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.1	3.4	4.2	6.0
Central and Southern Asia	36.5	37.6	21.9	23.9	11.4	14.0	7.2	9.4
Central Asia	33.5	36.4	12.1	13.0	5.7	6.4	3.6	4.4
Southern Asia	36.6	37.6	22.3	24.4	11.6	14.3	7.3	9.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.6	37.5	10.2	14.7	1.7	3.0	0.9	1.7
Eastern Asia	30.2	38.1	10.8	16.0	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.0
South-Eastern Asia	27.5	36.1	8.4	11.5	4.1	6.0	2.2	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	10.7	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.0
Oceania	8.8	15.1	4.3	7.2	3.4	6.0	3.1	5.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	39.7	48.0	23.4	30.1	18.3	24.1	16.4	21.9
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	45.8	51.2	29.8	35.7	25.5	31.9	22.4	28.4
Least Developed Countries	57.1	59.3	38.2	41.0	32.9	37.0	29.6	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	12.8	17.9	9.0	12.5	7.8	11.0	7.1	10.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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	27.1	25.5	14.1	14.0	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.9	55.7	47.6	44.6	40.8	38.2	38.0	35.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.4	1.8	4.2
Northern Africa	5.5	6.3	2.1	3.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.7
Western Asia	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.8	1.6	5.3
Central and Southern Asia	41.9	34.9	23.1	22.0	12.2	11.6	7.8	7.4
Central Asia	30.0	37.2	7.4	15.9	3.4	7.6	2.3	4.7
Southern Asia	42.7	34.9	24.3	22.2	13.0	11.8	8.2	7.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.0	30.2	11.1	10.8	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.0
Eastern Asia	32.5	30.8	11.8	11.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	30.5	28.5	8.9	9.0	4.3	4.5	2.3	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	9.2	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.9
Oceania	11.1	9.1	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	44.4	39.6	27.2	22.9	21.0	18.2	18.8	16.5
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	47.1	47.4	31.5	31.4	27.5	26.9	24.5	23.4
Least Developed Countries	63.2	53.9	43.3	35.8	37.3	31.5	33.6	28.5
Small island developing States	16.4	11.9	11.3	8.3	9.8	7.1	9.0	6.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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	25.6	33.6	13.0	19.4	7.1	13.3	6.2	12.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.2	60.7	46.8	50.0	39.7	44.2	37.0	41.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	3.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1
Northern Africa	5.3	6.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.6
Western Asia	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.9
Central and Southern Asia	41.5	43.3	22.6	25.4	11.9	14.0	7.5	9.5
Central Asia	29.1	34.2	6.8	9.9	3.2	4.8	2.2	3.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Southern Asia	42.4	43.8	23.8	26.6	12.7	14.8	8.0	9.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.5	38.3	10.5	14.4	1.7	2.9	0.9	1.7
Eastern Asia	31.1	38.6	11.1	15.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1
South-Eastern Asia	28.5	37.3	8.5	11.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	8.9	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7
Oceania	9.8	15.9	4.9	7.5	3.8	6.0	3.4	5.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.2	50.6	26.1	30.7	20.2	23.9	18.0	21.6
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	45.7	50.9	30.1	35.1	26.2	31.4	23.3	28.0
Least Developed Countries	62.9	63.8	43.0	44.2	36.7	38.8	32.9	35.9
Small island developing States	15.2	21.6	10.8	14.6	9.3	13.0	8.5	12.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>2005</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>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	24.3	30.7	17.5	24.0	13.1	18.7	7.0	12.4	5.7	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.1	60.5	47.5	54.2	42.9	50.0	36.2	44.7	33.7	41.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.7	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	3.1	4.0	5.3
Northern Africa	6.6	5.1	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.4
Western Asia	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.1	2.6	4.2	5.0	7.2
Central and Southern Asia	34.7	35.6	29.6	30.5	21.7	23.4	11.2	14.0	7.0	9.4
Central Asia	37.0	37.9	28.7	28.3	16.2	15.0	7.7	7.4	4.6	5.1
Southern Asia	34.7	35.6	29.6	30.5	21.8	23.7	11.3	14.2	7.1	9.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.9	36.8	15.6	22.9	10.0	15.0	1.8	3.2	0.9	1.8
Eastern Asia	29.5	37.5	15.8	23.3	10.6	16.4	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.9
South-Eastern Asia	26.8	35.1	14.9	21.8	8.4	11.8	4.1	6.2	2.2	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.5	11.8	6.1	8.8	3.2	4.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2
Oceania	7.9	14.4	6.5	11.0	3.8	7.0	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.6	45.7	32.5	41.2	21.1	29.5	16.7	24.3	15.0	22.2
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	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>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>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Landlocked developing countries	45.9	51.5	37.7	43.1	29.5	36.2	24.9	32.4	21.6	28.8
Least Developed Countries	53.2	55.9	43.2	45.9	34.9	38.5	30.2	35.6	27.3	32.8
Small island developing States	11.2	15.4	10.0	13.8	7.8	10.9	6.7	9.7	6.0	9.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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
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

<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>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.9 ⁷	20.7 ⁷	38.0	5.6	28.7	7.8
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>
World	81.7	83.9	86.2	88.2	90.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.8	49.6	54.7	59.7	64.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83.8	85.6	88.1	90.4	92.0
Northern Africa	80.8	82.7	85.6	88.5	90.2
Western Asia	86.6	88.3	90.3	92.1	93.7
Central and Southern Asia	82.3	84.6	86.9	89.1	91.2
Central Asia	82.8	87.5	91.2	93.5	94.8
Southern Asia	82.2	84.5	86.7	88.9	91.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	81.4	85.2	88.8	91.8	94.3
Eastern Asia	82.7	86.4	89.9	92.6	94.8
South-Eastern Asia	77.7	81.8	85.8	89.6	93.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.5	92.6	94.4	96.0	97.3
Oceania	86.5	86.3	86.7	87.2	87.6
Australia and New Zealand	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	51.2	51.2	53.0	55.0	57.3
Europe and Northern America	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.9	99.1
Europe	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.8
Northern America	99.4	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	51.8	55.8	60.0	63.7	67.7
Least Developed Countries	50.7	54.5	58.7	62.8	66.8
Small island developing States	80.2	80.6	81.7	82.7	83.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	69.7	95.4	75.9	95.8	82.0	96.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.0	76.9	39.5	81.4	48.9	86.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	71.2	93.6	77.6	95.1	84.5	96.4
Northern Africa	70.6	91.7	77.4	93.6	84.5	95.3
Western Asia	72.0	94.9	77.8	96.1	84.5	97.1
Central and Southern Asia	77.5	93.5	83.3	94.1	89.2	94.6
Central Asia	72.2	95.5	84.9	98.0	91.1	98.8
Southern Asia	77.6	93.4	83.3	93.9	89.1	94.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70.9	96.7	79.7	97.2	89.3	97.6
Eastern Asia	71.3	98.5	80.1	98.0	89.9	97.5
South-Eastern Asia	69.7	90.8	78.9	94.4	88.2	98.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.4	96.8	81.3	98.0	90.0	99.1
Oceania	60.1	99.1	60.6	99.1	63.0	99.3
Australia and New Zealand	99.2	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	39.1	91.5	41.6	91.6	46.8	92.7
Europe and Northern America	96.0	99.5	96.5	99.3	98.3	99.4
Europe	95.3	99.4	96.6	99.2	97.9	99.1
Northern America	98.1	99.7	96.1	99.7	99.6	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	38.9	86.4	48.3	88.6	57.1	90.9
Least Developed Countries	42.2	76.0	49.4	80.9	57.0	85.3
Small island developing States	60.7	95.2	61.9	95.2	63.8	95.1

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

(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>
World	55.7	61.2	67.1	72.9	78.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.7	25.1	27.6	30.1	32.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.2	80.6	83.8	86.7	88.4
Northern Africa	74.0	75.9	78.7	81.3	82.9
Western Asia	82.1	84.8	88.3	91.4	93.4
Central and Southern Asia	23.6	35.0	47.0	59.1	71.3
Central Asia	93.5	95.2	97.1	98.4	98.8
Southern Asia	20.9	32.8	45.1	57.6	70.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.3	68.0	76.1	83.9	91.1
Eastern Asia	62.3	70.2	78.5	86.1	93.0
South-Eastern Asia	54.7	61.9	69.8	78.2	86.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.1	78.5	82.2	85.8	89.0
Oceania	82.3	81.8	81.7	81.6	81.1
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.0	34.8	35.0	35.0	34.7
Europe and Northern America	95.8	96.2	96.7	97.2	97.6
Europe	94.1	94.5	95.3	96.0	96.6
Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	33.8	36.1	38.9	41.0	43.3
Least Developed Countries	21.2	25.2	29.4	33.2	36.9
Small island developing States	65.3	65.8	67.2	68.4	67.8

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	35.2	79.2	50.1	83.1	66.3	87.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.3	36.6	19.8	41.2	22.9	46.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.5	89.5	70.5	92.6	76.9	95.2
Northern Africa	62.7	86.0	68.2	88.9	73.8	91.0
Western Asia	64.5	92.0	73.7	95.1	81.6	97.8
Central and Southern Asia	10.1	55.7	37.1	67.0	66.6	79.3
Central Asia	91.4	96.0	96.9	97.3	99.3	98.3
Southern Asia	7.7	53.3	35.4	65.3	65.5	78.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46.6	80.1	64.6	86.9	85.5	94.8
Eastern Asia	47.3	82.9	66.2	88.8	88.0	95.8
South-Eastern Asia	44.7	71.1	61.1	80.8	81.2	91.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.9	82.6	61.2	88.0	72.7	92.9
Oceania	49.9	97.7	48.4	97.6	46.9	97.2
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.0	74.8	23.3	74.5	23.8	71.4
Europe and Northern America	89.8	98.0	91.7	98.4	93.8	98.7
Europe	86.7	97.1	89.0	97.6	92.0	98.1
Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	23.9	60.1	29.9	61.0	34.9	61.7
Least Developed Countries	15.5	38.2	23.5	43.4	30.9	48.2
Small island developing States	43.4	82.1	45.3	82.2	44.3	82.5

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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>2021¹</i>
World	123
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10
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 (over 2015–2021 period) 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, 2022.

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>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09
Northern Africa	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Western Asia	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04
Central Asia	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
Southern Asia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Eastern Asia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South-Eastern Asia	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania	0.63	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.16
Europe	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11
Least Developed Countries	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.14
Small island developing States	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.07

¹Based on gross disbursements in constant 2020 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

Prevalence of undernourishment

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020¹</i>
World	13.0	12.4	9.2	8.3	9.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.9	24.6	20.6	19.4	24.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.5	8.8	8.2	10.5	11.3
Northern Africa	9.2	8.5	7.3	6.1	7.1
Western Asia	9.7	9.0	9.1	14.3	15.1
Central and Southern Asia	16.4	20.2	15.2	13.6	15.3
Central Asia	12.0	10.6	4.4	2.9	3.4
Southern Asia	16.6	20.5	15.6	14.1	15.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.7	9.6	4.9	3.3	2.9
Eastern Asia	10.0	6.8	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.6	17.3	11.6	8.3	7.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.8	9.3	6.9	5.8	9.1
Oceania	6.9	6.9	5.3	6.1	6.2
Australia and New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.6	21.6	16.7	20.1	19.9
Europe and Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Landlocked developing countries	32.8	26.1	19.2	15.9	19.1
Least Developed Countries	33.8	28.3	22.9	21.1	23.1
Small island developing States	18.7	18.3	14.8	14.7	15.4

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>
World	22.8 (22.0-23.5)	26.6 (25.9-27.2)	30.4 (29.9-30.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.0 (52.2-53.8)	59.9 (59.1-60.8)	66.2 (65.4-67.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27.0 (26.1-27.8)	28.3 (27.6-29.1)	29.2 (28.5-29.9)
Northern Africa	26.4 (25.0-27.8)	28.9 (27.7-30.0)	30.2 (29.1-31.3)
Western Asia	27.4 (26.5-28.4)	27.9 (26.9-28.8)	28.3 (27.4-29.2)
Central and Southern Asia	30.1 (27.4-32.7)	36.7 (34.5-39.0)	42.8 (41.3-44.4)
Central Asia	9.1 (8.1-10.2)	13.2 (11.9-14.5)	18.0 (16.6-19.4)
Southern Asia	30.8 (28.1-33.6)	37.6 (35.3-39.9)	43.8 (42.2-45.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.5 (7.5-9.5)	10.1 (9.2-11.0)	10.9 (10.3-11.6)
Eastern Asia	5.9 (4.5-7.3)	7.4 (6.2-8.7)	7.8 (6.9-8.7)
South-Eastern Asia	15.3 (14.7-15.8)	16.8 (16.3-17.2)	18.8 (18.2-19.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.5 (26.6-28.5)	31.9 (31.3-32.6)	40.9 (39.5-42.2)
Oceania	10.0 (8.7-11.2)	13.6 (12.1-15.1)	12.0 (10.7-13.4)
Australia and New Zealand	9.4 (7.8-11.1)	13.3 (11.2-15.4)	11.6 (9.8-13.4)
Europe and Northern America	9.3 (9.0-9.7)	7.7 (7.4-7.9)	8.8 (8.5-9.1)
Europe	8.8 (8.3-9.3)	7.7 (7.3-8.1)	9.3 (8.9-9.7)
Northern America	10.3 (10.0-10.6)	7.6 (7.3-7.9)	7.8 (7.5-8.1)
Landlocked developing countries	43.5 (42.5-44.5)	51.2 (50.4-52.0)	53.2 (52.0-54.3)
Least Developed Countries	49.4 (48.5-50.4)	54.0 (53.4-54.6)	55.3 (54.6-56.1)

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.**(b) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	22.1 (21.3-23.0)	20.1 (19.2-21.0)	27.4 (26.7-28.2)	25.7 (24.9-26.5)	31.0 (30.4-31.7)	28.1 (27.4-28.7)
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.6 (54.3-57.0)	54.2 (52.7-55.6)	65.3 (64.5-66.2)	62.9 (62.0-63.9)	66.1 (65.3-67.0)	63.9 (63.0-64.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25.9 (24.6-27.1)	23.0 (22.0-24.1)	27.1 (26.1-28.1)	23.2 (22.4-24.1)	26.1 (25.1-27.2)	24.8 (23.9-25.7)
Northern Africa	23.5 (21.5-25.5)	21.4 (19.6-23.3)	25.2 (23.8-26.7)	20.8 (19.4-22.2)	25.1 (23.4-26.7)	24.6 (23.1-26.2)
Western Asia	27.9 (26.4-29.4)	24.3 (23.1-25.5)	28.7 (27.3-30.2)	25.1 (24.1-26.1)	27.0 (25.7-28.4)	24.9 (23.9-26.0)
Central and Southern Asia	30.9 (27.9-33.9)	26.7 (23.9-29.5)	37.9 (35.4-40.5)	33.2 (30.7-35.6)	45.4 (43.6-47.2)	37.1 (35.4-38.9)
Central Asia	12.4 (11.1-13.7)	10.4 (9.0-11.8)	17.9 (16.2-19.6)	16.6 (14.5-18.7)	23.6 (21.7-25.6)	19.3 (17.5-21.0)
Southern Asia	31.6 (28.5-34.7)	27.3 (24.4-30.2)	38.7 (36.1-41.4)	33.8 (31.2-36.3)	46.2 (44.4-48.1)	37.8 (35.9-39.6)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.9 (8.7-11.0)	9.9 (8.6-11.3)	13.5 (12.4-14.5)	15.4 (14.2-16.5)	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	16.7 (15.6-17.7)
Eastern Asia	5.6 (4.2-7.0)	6.2 (4.6-7.7)	6.4 (5.1-7.6)	8.7 (7.3-10.1)	6.5 (5.2-7.7)	9.5 (8.3-10.6)
South-Eastern Asia	22.1 (19.8-24.3)	21.1 (18.4-23.7)	33.1 (31.2-35.0)	34.5 (32.5-36.4)	40.6 (38.4-42.8)	37.1 (34.9-39.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.6 (23.0-26.2)	20.8 (18.9-22.7)	33.7 (32.2-35.2)	27.2 (25.4-29.1)	41.8 (39.9-43.7)	32.2 (30.4-34.0)
Oceania	9.6 (7.7-11.5)	6.9 (5.2-8.7)	12.6 (10.3-14.9)	10.3 (8.2-12.5)	10.2 (8.4-12.0)	11.3 (9.1-13.4)
Australia and New Zealand	9.6 (7.2-12.0)	6.9 (4.6-9.2)	12.6 (9.6-15.6)	10.3 (7.5-13.2)	10.2 (7.9-12.6)	11.3 (8.4-14.1)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Europe and Northern America	12.0 (10.9-13.2)	9.4 (8.4-10.4)	12.0 (10.8-13.1)	10.8 (9.6-12.1)	13.4 (12.1-14.8)	11.8 (10.7-13.0)
Europe	9.6 (9.0-10.3)	7.2 (6.6-7.8)	8.8 (8.3-9.3)	8.2 (7.6-8.7)	10.9 (10.3-11.4)	10.0 (9.4-10.6)
Northern America	17.4 (14.0-20.8)	14.0 (11.2-16.9)	18.8 (15.2-22.3)	16.3 (12.8-19.8)	19.0 (15.0-23.0)	15.6 (12.3-18.9)
Landlocked developing countries	42.7 (41.5-43.9)	41.2 (39.8-42.5)	52.2 (51.2-53.2)	51.1 (50.1-52.1)	53.2 (52.2-54.1)	51.8 (50.8-52.8)
Least Developed Countries	45.6 (44.4-46.9)	43.5 (42.2-44.8)	52.7 (52.0-53.4)	51.0 (50.2-51.7)	53.4 (52.7-54.1)	51.6 (50.8-52.3)

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>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	8.1 (7.6-8.6)	10.1 (9.7-10.5)	11.9 (11.6-12.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.4 (20.0-20.9)	24.9 (24.3-25.5)	29.5 (28.8-30.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.8 (8.3-9.2)	8.8 (8.4-9.1)	9.2 (8.8-9.6)
Northern Africa	9.0 (8.3-9.8)	8.8 (8.2-9.3)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)
Western Asia	8.5 (8.0-9.1)	8.8 (8.3-9.3)	8.9 (8.4-9.4)
Central and Southern Asia	14.3 (12.4-16.2)	17.7 (16.1-19.2)	19.4 (18.4-20.4)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.8)	2.3 (1.8-2.7)	4.7 (4.1-5.4)
Southern Asia	14.8 (12.8-16.8)	18.3 (16.7-19.8)	19.9 (18.9-21.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	1.7 (1.4-1.9)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)
Eastern Asia	0.8 (0.5-1.0)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)
South-Eastern Asia	2.2 (2.0-2.3)	2.6 (2.4-2.7)	3.3 (3.1-3.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5 (7.2-7.8)	10.1 (9.8-10.4)	14.2 (13.5-14.9)
Oceania	2.6 (2.1-3.2)	3.8 (3.1-4.5)	2.6 (2.0-3.2)
Australia and New Zealand	2.6 (1.9-3.4)	3.9 (2.9-4.8)	2.6 (1.7-3.4)
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.4 (1.3-1.5)
Europe	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	1.2 (1.0-1.3)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)
Northern America	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.8 (0.8-0.9)
Landlocked developing countries	15.9 (15.3-16.5)	18.7 (18.2-19.2)	22.2 (21.4-23.0)
Least Developed Countries	20.3 (19.7-20.8)	21.9 (21.5-22.3)	23.8 (23.3-24.3)

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.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	8.4 (7.9-9.0)	7.5 (6.9-8.0)	11.2 (10.7-11.7)	10.3 (9.8-10.8)	12.7 (12.3-13.1)	11.4 (11.0-11.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.9 (23.8-25.9)	23.6 (22.5-24.8)	31.0 (30.3-31.8)	29.6 (28.8-30.4)	31.8 (31.0-32.6)	30.7 (29.9-31.4)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.1 (7.5-8.7)	7.6 (7.0-8.2)	8.0 (7.5-8.6)	7.1 (6.6-7.5)	8.4 (7.8-8.9)	7.7 (7.2-8.2)
Northern Africa	7.7 (6.8-8.7)	7.9 (6.9-9.0)	7.2 (6.5-7.8)	6.0 (5.3-6.7)	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	6.8 (6.0-7.6)
Western Asia	8.4 (7.7-9.2)	7.3 (6.7-8.0)	8.8 (8.0-9.6)	7.9 (7.3-8.4)	9.0 (8.2-9.7)	8.4 (7.8-8.9)
Central and Southern Asia	15.1 (12.9-17.4)	11.9 (9.9-13.9)	18.8 (17.0-20.7)	15.4 (13.8-17.0)	21.3 (20.1-22.5)	16.2 (15.1-17.4)
Central Asia	2.2 (1.7-2.7)	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	3.3 (2.6-4.0)	3.7 (2.5-4.8)	5.4 (4.4-6.4)	4.6 (3.7-5.5)
Southern Asia	15.6 (13.3-18.0)	12.3 (10.2-14.4)	19.5 (17.5-21.4)	15.8 (14.2-17.5)	21.9 (20.7-23.2)	16.7 (15.4-17.9)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1 (1.7-2.4)	2.5 (1.9-3.0)	3.6 (3.3-4.0)	4.5 (4.0-5.0)	5.2 (4.5-5.8)	5.8 (5.3-6.4)
Eastern Asia	0.7 (0.4-0.9)	0.9 (0.5-1.3)	1.0 (0.7-1.2)	1.9 (1.4-2.4)	1.6 (1.0-2.2)	2.4 (1.9-3.0)
South-Eastern Asia	6.1 (5.0-7.1)	7.0 (5.3-8.8)	11.0 (9.9-12.1)	11.9 (10.6-13.2)	14.9 (13.3-16.6)	15.5 (13.9-17.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.4 (6.7-8.1)	5.6 (5.0-6.2)	11.9 (11.2-12.7)	9.6 (8.9-10.3)	13.6 (12.5-14.7)	11.1 (10.2-12.1)
Oceania	2.3 (1.5-3.1)	2.0 (1.1-2.8)	3.1 (2.1-4.0)	3.2 (2.0-4.3)	2.4 (1.7-3.1)	2.8 (1.7-3.8)
Australia and New Zealand	2.3 (1.2-3.3)	2.0 (0.9-3.1)	3.1 (1.8-4.3)	3.2 (1.7-4.6)	2.4 (1.5-3.3)	2.8 (1.4-4.1)
Europe and Northern America	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	2.3 (1.8-2.8)	3.0 (2.3-3.7)	3.0 (2.3-3.7)	3.5 (2.8-4.3)	3.6 (2.9-4.3)
Europe	1.8 (1.5-2.0)	1.2 (1.0-1.4)	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	1.6 (1.3-1.8)	1.8 (1.5-2.0)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)
Northern America	4.9 (3.0-6.7)	4.8 (3.3-6.3)	6.9 (4.8-9.1)	5.9 (3.8-7.9)	7.3 (5.0-9.6)	6.4 (4.4-8.5)
Landlocked developing countries	17.6 (16.8-18.4)	16.1 (15.2-16.9)	23.5 (22.7-24.3)	22.1 (21.3-22.8)	24.2 (23.4-25.0)	22.8 (22.0-23.6)
Least Developed Countries	20.3 (19.4-21.1)	18.1 (17.4-18.8)	24.3 (23.7-24.8)	22.7 (22.2-23.3)	24.9 (24.3-25.4)	23.4 (22.8-23.9)

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020²</i>
World	33.1 (32.4-33.7)	30.7 (30.0-31.4)	27.7 (27.1-28.3)	24.4 (23.9-24.8)	22.0 (21.3-22.7)
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.0 (43.1-44.8)	41.3 (40.5-42.0)	37.9 (37.3-38.6)	34.8 (34.3-35.3)	32.3 (31.5-33.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	26.2 (25.2-27.2)	24.4 (23.7-25.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	19.1 (18.2-20.0)	17.8 (16.4-19.3)
Northern Africa	28.3 (26.4-30.3)	26.1 (24.9-27.3)	23.8 (22.9-24.8)	21.9 (20.5-23.5)	21.4 (19.0-24.1)
Western Asia	24.3 (23.5-25.0)	22.9 (22.2-23.6)	19.3 (18.7-19.9)	16.1 (15.3-17.1)	13.9 (12.6-15.3)
Central and Southern Asia	47.7 (45.9-49.5)	45.5 (43.3-47.6)	41.7 (39.8-43.6)	35.5 (34.1-37.0)	29.8 (27.5-32.1)
Central Asia	29.0 (27.8-30.2)	22.3 (21.3-23.3)	17.1 (16.3-18.0)	12.8 (12.1-13.5)	10.0 (9.1-11.0)
Southern Asia	48.3 (46.5-50.2)	46.2 (44.0-48.4)	42.6 (40.6-44.6)	36.5 (35.0-38.0)	30.7 (28.3-33.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.1 (25.3-26.8)	20.9 (20.3-21.6)	17.3 (16.8-17.8)	14.8 (14.3-15.3)	13.4 (12.6-14.2)
Eastern Asia	19.5 (18.4-20.7)	13.0 (12.2-13.8)	8.8 (8.3-9.4)	6.3 (5.8-6.9)	4.9 (4.2-5.7)
South-Eastern Asia	38.0 (37.1-39.0)	34.4 (33.5-35.4)	31.6 (30.7-32.6)	29.1 (28.1-30.2)	27.4 (25.7-29.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.0 (17.4-18.5)	15.7 (15.2-16.2)	13.5 (13.0-14.0)	12.0 (11.4-12.7)	11.3 (10.3-12.4)
Australia and New Zealand	1.9 (1.2-3.0)	2.1 (1.4-3.2)	2.4 (1.7-3.3)	2.4 (1.6-3.4) ³	2.3 (1.4-3.7) ³
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.6 (30.3-41.2)	37.8 (35.1-40.5)	40.0 (37.3-42.7)	40.4 (35.3-45.7)	41.4 (33.4-49.8)
Europe and Northern America ³	5.4 (4.4-6.5)	4.7 (3.8-5.9)	4.4 (3.5-5.5)	4.3 (3.4-5.4)	4.0 (3.2-5.1)
Europe ³	6.6 (5.2-8.4)	5.9 (4.5-7.7)	5.4 (4.1-7.1)	5.1 (3.8-6.7)	4.5 (3.3-6.1)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020²</i>
Northern America	3.2 (2.8-3.7)	2.8 (2.5-3.2)	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.9 (2.6-3.3)	3.2 (2.7-3.8)
Landlocked developing countries	46.9 (46.0-47.7)	43.3 (42.5-44.1)	38.4 (37.7-39.1)	33.4 (32.9-34.0)	30.2 (29.2-31.1)
Least Developed Countries	49.4 (48.8-50.1)	44.7 (44.2-45.3)	40.4 (39.9-41.0)	36.7 (36.2-37.3)	33.7 (32.8-34.6)
Small island developing States	21.3 (20.1-22.6)	21.3 (20.5-22.1)	21.4 (20.6-22.2)	20.7 (19.4-22.0)	20.6 (18.5-22.8)

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.

²The estimates for the year 2020 do not account for the full impact of COVID-19. Household survey data on child height, weight and age were not collected in 2020 due to physical distancing policies. One of the covariates used in the country model takes the impact of COVID-19 partially into account.

³Consecutive low population coverage.

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2021 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>2020²</i>
World	6.7 (5.5-7.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.9 (5.0-6.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1 (2.3-8.0)
Northern Africa	6.6 (3.2-13.1)
Western Asia	3.5 (1.4-8.4)
Central and Southern Asia	13.6 (9.3-17.9)
Central Asia	2.3 (1.5-3.6)
Southern Asia	14.1 (10.2-19.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1 (3.1-5.1) ³
Eastern Asia	1.7 (1.6-1.7) ³
South-Eastern Asia	8.2 (5.9-11.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3 (0.8-1.8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.0 (5.4-14.6)
Northern America	0.2 ⁴
Landlocked developing countries	5.6 (4.2-7.5)
Least Developed Countries	7.3 (5.9-9.0)
Small island developing States	5.6 (4.2-7.5)

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.

²The estimates for the year 2020 do not account for the impact of COVID-19. Household survey data on child height and age were not collected in 2020 due to physical distancing policies.

³Excluding Japan.

⁴Regional 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 (2021 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>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020²</i>
World	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.7 (5.4-6.0)	5.6 (5.3-5.9)	5.6 (5.2-6.0)	5.7 (5.3-6.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.3 (4.9-5.8)	5.4 (5.1-5.8)	4.0 (3.8-4.3)	3.7 (3.5-3.9)	4.0 (3.7-4.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2 (8.5-10.0)	10.0 (9.2-10.8)	10.4 (9.6-11.3)	10.6 (9.4-11.9)	10.8 (9.2-12.6)
Northern Africa	10.9 (9.7-12.3)	11.3 (10.1-12.7)	11.7 (10.4-13.2)	12.5 (10.5-14.9)	13.0 (10.2-16.5)
Western Asia	7.7 (6.9-8.5)	8.8 (7.9-9.7)	9.1 (8.3-10.1)	8.5 (7.5-9.7)	8.3 (7.0-9.8)
Central and Southern Asia	3.5 (3.0-4.1)	3.5 (3.0-4.1)	3.3 (2.8-3.8)	2.9 (2.5-3.4)	2.7 (2.1-3.3)
Central Asia	9.6 (8.1-11.2)	10.8 (9.3-12.4)	9.5 (8.1-11.0)	6.9 (5.8-8.2)	5.6 (4.5-7.1)
Southern Asia	3.3 (2.8-4.0)	3.3 (2.7-3.9)	3.0 (2.6-3.6)	2.8 (2.3-3.3)	2.5 (2.0-3.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.2 (4.6-5.9)	5.5 (5.0-6.2)	6.2 (5.5-6.9)	6.9 (5.9-8.0)	7.7 (6.2-9.5)
Eastern Asia	6.0 (5.1-7.0)	6.2 (5.4-7.2)	6.6 (5.7-7.8)	7.1 (5.7-8.8)	7.9 (5.7-10.7)
South-Eastern Asia	3.7 (3.3-4.1)	4.3 (3.9-4.8)	5.3 (4.8-6.0)	6.6 (5.7-7.6)	7.5 (6.1-9.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8 (6.1-7.6)	7.1 (6.3-7.9)	7.2 (6.4-8.1)	7.4 (6.3-8.6)	7.5 (6.2-9.0)
Australia and New Zealand	7.7 (5.7-10.3)	9.5 (7.1-12.5)	11.8 (9.3-15.0)	14.7 (11.4-18.7)	16.9 (12.4-22.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.2 (3.9-7.0)	6.1 (4.8-7.8)	7.0 (5.4-9.1)	7.7 (5.5-10.7)	8.0 (5.1-12.4)
Europe and Northern America	7.8 (6.4-9.5)	8.9 (7.2-11.1)	9.4 (7.4-11.8) ³	9.0 (7.0-11.5) ³	8.6 (6.7-11.0) ³
Europe ³	8.1 (6.2-10.6)	9.5 (6.9-12.9)	9.9 (7.0-13.7)	9.0 (6.2-12.8)	8.3 (5.8-11.8)
Northern America	7.3 (6.0-8.9)	7.9 (6.7-9.4)	8.6 (7.4-10.0)	9.0 (7.5-10.8)	9.1 (6.9-11.8)
Landlocked developing countries	5.2 (4.8-5.5)	5.4 (5.0-5.7)	4.5 (4.3-4.8)	4.0 (3.7-4.2)	3.9 (3.6-4.2)
Least Developed Countries	3.9 (3.6-4.1)	4.0 (3.8-4.3)	3.3 (3.2-3.5)	3.1 (2.9-3.3)	3.4 (3.1-3.7)
Small island developing States	5.5 (4.8-6.4)	6.0 (5.3-6.9)	6.2 (5.5-7.1)	6.5 (5.6-7.4)	6.6 (5.5-7.9)

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.

²The estimates for the year 2020 do not account for the full impact of COVID-19. Household survey data on child height, weight and age were not collected in 2020 due to physical distancing policies. One of the covariates used in the country model takes the impact of COVID-19 partially into account.

³Consecutive low population coverage.

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2021 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)
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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
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)
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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
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>
World	3,546,414	4,353,291	4,975,260	5,439,953	5,700,826
Sub-Saharan Africa	143,323	173,093	191,439	203,411	213,339
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65,576	102,826	159,842	200,135	236,452
Northern Africa	7,797	36,991	87,957	118,821	128,236
Western Asia	57,779	65,835	71,885	81,314	108,216
Central and Southern Asia	351,299	460,124	502,561	551,592	574,594
Central Asia	63,275	67,007	68,733	74,768	75,582
Southern Asia	288,024	393,117	433,828	476,824	499,012
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	210,697	257,638	282,565	305,960	315,733
Eastern Asia	180,725	202,158	215,792	234,053	243,946
South-Eastern Asia	29,972	55,480	66,773	71,907	71,787
Latin America and the Caribbean	265,441	301,287	368,296	439,631	450,514
Oceania	197,501	231,519	244,411	261,603	289,270

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
Australia and New Zealand	196,154	229,272	241,551	257,932	285,200
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,347	2,247	2,860	3,671	4,070
Europe and Northern America	1,631,297	2,099,495	2,472,198	2,684,900	2,758,995
Europe	1,075,584	1,517,757	1,818,988	2,006,390	2,063,114
Northern America	555,713	581,738	653,210	678,510	695,881
Landlocked developing countries	171,694	199,647	221,889	241,951	251,315
Least Developed Countries	114,959	142,112	161,109	186,202	195,752
Small island developing States	15,623	18,328	20,956	24,603	25,782
International Centers	681,280	727,309	753,948	792,721	861,929

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. 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 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), 2021, 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 breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored for reconstitution

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of local breeds with genetic material stored</i>	<i>Number of local breeds with genetic material stored sufficient to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction</i>
World	7,704	728	277
Sub-Saharan Africa	796	24	16
Northern Africa and Western Asia	515	19	4
Northern Africa	189	5	2
Western Asia	326	14	2
Central and Southern Asia	748	59	38
Central Asia	132	1	0
Southern Asia	616	58	38
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,170	84	41
Eastern Asia	798	43	26
South-Eastern Asia	372	41	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	574	28	2
Oceania	217	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	62	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	155	0	0
Europe and Northern America	3,684	514	176
Europe	3,560	491	166
Northern America	124	23	10

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of local breeds with genetic material stored</i>	<i>Number of local breeds with genetic material stored sufficient to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction</i>
Landlocked developing countries	734	43	10
Least Developed Countries	835	27	9
Small island developing States	242	0	0

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2022, 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>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	62	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	23	...	...	...
Northern Africa	7	15	16	...	25	26
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	15	12	18	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	8	8	...	...	...
Southern Asia	13	14	21	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30	21	22	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	35	20	24	32	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	27	24	19	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	76	77	79	85	83	83
Europe	76	76	79	84	83	83
Northern America	82	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24	19	20	...	...	...
Least Developed Countries	21	24	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2022, 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>
World	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.50	0.51
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.32	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.32
Northern Africa	0.31	0.33	0.21	0.23	0.24
Western Asia	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.37	0.39
Central and Southern Asia	0.33	0.37	0.47	0.37	0.34
Central Asia	0.27	0.50	0.77	0.33	0.35
Southern Asia	0.33	0.37	0.46	0.37	0.34
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.64	0.77	0.77	0.98	1.08
Eastern Asia	0.72	0.89	0.93	1.11	1.25
South-Eastern Asia	0.28	0.31	0.24	0.37	0.34
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.47	0.43	0.40	0.35	0.22
Oceania	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.22	0.22
Australia and New Zealand	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.23	0.25
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.11
Europe and Northern America	0.68	0.64	0.52	0.40	0.51
Europe	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.39	0.36
Northern America	1.02	0.82	0.55	0.41	0.77
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.32	0.37	0.30	0.24
Least Developed Countries	0.15	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20
Small island developing States	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.81	0.68

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: Combined Budgetary, Central and General Government Expenditure, whichever the highest level of govt data is available.

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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total official flows	7,962.4	5,537.0	11,454.0	11,945.2	15,332.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,025.7	1,542.5	2,818.9	3,298.7	4,830.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Northern Africa	588.5	257.5	313.8	749.8	754.9
Western Asia	574.2	196.2	464.3	658.6	540.9
Central Asia	113.6	84.3	166.0	203.9	497.1
Southern Asia	796.2	853.1	1,997.3	2,211.3	1,637.9
Eastern Asia	349.4	373.0	377.0	428.9	530.2
South-Eastern Asia	935.8	557.1	1,614.9	979.8	1,716.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,800.4	837.2	1,714.8	1,232.6	1,431.5
Oceania	92.9	45.4	57.3	85.3	134.9
Europe	198.5	113.7	300.8	288.4	473.0
Landlocked developing countries	1,848.0	1,298.2	2,630.9	2,656.8	3,278.6
Least developed countries	2,270.4	1,737.0	3,467.0	3,805.6	4,641.7
Small island developing States	613.1	129.1	357.6	264.2	579.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	487.3	677.0	1,628.9	1,808.0	2,785.3

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, 2022, 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>
World	2,976.5	2,734.6	513.0	217.7	58.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.2	21.2	20.1	8.3	5.6
Northern Africa	6.3	10.1	7.7	7.1	5.6
Western Asia	29.9	11.1	12.4	1.1	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	1.5	30.6	8.4	0.0	...
Southern Asia	1.5	30.6	8.4	0.0	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.9	28.2	34.1	29.1	29.2
Eastern Asia	16.9	28.2	34.1	29.1	29.2
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	14.3	15.7	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Europe and Northern America	2,885.0	2,640.2	434.8	179.2	23.6
Europe	2,869.7	2,556.8	349.2	115.8	14.7
Northern America	15.3	83.4	85.6	63.4	8.8
Small island developing States	0.0	0.0	...	1.1	0.1

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.

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>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	15.7	20.9	47.1	4.7	8.9	20.9	11.0	12.0	26.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.9	20.5	38.6	6.8	9.1	11.4	9.1	11.4	27.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13.0	8.7	43.5	8.7	0.0	21.7	4.3	8.7	21.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Moderate</i>			<i>Abnormal</i>		
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central and Southern Asia	16.7	8.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	8.3	16.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	13.3	20.0	33.3	6.7	13.3	13.3	6.7	6.7	20.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.6	28.9	47.4	0.0	15.8	15.8	2.6	13.2	31.6
Europe and Northern America	28.9	17.8	55.6	2.2	8.9	26.7	26.7	8.9	28.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.4	17.9	53.6	3.6	10.7	17.9	17.9	7.1	35.7
Least Developed Countries	17.1	22.0	34.1	9.8	9.8	14.6	7.3	12.2	19.5

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>2017</i>
World	346 (327-368)	300 (285-317)	253 (238-269)	225 (208-247)	218 (199-243)
Sub-Saharan Africa	888 (820-967)	764 (711-824)	646 (594-706)	581 (522-661)	560 (498-649)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	160 (142-183)	135 (121-151)	103 (91-117)	91 (77-107)	87 (73-104)
Northern Africa	246 (209-293)	195 (169-226)	148 (125-174)	120 (97-149)	115 (91-145)
Western Asia	82 (71-95)	79 (69-91)	59 (50-68)	58 (46-73)	56 (45-69)
Central and Southern Asia	376 (338-421)	296 (266-328)	222 (199-249)	169 (146-195)	154 (131-181)
Central Asia	49 (45-54)	41 (37-44)	31 (28-34)	25 (23-29)	24 (21-28)
Southern Asia	386 (347-432)	304 (273-338)	230 (206-258)	176 (152-203)	160 (136-189)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	115 (106-126)	101 (92-111)	87 (78-98)	74 (64-87)	71 (61-85)
Eastern Asia	57 (51-63)	43 (39-48)	35 (31-40)	30 (24-35)	29 (22-35)
South-Eastern Asia	215 (192-241)	195 (174-221)	173 (149-201)	148 (123-180)	140 (115-173)
Latin America and the Caribbean	96 (93-100)	91 (88-94)	85 (80-91)	77 (73-83)	75 (70-81)
Oceania	107 (65-186)	84 (50-152)	70 (40-131)	63 (35-122)	61 (34-120)
Australia and New Zealand	8 (7-8)	6 (6-7)	6 (6-7)	7 (6-8)	7 (6-8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	225 (134-398)	181 (105-332)	153 (85-295)	136 (73-273)	131 (69-267)
Europe and Northern America	17 (16-18)	16 (15-17)	13 (13-14)	13 (12-14)	13 (12-14)
Europe	20 (19-22)	17 (16-18)	13 (12-14)	10 (9-12)	10 (9-11)
Northern America	12 (11-12)	13 (13-14)	14 (14-15)	17 (16-18)	18 (16-20)
Landlocked developing countries	794 (732-862)	673 (626-723)	535 (493-579)	449 (405-502)	425 (378-484)
Least Developed Countries	774 (726-824)	645 (610-680)	531 (500-564)	458 (422-497)	433 (397-477)
Small island developing States	256 (220-300)	238 (206-282)	233 (189-293)	221 (182-275)	217 (178-277)

Source: Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019.

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>2001-2007</i>	<i>2008-2014</i>	<i>2015-2021</i>
World	64.1	76.9	83.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.9	51.9	64.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	87.1	92.5	96.5
Western Asia	89.7	96.0	97.5
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	70.2	82.7
Central Asia	95.4	97.9	99.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001-2007</i>	<i>2008-2014</i>	<i>2015-2021</i>
Southern Asia	40.1	69.1	82.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	87.2	93.2	96.0
Eastern Asia	97.5	99.7	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	69.7	82.0	89.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.2	93.0	94.9
Oceania	98.0	98.7	98.4
Australia and New Zealand	98.3	98.7	98.4
Europe and Northern America	99.2	99.0	98.7
Europe	99.1	98.8	98.6
Northern America	99.3	99.2	98.9
Landlocked developing countries	35.0	48.7	69.1
Least Developed Countries	34.2	46.7	66.3
Small island developing States	69.4	74.6	77.1

Note: Figures are based on the latest country-level data available in the indicated period of time.

Source: Joint global database on births attended by skilled health personnel, 2022, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO); 2022.

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>
World	75.8	62.5	51.2	42.6	36.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	152.7	125.4	102.0	86.1	73.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.4	40.3	32.7	29.2	25.1
Northern Africa	59.5	48.6	38.9	32.5	28.3
Western Asia	42.1	32.7	26.4	25.7	21.8
Central and Southern Asia	90.7	74.1	59.3	46.4	36.7
Central Asia	60.6	42.9	30.2	22.8	18.9
Southern Asia	91.6	75.1	60.4	47.5	37.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.6	29.1	21.8	16.9	13.7
Eastern Asia	34.5	22.6	15.0	10.4	7.2
South-Eastern Asia	48.4	39.7	32.9	27.8	23.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.2	26.0	24.7	18.3	16.2
Oceania	31.6	28.8	25.1	22.2	19.7
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.1	3.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.4	56.8	51.2	45.4	39.7
Europe and Northern America	9.6	8.1	6.9	6.0	5.2
Europe	10.4	8.2	6.7	5.7	4.6
Northern America	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.2
Landlocked developing countries	135.5	106.8	82.4	64.9	54.2
Least Developed Countries	135.5	109.2	88.9	72.0	60.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Small island developing States	60.3	54.1	77.9	43.0	38.2

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2021.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<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	73.7	77.8	49.1	53.0	40.5	44.6	34.4	38.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	144.2	160.8	95.1	108.5	80.0	91.9	68.4	79.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.2	53.3	30.3	34.9	27.1	31.3	23.1	27.0
Northern Africa	55.8	63.0	36.2	41.5	30.1	34.8	26.0	30.3
Western Asia	39.4	44.7	24.4	28.4	23.8	27.5	20.0	23.5
Central and Southern Asia	92.7	88.6	60.0	58.6	46.0	46.7	35.7	37.5
Central Asia	53.4	67.4	26.1	34.1	19.7	25.7	16.4	21.2
Southern Asia	93.9	89.3	61.3	59.5	47.2	47.6	36.6	38.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.8	42.2	20.0	23.4	15.4	18.3	12.4	14.8
Eastern Asia	32.5	36.4	14.0	16.1	9.7	11.0	6.8	7.7
South-Eastern Asia	44.0	52.5	29.5	36.1	24.7	30.7	21.2	26.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.8	36.4	22.4	26.8	16.3	20.1	14.5	17.8
Oceania	29.3	33.8	23.0	27.0	20.3	24.0	18.0	21.4
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	7.1	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.5	3.5	4.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.5	65.2	47.5	54.7	41.8	48.8	36.3	42.8
Europe and Northern America	8.5	10.6	6.1	7.5	5.4	6.6	4.7	5.7
Europe	9.2	11.5	6.0	7.3	5.1	6.2	4.1	5.0
Northern America	7.4	9.1	6.5	7.9	6.0	7.3	5.6	6.8
Landlocked developing countries	127.8	142.8	76.7	87.9	59.9	69.7	49.8	58.5
Least Developed Countries	128.2	142.4	83.0	94.5	66.8	77.0	55.8	65.2
Small island developing States	56.0	64.4	74.0	81.5	39.4	46.4	34.8	41.4

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2021.

(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>
World	52.8	44.2	36.9	31.4	27.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.2	77.6	65.7	57.5	50.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.5	31.3	25.8	22.8	20.1
Northern Africa	44.2	36.6	29.8	25.3	22.3
Western Asia	33.3	26.5	21.7	20.2	17.7
Central and Southern Asia	67.0	56.3	46.4	37.5	30.4
Central Asia	50.5	36.9	26.5	20.1	16.7
Southern Asia	67.5	56.9	47.2	38.3	31.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.4	23.2	17.4	13.5	10.9
Eastern Asia	28.0	18.3	12.0	8.0	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	37.2	31.3	26.4	22.6	19.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.5	21.9	19.1	15.5	13.8
Oceania	24.3	22.3	19.7	17.7	16.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.8	43.8	40.1	36.1	32.0
Europe and Northern America	8.0	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.4
Europe	8.6	6.8	5.5	4.7	3.8
Northern America	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.3
Landlocked developing countries	82.1	66.1	53.3	44.0	38.0
Least Developed Countries	85.2	70.5	59.3	50.3	43.6
Small island developing States	44.4	40.5	46.6	33.2	30.0

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2021.

(d) Infant mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<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	49.7	55.7	34.5	39.1	29.1	33.5	25.2	29.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.4	99.6	59.3	71.7	51.9	62.9	45.6	55.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.3	41.5	23.5	27.9	20.8	24.8	18.2	21.8
Northern Africa	40.4	47.8	27.2	32.3	23.0	27.5	20.2	24.2
Western Asia	30.7	35.8	19.9	23.5	18.4	21.8	16.1	19.3
Central and Southern Asia	65.5	68.4	45.6	47.3	36.3	38.6	29.0	31.6
Central Asia	43.9	56.9	22.8	30.0	17.3	22.8	14.4	18.8
Southern Asia	66.2	68.7	46.5	47.9	37.2	39.3	29.7	32.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.9	33.7	15.9	18.8	12.3	14.6	9.9	11.8
Eastern Asia	26.3	29.7	11.1	12.8	7.4	8.5	5.0	5.7
South-Eastern Asia	33.3	41.0	23.6	29.2	20.1	25.1	17.4	21.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.5	30.5	17.1	21.0	13.8	17.2	12.3	15.3
Oceania	22.3	26.3	18.0	21.4	16.1	19.2	14.5	17.5
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	5.8	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	43.3	50.1	36.8	43.2	33.0	39.0	29.1	34.7
Europe and Northern America	7.1	8.8	5.1	6.3	4.5	5.5	4.0	4.8
Europe	7.5	9.5	4.9	6.1	4.2	5.1	3.4	4.2
Northern America	6.3	7.6	5.6	6.7	5.2	6.2	4.9	5.8
Landlocked developing countries	74.7	89.0	47.9	58.5	39.3	48.3	33.9	41.8
Least Developed Countries	78.3	91.8	53.9	64.5	45.5	54.8	39.3	47.7
Small island developing States	40.5	48.2	43.1	49.8	30.0	36.3	27.1	32.8

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2021.

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>
World	30.4	25.9	22.1	19.3	17.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.4	35.9	32.4	29.7	27.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.0	19.7	16.7	14.5	13.3
Northern Africa	26.4	23.3	19.6	16.7	15.2
Western Asia	19.9	16.4	13.8	12.2	11.1
Central and Southern Asia	44.8	38.5	33.0	27.6	22.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central Asia	26.7	21.9	16.1	11.8	9.8
Southern Asia	45.4	39.0	33.7	28.3	23.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.3	15.0	11.0	8.4	6.7
Eastern Asia	19.8	12.9	7.9	5.2	3.4
South-Eastern Asia	21.0	18.4	16.2	13.9	11.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.2	13.0	11.2	10.0	9.1
Oceania	13.9	12.8	11.5	10.5	9.8
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.2	24.5	22.9	20.9	19.0
Europe and Northern America	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.8
Europe	5.5	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5
Northern America	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.4
Landlocked developing countries	41.2	36.1	31.2	26.9	23.8
Least Developed Countries	42.0	36.5	32.1	28.3	25.1
Small island developing States	23.3	22.5	22.0	20.3	18.8

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2021.

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>
World	0.48	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.19
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.33	2.55	1.90	1.29	0.84
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Northern Africa	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Western Asia	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.25	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.05
Central Asia	0.04	0.15	0.24	0.26	0.25
Southern Asia	0.26	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.04
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.11
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.18
Oceania	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.51	0.47	0.33	0.36	0.37
Europe and Northern America	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.16
Europe	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.19
Northern America	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10
Landlocked developing countries	2.13	1.55	1.15	0.78	0.50

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Least Developed Countries	1.49	1.16	0.90	0.65	0.44
Small island developing States	0.78	0.61	0.48	0.40	0.32

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

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<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	0.49	0.46	0.32	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.19
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.78	2.88	2.18	1.62	1.56	1.02	1.06	0.63
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Northern Africa	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
Western Asia	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06
Central and Southern Asia	0.20	0.29	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07
Central Asia	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.33	0.18	0.35	0.16	0.35
Southern Asia	0.21	0.30	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.10
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07
South-Eastern Asia	0.18	0.27	0.13	0.24	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.16
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20	0.34	0.14	0.29	0.12	0.29	0.10	0.27
Oceania	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.56	0.45	0.36	0.29	0.43	0.30	0.46	0.28
Europe and Northern America	0.07	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.21
Europe	0.08	0.16	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.23
Northern America	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.21	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.17
Landlocked developing countries	2.31	1.94	1.26	1.05	0.90	0.66	0.59	0.41
Least Developed Countries	1.66	1.33	1.00	0.79	0.77	0.54	0.53	0.34
Small island developing States	0.78	0.78	0.47	0.49	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.30

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

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</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	0.71	0.28	0.47	0.17	0.39	0.10	0.31	0.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.37	1.68	3.10	0.84	2.21	0.42	1.40	0.29
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.01
Northern Africa	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01
Western Asia	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00
Central and Southern Asia	0.41	0.07	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.01
Central Asia	0.07	0.00	0.37	0.07	0.41	0.08	0.44	0.04
Southern Asia	0.42	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.01
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.01
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	0.05	0.31	0.04	0.24	0.03	0.20	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.45	0.07	0.35	0.04	0.33	0.03	0.31	0.02
Oceania	0.23	0.04	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.06	0.19	0.05

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</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>
Australia and New Zealand	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.85	0.13	0.48	0.17	0.56	0.15	0.58	0.13
Europe and Northern America	0.22	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.29	0.02	0.31	0.02
Europe	0.21	0.01	0.27	0.01	0.34	0.02	0.36	0.03
Northern America	0.23	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.19	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	3.07	1.42	1.76	0.63	1.28	0.31	0.83	0.18
Least Developed Countries	2.20	0.93	1.35	0.50	1.04	0.29	0.69	0.19
Small island developing States	1.23	0.34	0.74	0.21	0.64	0.14	0.52	0.13

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

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<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	1.07	0.61	0.70	0.39	0.59	0.31	0.44	0.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.71	3.34	4.43	1.82	3.26	1.17	2.11	0.66
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Northern Africa	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
Western Asia	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.31	0.33	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.07
Central Asia	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.26	0.19	0.27	0.19	0.25
Southern Asia	0.32	0.34	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.15	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.09	0.19
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.08
South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.55	0.35	0.54	0.27	0.47	0.19	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.28	0.32	0.19	0.26	0.16	0.26	0.13	0.25
Oceania	0.28	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.22	0.12	0.25	0.12
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.91	0.52	0.53	0.28	0.65	0.30	0.71	0.28
Europe and Northern America	0.19	0.30	0.15	0.27	0.14	0.26	0.14	0.24
Europe	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.25
Northern America	0.21	0.47	0.07	0.35	0.04	0.27	0.04	0.23
Landlocked developing countries	4.52	1.93	2.47	1.03	1.87	0.68	1.24	0.40
Least Developed Countries	3.02	1.41	1.94	0.86	1.59	0.62	1.09	0.39
Small island developing States	1.33	0.66	0.78	0.40	0.70	0.31	0.56	0.23

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

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<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	0.74	0.67	0.49	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.32	0.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.42	4.33	3.73	2.48	2.78	1.64	1.85	0.96
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.09
Northern Africa	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.09
Western Asia	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.10
Central and Southern Asia	0.33	0.48	0.09	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.11

<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>
Central Asia	0.04	0.10	0.24	0.51	0.26	0.57	0.27	0.60
Southern Asia	0.34	0.50	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.11	0.21	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.17	0.07	0.17
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.12
South-Eastern Asia	0.30	0.45	0.21	0.40	0.15	0.33	0.10	0.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.32	0.58	0.23	0.48	0.19	0.48	0.17	0.45
Oceania	0.22	0.24	0.15	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.10
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.97	0.74	0.56	0.41	0.69	0.43	0.75	0.41
Europe and Northern America	0.13	0.30	0.16	0.34	0.20	0.39	0.21	0.39
Europe	0.15	0.27	0.20	0.33	0.26	0.41	0.29	0.44
Northern America	0.10	0.36	0.07	0.36	0.07	0.34	0.07	0.31
Landlocked developing countries	3.52	2.63	2.00	1.51	1.53	1.03	1.02	0.63
Least Developed Countries	2.56	1.83	1.57	1.12	1.28	0.80	0.88	0.50
Small island developing States	1.24	1.22	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.60	0.56	0.47

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

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>
World	174 (132-222)	158 (126-193)	142 (123-162)	127 (114-140)
Sub-Saharan Africa	349 (276-422)	336 (274-397)	278 (237-319)	227 (202-251)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	59 (43-75)	47 (36-58)	38 (33-43)	32 (29-34)
Northern Africa	72 (41-104)	63 (40-86)	53 (43-63)	45 (39-50)
Western Asia	47 (37-56)	32 (29-35)	25 (23-27)	21 (19-22)
Central and Southern Asia	262 (98-427)	232 (110-353)	208 (139-277)	186 (142-230)
Central Asia	137 (84-190)	114 (75-152)	83 (67-99)	71 (59-83)
Southern Asia	267 (96-438)	236 (110-362)	213 (141-284)	190 (144-236)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	177 (138-217)	150 (132-168)	139 (123-155)	129 (114-143)
Eastern Asia	106 (61-151)	79 (67-92)	69 (60-78)	63 (55-70)
South-Eastern Asia	381 (301-461)	337 (280-394)	317 (266-367)	292 (246-339)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (48-60)	43 (39-47)	41 (38-44)	43 (40-46)
Oceania	91 (60-122)	96 (63-129)	98 (82-115)	103 (85-121)
Australia and New Zealand	7 (6-8)	7 (6-8)	6 (6-7)	7 (6-8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	314 (201-427)	324 (207-441)	331 (272-391)	338 (275-402)
Europe and Northern America	34 (23-44)	26 (19-34)	21 (16-26)	15 (12-18)
Europe	46 (31-60)	37 (25-48)	29 (22-36)	21 (17-25)
Northern America	7 (6-8)	4 (4-5)	4 (3-4)	3 (2-3)
Landlocked developing countries	290 (185-395)	217 (169-266)	170 (148-192)	143 (127-159)
Least Developed Countries	310 (240-379)	262 (220-304)	228 (202-254)	203 (183-223)
Small island developing States	120 (89-151)	124 (97-151)	124 (110-138)	123 (108-137)

Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses. Data extracted as of 5 January 2022, based on data originally compiled for the 2021 WHO Global TB Report.

Source: The WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2021, 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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	81.1 (76.0-87.6)	76.0 (70.4-83.7)	69.3 (64.1-76.5)	58.9 (54.5-64.1)	59.0 (53.3-66.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	365.1 (340.8-394.3)	322.7 (297.0-358.0)	282.2 (259.1-313.3)	236.5 (217.5-259.2)	230.4 (207.2-258.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	21.0 (14.7-43.8)	14.2 (9.4-34.6)	10.6 (7.8-15.5)	9.3 (6.8-12.7)	15.7 (9.4-25.9)
Northern Africa	20.0 (13.4-28.6)	12.2 (7.7-18.5)	7.5 (5.5-9.9)	9.8 (6.4-14.3)	17.3 (8.7-31.3)
Western Asia	23.8 (10.7-102.9)	19.6 (8.7-92.6)	18.3 (10.4-35.1)	8.0 (5.7-11.6)	11.4 (8.0-16.4)
Central and Southern Asia	18.7 (15.2-23.9)	19.9 (15.3-26.7)	15.7 (11.9-21.6)	8.8 (6.9-11.8)	3.1 (2.2-4.2)
Central Asia	0.9 (0.9-0.9)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Southern Asia	9.5 (7.7-12.1)	10.1 (7.7-13.5)	8.0 (6.0-11.1)	4.5 (3.5-6.1)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.3 (3.7-5.1)	3.6 (3.1-4.3)	4.8 (4.1-5.9)	1.7 (1.5-1.8)	0.9 (0.8-1.1)
Eastern Asia	0.2 (0.2-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
South-Eastern Asia	5.2 (4.4-6.3)	4.4 (3.8-5.3)	5.7 (4.9-7.1)	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	1.0 (1.0-1.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1 (6.4-7.8)	5.4 (5.1-5.8)	3.2 (2.9-3.6)	2.2 (2.1-2.5)	2.3 (2.1-2.5)
Oceania	270.1 (112.3-456.9)	240.6 (107.3-405.1)	147.7 (63.9-253.4)	103.1 (68.4-144.7)	159.6 (113.2-210.6)
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)	270.1 (116.5-459.7)	240.6 (106.1-402.6)	147.7 (61.6-254.4)	103.1 (69.1-144.3)	159.6 (113.1-210.2)
Europe and Northern America	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Europe	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Northern America	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Landlocked developing countries	271.0 (242.3-306.9)	221.4 (188.4-287.7)	218.6 (184.4-283.9)	191.1 (164.0-223.3)	170.9 (146.4-203.1)
Least Developed Countries	282.2 (263.7-308.2)	240.1 (219.6-276.6)	210.0 (190.6-242.7)	184.9 (169.5-203.1)	179.5 (163.1-199.6)
Small island developing States	112.7 (66.5-168.2)	89.9 (49.3-138.0)	61.1 (35.1-94.0)	38.1 (26.7-51.9)	57.7 (41.5-75.7)

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>
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>
World	2,190,414,971	1,801,358,718	1,733,624,366
Sub-Saharan Africa	632,128,842	645,415,908	582,230,180
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79,518,653	39,840,824	32,346,352
Central and Southern Asia	1,049,222,256	794,689,566	867,435,964
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,190,834	180,676,280
Latin America and the Caribbean	88,382,477	70,756,727	61,742,815
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,769	20,404
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10,536,459	8,439,657	9,171,058
Europe and Northern America	1,084,009	4,433	1,313
Landlocked developing countries	249,364,741	249,666,308	226,674,805
Least Developed Countries	662,782,809	583,843,018	502,245,424
Small island developing States	26,175,055	24,301,964	21,043,818

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

Note: Data aggregated across interventions and diseases.

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Europe and Northern America	21.9 (20.0-23.8)	17.3 (15.6-19.1)	15.9 (14.1-17.7)	15.0 (12.2-18.1)

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

(a) Suicide rate

(Per 100,000 population)

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
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	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	6.1 (5.8-6.5)	6.2 (5.8-6.6)	5.8 (5.5-6.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0 (4.7-5.3)	4.7 (4.4-5.1)	4.9 (4.7-5.3)	4.9 (4.7-5.3)	5.0 (4.7-5.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)
Northern Africa	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)
Western Asia	1.7 (1.4-2.0)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	1.6 (1.4-1.9)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)
Central and Southern Asia	1.8 (1.3-2.5)	1.9 (1.4-2.6)	3.3 (2.5-4.1)	4.1 (3.1-5.1)	4.2 (3.2-5.2)
Central Asia	4.5 (4.0-5.1)	4.5 (4.0-5.1)	3.0 (2.7-3.4)	3.3 (3.0-3.7)	3.3 (2.9-3.7)
Southern Asia	1.7 (1.2-2.4)	1.8 (1.3-2.5)	3.3 (2.5-4.1)	4.1 (3.1-5.1)	4.2 (3.2-5.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.0 (3.5-4.6)	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	6.2 (5.3-7.1)	6.4 (5.6-7.3)	5.8 (5.0-6.6)
Eastern Asia	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	4.6 (3.9-5.4)	7.2 (6.0-8.3)	7.4 (6.2-8.6)	6.4 (5.4-7.5)
South-Eastern Asia	2.5 (2.2-2.9)	2.8 (2.5-3.2)	3.3 (2.9-3.7)	3.7 (3.3-4.1)	3.9 (3.5-4.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3 (6.8-8.0)	7.2 (6.6-7.7)	7.0 (6.4-7.6)	6.6 (6.1-7.1)	6.2 (5.7-6.8)
Oceania	9.5 (8.3-10.7)	9.7 (8.7-10.9)	10.0 (8.8-11.2)	8.9 (8.0-9.9)	8.5 (7.6-9.6)
Australia and New Zealand	11.5 (10.0-12.9)	11.9 (10.5-13.3)	12.2 (10.7-13.8)	10.8 (9.6-12.1)	10.4 (9.3-11.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.9 (1.4-2.5)	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	1.8 (1.4-2.4)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	2.3 (1.8-2.8)
Europe and Northern America	12.3 (11.7-12.9)	12.1 (11.6-12.8)	11.4 (10.9-12.0)	10.8 (10.3-11.4)	10.6 (10.1-11.2)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Europe	13.5 (12.8-14.2)	13.2 (12.6-13.9)	12.3 (11.7-12.9)	11.3 (10.7-11.8)	11.0 (10.5-11.5)
Northern America	9.4 (8.2-10.8)	9.5 (8.4-10.9)	9.4 (8.3-10.7)	9.7 (8.6-11.1)	9.8 (8.7-11.2)
Landlocked developing countries	3.9 (3.7-4.1)	4.0 (3.8-4.3)	3.9 (3.7-4.2)	3.9 (3.7-4.3)	4.0 (3.8-4.3)
Least Developed Countries	2.2 (2.1-2.4)	2.3 (2.2-2.5)	2.7 (2.5-2.9)	2.9 (2.7-3.1)	3.1 (2.9-3.3)
Small island developing States	4.6 (4.2-5.0)	4.4 (4.0-4.7)	4.1 (3.8-4.5)	4.4 (4.0-4.7)	4.5 (4.1-4.8)

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	2.4 (2.3-2.5)	8.4 (8.0-8.9)	2.6 (2.5-2.8)	9.6 (9.1-10.3)	2.5 (2.4-2.7)	9.2 (8.7-9.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	8.1 (7.6-8.8)	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	8.1 (7.6-8.6)	1.9 (1.8-2.1)	8.1 (7.6-8.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	1.8 (1.6-2.2)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)
Northern Africa	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.8 (0.7-1.0)
Western Asia	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	2.8 (2.4-3.4)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	2.5 (2.2-3.0)	0.5 (0.4-0.5)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)
Central and Southern Asia	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	3.0 (2.0-4.0)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	5.3 (4.1-6.6)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	6.8 (5.1-8.4)
Central Asia	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	7.6 (6.8-8.6)	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	5.0 (4.5-5.7)	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	5.5 (5.0-6.3)
Southern Asia	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	2.8 (1.8-3.9)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	5.3 (4.0-6.6)	1.4 (1.0-1.8)	6.8 (5.1-8.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	6.3 (5.4-7.2)	2.6 (2.3-3.0)	9.7 (8.3-11.1)	2.5 (2.2-2.9)	9.0 (7.8-10.2)
Eastern Asia	1.9 (1.6-2.2)	7.0 (5.9-8.2)	3.1 (2.6-3.6)	11.2 (9.3-12.9)	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	9.9 (8.4-11.5)
South-Eastern Asia	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	4.0 (3.5-4.7)	1.3 (1.2-1.5)	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	6.2 (5.6-7.0)
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.2 (3.0-3.6)	11.7 (10.8-12.8)	3.1 (2.9-3.5)	11.0 (10.3-12.2)	2.8 (2.6-3.1)	9.8 (9.2-10.8)
Oceania	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	14.5 (12.8-16.3)	4.9 (4.3-5.5)	15.1 (13.5-17.0)	4.2 (3.7-4.7)	13.0 (11.6-14.7)
Australia and New Zealand	5.6 (4.9-6.4)	17.6 (15.4-19.9)	6.0 (5.3-6.9)	18.5 (16.4-21.0)	5.1 (4.6-5.9)	15.8 (14.1-17.9)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.6 (0.5-0.9)	3.1 (2.2-4.1)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	3.0 (2.2-3.9)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	3.7 (2.9-4.7)
Europe and Northern America	5.7 (5.6-6.2)	19.4 (18.8-20.7)	5.3 (5.2-5.7)	18.0 (17.5-19.2)	4.9 (4.7-5.2)	16.8 (16.2-17.8)
Europe	6.3 (6.1-6.8)	21.5 (20.7-23.0)	5.7 (5.5-6.1)	19.5 (18.9-20.9)	5.0 (4.9-5.3)	17.5 (17.0-18.6)
Northern America	4.4 (3.8-5.1)	14.7 (12.9-16.9)	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	14.7 (13.0-16.7)	4.6 (4.1-5.3)	15.3 (13.5-17.4)
Landlocked developing countries	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.8)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	6.4 (6.1-7.0)	1.5 (1.5-1.7)	6.6 (6.3-7.2)
Least Developed Countries	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	3.6 (3.4-3.9)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	4.4 (4.2-4.8)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	5.0 (4.7-5.4)
Small island developing States	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	7.3 (6.8-8.0)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)	6.5 (6.1-7.1)	1.8 (1.7-2.0)	7.1 (6.5-7.7)

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)
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>2021</i>
World	73.7	74.9	75.9	76.6	76.7	76.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.7	40.4	45.8	51.6	55.3	56.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.2	58.5	60.4	61.5	63.1	63.5
Northern Africa	66.1	68.6	69.8	70.2	71.3	71.6
Western Asia	46.1	50.0	52.5	54.2	56.0	56.5
Central and Southern Asia	64.6	67.5	68.7	70.4	71.5	71.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Central Asia	73.5	75.3	75.5	76.2	76.8	77.0
Southern Asia	64.2	67.2	68.5	70.2	71.3	71.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.9	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.5	86.6
Eastern Asia	89.7	89.6	89.7	89.8	89.9	90.0
South-Eastern Asia	70.0	72.6	74.3	75.5	76.1	76.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.9	79.0	80.9	82.1	82.8	82.9
Oceania	77.0	76.8	77.2	78.1	78.2	78.2
Australia and New Zealand	84.3	84.2	84.5	85.4	85.6	85.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.4	44.8	47.2	49.6	51.9	52.4
Europe and Northern America	73.8	75.8	77.8	78.9	80.0	80.2
Europe	70.7	73.5	76.2	78.0	79.3	79.6
Northern America	80.7	81.0	81.3	81.1	81.5	81.6
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	48.4	54.2	59.6	62.7	63.4
Least Developed Countries	38.5	44.1	50.0	55.2	58.3	59.0
Small island developing States	67.1	68.2	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.4

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2021). Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2021.

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 15-19 years

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	56.4	51.1	47.9	44.6	41.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.5	123.3	116.7	108.8	100.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.1	46.8	44.9	42.3	38.5
Northern Africa	49.2	47.3	46.4	44.8	40.5
Western Asia	53.0	46.4	43.5	40.1	36.8
Central and Southern Asia	70.2	55.8	43.6	31.9	23.7
Central Asia	34.7	25.5	28.1	30.9	31.1
Southern Asia	71.6	57.1	44.2	32.0	23.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.0	18.7	19.4	20.4	20.2
Eastern Asia	9.6	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	43.8	44.4	45.1	44.4	42.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.9	77.0	70.9	65.6	60.7
Oceania	35.3	33.1	30.9	28.5	26.8
Australia and New Zealand	20.0	19.1	16.8	13.6	11.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.6	57.9	54.9	52.2	49.5
Europe and Northern America	28.5	25.7	22.6	17.4	13.2
Europe	21.6	19.5	17.6	14.2	11.6
Northern America	44.2	38.6	31.8	22.7	15.8
Landlocked developing countries	111.1	102.4	96.3	89.7	82.3
Least Developed Countries	121.9	114.6	106.6	98.3	91.0
Small island developing States	70.0	65.1	61.0	57.3	53.7

Note: Estimated birth rates for women aged 10-14 years will become available in the forthcoming update of the World Population Prospects (WPP22) to be released in June 2022. Estimated birth rates for women aged 10-14 years at the country level are available in the SDG database.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, 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>
World	45	50	58	64	65	67
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	28	37	41	43	45
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49	54	60	64	65	67
Northern Africa	44	49	58	62	64	66
Western Asia	54	58	61	65	66	67
Central and Southern Asia	30	34	46	53	55	59
Central Asia	47	53	62	68	70	72
Southern Asia	30	33	45	53	55	59
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47	56	64	72	75	77
Eastern Asia	53	61	69	77	80	82
South-Eastern Asia	31	41	51	57	61	63
Latin America and the Caribbean	59	66	70	73	73	74
Oceania	67	69	72	74	74	74
Australia and New Zealand	80	81	83	86	86	87
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31	33	40	41	40	38
Europe and Northern America	69	71	76	79	80	81
Europe	66	68	75	78	79	80
Northern America	76	79	80	82	83	83
Landlocked developing countries	27	32	41	46	47	49
Least Developed Countries	22	26	35	41	43	45
Small island developing States	42	51	58	61	61	61

Source: Tracking universal health coverage: 2021 Global Monitoring Report, World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.8.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005²</i>	<i>2010³</i>	<i>2015⁴</i>	<i>2017⁵</i>
World	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.4
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	3.0	3.4	5.1	5.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.3	3.4	3.9	5.3	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005²</i>	<i>2010³</i>	<i>2015⁴</i>	<i>2017⁵</i>
Oceania	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2
Europe	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Northern America	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Landlocked developing countries	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.8
Least Developed Countries	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.0
Small island developing States	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3

¹ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 1995-2005.

² This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2000-2010.

³ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2005-2015.

⁴ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2010-2020.

⁵ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2014-2020

Source: Global database on financial protection, World Health Organization (WHO); Key indicator of the Global Monitoring Report on Financial Protection in Health 2021, World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and The World Bank.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005²</i>	<i>2010³</i>	<i>2015⁴</i>	<i>2017⁵</i>
World	9.4	10.8	11.3	12.7	13.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	9.0	7.7	8.9	8.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.5	10.0	10.5	11.8	12.6
Central and Southern Asia	13.6	13.3	13.8	15.9	16.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.2	12.5	14.1	16.3	17.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.2	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.7
Oceania	6.0	5.2	3.0	3.0	1.5
Europe	7.3	6.3	6.4	7.3	6.7
Northern America	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.4
Landlocked developing countries	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.0	8.3
Least Developed Countries	7.2	7.9	8.1	10.8	11.2
Small island developing States	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.8	7.7

¹ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 1995-2005.

² This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2000-2010.

³ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2005-2015.

⁴ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2010-2020.

⁵ This aggregate is produced by lining-up all countries with estimates available for the period 2014-2020

Source: Global database on financial protection, World Health Organization (WHO); Key indicator of the Global Monitoring Report on Financial Protection in Health 2021, World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and The World Bank.

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) Crude mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
World	51	57	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	75	44	100
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	44	56
Northern Africa	15	55	66
Western Asia	11	42	47
Central and Southern Asia	73	73	123
Central Asia	13	48	58
Southern Asia	75	74	126
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63	66	116
Eastern Asia	67	77	128
South-Eastern Asia	54	40	85
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	26	37
Oceania	19	18	35
Australia and New Zealand	...	16	16
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	70	24	86
Europe and Northern America	4	46	50
Europe	6	57	62
Northern America	...	23	23

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

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	138	82	187
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22	73	86
Northern Africa	25	81	99
Western Asia	19	65	75
Central and Southern Asia	100	100	170
Central Asia	19	69	85
Southern Asia	103	102	174
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60	58	106
Eastern Asia	55	61	103
South-Eastern Asia	73	51	113
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	27	39
Oceania	31	17	44
Australia and New Zealand	...	8	8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	117	40	144
Europe and Northern America	2	23	24
Europe	3	27	30
Northern America	...	13	13

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>2016</i>
World	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2
Northern Africa	4.5
Western Asia	2.0
Central and Southern Asia	16.5
Central Asia	1.0
Southern Asia	17.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0
Eastern Asia	0.6
South-Eastern Asia	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7
Oceania	3.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.7
Europe and Northern America	0.2
Europe	0.2
Northern America	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	32.4
Least Developed Countries	34.3
Small island developing States	9.0

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>
World	72	77	84	84	83

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	62	70	69	71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	87	91	88	88
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	93
Western Asia	84	84	87	82	83
Central and Southern Asia	62	69	78	86	85
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	93
Southern Asia	61	68	77	86	85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83	85	94	93	92
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	85	82	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	76
Oceania	79	84	80	78	75
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	65	75	62	58	50
Europe and Northern America	94	96	94	93	94
Europe	94	96	94	91	94
Northern America	94	96	94	95	93
Landlocked developing countries	55	66	77	78	79
Least Developed Countries	57	70	76	77	76
Small island developing States	71	78	79	77	71

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2020 revision, October 2021, 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>
World	18	33	42	63	70
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	2	15	34
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35	72	69	83	84
Northern Africa	53	68	56	89	85
Western Asia	18	75	82	77	82
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	12	69	81
Central Asia	92	88	78	98	96
Southern Asia	3	4	10	68	80
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	57	85	84	87
Eastern Asia	2	78	98	98	99
South-Eastern Asia	10	22	63	59	67
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	55	60	71	63
Oceania	0	43	45	58	69
Australia and New Zealand	0	70	72	92	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	9	9	10	34
Europe and Northern America	60	74	79	89	91
Europe	51	71	78	87	89
Northern America	78	79	82	92	94
Landlocked developing countries	12	12	13	26	51
Least Developed Countries	0	1	5	30	47
Small island developing States	5	23	26	28	54

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2020 revision, October 2021, 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>
World	4	11	37	49
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	4	60	67
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	19	45	55
Northern Africa	0	0	33	51
Western Asia	1	38	59	60
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	18	39
Central Asia	0	0	18	70
Southern Asia	0	0	18	38
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	0	7	14
Eastern Asia	0	0	7	7
South-Eastern Asia	0	0	7	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	82	73
Oceania	43	53	65	74
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	93	96
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1	27	45
Europe and Northern America	40	56	61	80
Europe	12	37	45	78
Northern America	89	90	92	82
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	56	72
Least Developed Countries	0	1	59	71
Small island developing States	0	1	18	46

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2020 revision, October 2021, 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>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	2	6	9	12	14	12
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1	3	6	18	17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1	1	1	1
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	2	2	2	3
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	0	0	1	3
Central Asia	...	...	...	8	8	51
Southern Asia	0	0	0	...	1	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	2	3	5	3	3
Eastern Asia	...	1	0	1	1	0
South-Eastern Asia	...	4	9	11	7	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	29	48	65	58	35
Oceania	37	39	41	43	48	42
Australia and New Zealand	63	64	66	69	77	66

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	4	5	5	4	8
Europe and Northern America	22	29	31	36	40	36
Europe	23	28	30	30	33	27
Northern America	21	30	34	47	52	52
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	3	10	33	34
Least Developed Countries	0	1	1	4	17	18
Small island developing States	0	1	2	9	5	5

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2020 revision, October 2021, 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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total net ODA	6,968.5	9,587.1	14,856.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,805.2	5,196.1	5,155.4
Northern Africa	170.2	132.8	399.5
Western Asia	280.3	283.3	702.8
Central Asia	94.1	78.4	174.2
Southern Asia	1,034.8	1,038.1	1,694.0
Eastern Asia	150.2	86.4	33.6
South-Eastern Asia	500.0	495.8	958.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	246.5	170.1	462.0
Oceania	48.5	117.9	203.4
Europe	49.1	74.2	76.3
Landlocked developing countries	1,403.2	2,172.6	2,707.1
Least developed countries	2,828.6	4,694.1	5,503.7
Small island developing States	134.2	235.5	445.7
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,589.7	1,914.0	4,996.9

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, 2022, 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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total gross ODA	2,299.0	4,091.3	7,112.4	9,975.1	15,336.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	717.8	1,150.7	2,821.2	5,243.5	5,255.5
Northern Africa	66.8	121.2	172.0	139.8	408.7
Western Asia	100.3	676.1	284.6	287.5	726.3
Central Asia	22.1	44.8	96.1	80.3	181.0
Southern Asia	509.2	628.5	1,071.9	1,195.3	1,835.3
Eastern Asia	53.7	60.6	163.6	117.6	117.4
South-Eastern Asia	206.0	230.5	537.6	541.4	1,010.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	151.1	229.9	272.7	243.5	483.4
Oceania	128.5	61.2	50.8	122.5	203.8
Europe	45.3	42.8	49.9	78.3	88.2
Landlocked developing countries	440.2	723.4	1,416.0	2,193.3	2,745.6
Least developed countries	836.6	1,343.7	2,845.4	4,747.9	5,591.0
Small island developing States	160.3	108.2	138.9	242.9	451.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	298.2	845.2	1,592.1	1,925.3	5,026.5

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, 2022, 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	16.4	39.5	4.7	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	12.6	0.7	0.2
Northern Africa	9.0	18.0	3.4	2.5
Western Asia	19.6	35.9	5.7	4.7
Central Asia	27.3	83.8	2.8	1.9
Southern Asia	8.1	15.2	6.7	1.6
Eastern Asia	22.8	39.5	4.6	4.7
South-Eastern Asia	8.1	34.1	2.4	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.7	41.6	4.5	5.7
Oceania	30.2	96.8	6.5	4.6
Europe	39.4	89.4	7.1	6.8
Northern America	25.9	152.1	11.1	6.2

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), 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 13 International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity scores, by IHR core capacity

(Percentage)

<i>IHR Core Capacity</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2017¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2019²</i>	<i>2020²</i>
IHR01: National legislation, policy and financing	58	82	73	...	...	...
IHR02: Coordination and National Focal Point communications	69	84	76	...	...	...
IHR03: Surveillance	63	88	83	...	...	...
IHR04: Response	69	85	79	...	...	...
IHR05: Preparedness	50	75	70	...	...	...
IHR06: Risk communication	63	82	73	...	...	...
IHR07: Human resources	42	65	59	...	...	...
IHR08: Laboratory	66	84	81	...	...	...
IHR09: Points of entry	53	63	59	...	...	...
IHR10: Zoonotic events	69	87	85	...	...	...
IHR11: Food safety	66	78	76	...	...	...
IHR12: Chemical events	40	58	55	...	...	...
IHR13: Radionuclear emergencies	45	60	60	...	...	...
SPAR01: Legislation and Financing	...	...	...
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	...	...	...
SPAR05: Laboratory	...	...	...
SPAR06: Surveillance	...	...	...
SPAR07: Human resources	...	...	...
SPAR08: National Health Emergency Framework	...	...	...
SPAR09: Health Service Provision	...	...	...
SPAR10: Risk Communication	...	...	...
SPAR11: Points of entry	...	...	...
SPAR12: Chemical events	...	...	...
SPAR13: Radiation emergencies	...	...	...

¹Reporting countries varies 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 varies and may not be the same each year. From year 2018 onward the scores used new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR) 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. Data for 2020 as of 16 April 2021.

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

(b) Average of 13 International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity scores

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2017¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2019²</i>	<i>2020²</i>
World	58.0	76.3	71.4	60.5	63.7	64.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.5	59.4	54.9	40.8	43.5	47.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.5	83.4	81.3	73.4	72.6	72.1
Northern Africa	63.6	68.0	77.0	67.9	69.9	69.1
Western Asia	63.5	87.8	83.0	75.3	73.6	73.3
Central and Southern Asia	52.3	71.8	64.1	54.7	57.8	62.4
Central Asia	0.0	84.3	0.0	59.4	63.5	64.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2017¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2019²</i>	<i>2020²</i>
Southern Asia	52.3	68.2	64.1	52.1	54.3	61.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	69.7	85.1	86.1	70.5	72.3	74.1
Eastern Asia	78.9	89.4	90.2	84.4	87.5	88.6
South-Eastern Asia	65.5	83.4	83.9	64.3	64.7	66.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	76.0	78.8	63.5	69.2	70.5
Oceania	54.0	76.2	69.0	57.5	61.4	62.2
Australia and New Zealand	89.5	99.0	99.0	90.0	87.4	89.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.2	69.7	60.5	52.5	50.9	56.2
Europe and Northern America	68.7	83.3	78.6	74.4	76.8	76.7
Europe	68.0	82.3	77.4	73.3	75.8	75.4
Northern America	78.7	98.0	100.0	95.2	95.9	96.2
Landlocked developing countries	50.5	67.6	59.5	48.8	52.7	55.1
Least Developed Countries	41.2	59.4	53.0	41.2	44.3	48.4
Small island developing States	46.7	67.1	65.9	52.7	56.0	57.3

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 year 2018 onward the scores used a new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR) 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. Data for 2020 as of 16 April 2021.

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
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 4.1.2

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

(a) Completion rate primary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	77.6	81.2	83.1	84.9	86.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.5	50.8	55.8	59.6	63.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	74.1	79.6	83.6	86.6	88.9
Central and Southern Asia	67.6	74.6	80.2	84.3	87.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.8	92.7	94.1	95.5	96.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.7	85.3	88	90.4	92.6
Oceania	82.6	83.9	84.3	84.1	84.7
Europe and Northern America	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Completion rate primary education, girls and boys

(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	75.3	80.1	82.8	83.3	85.5	84.4	87.6	85.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.2	48.9	55.8	55.7	61.1	58.1	66.0	60.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.0	78.8	81.9	85.1	85.6	87.4	88.6	89.3
Central and Southern Asia	62.3	73.7	79.0	81.2	84.4	83.8	88.3	86.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.8	90.8	94.7	93.6	96.5	94.7	97.7	95.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.5	80.3	90.0	86.1	92.3	88.6	94.2	90.9
Oceania	82.6	83.1	85.0	84.1	85.2	82.9	86.5	82.9
Europe and Northern America	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Completion rate lower secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	60.9	66.4	71.1	74.3	76.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.0	34.6	38.2	41.4	44.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.3	58.1	64.0	68.6	72.1
Central and Southern Asia	52.5	59.2	67.4	74.2	79.0

<i>Region</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	66.9	73.7	81.0	85.3	87.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.8	70.0	74.3	78.5	82.7
Oceania	70.2	72.6	74.0	73.5	73.5
Europe and Northern America	95.9	96.7	97.3	97.8	98.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(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	58.5	63.5	70.9	71.6	74.9	74.2	77.6	76.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.6	33.7	36.3	40.6	40.2	43.1	44.2	45.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	45.3	53.4	63.0	64.8	68.7	68.2	73.1	71.3
Central and Southern Asia	46.2	59.1	64.7	69.9	73.2	75.3	79.2	78.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.7	68.5	83.0	79.6	88.7	83.3	91.4	85.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	66.6	60.9	77.8	70.8	81.9	75.3	85.8	80.1
Oceania	70.4	69.9	74.4	74.1	74.8	72.7	75.3	71.9
Europe and Northern America	96.9	95.3	97.9	97.0	98.3	97.4	98.6	97.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(e) Completion rate upper secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	38.7	42.1	47.9	54.3	58.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.8	21.5	23.3	24.9	26.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.4	40.5	47.4	51.9	57.3
Central and Southern Asia	26.4	31.0	38.6	47.0	53.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.0	40.4	49.4	63.4	71.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.9	48.3	53.3	57.1	62.5
Oceania	58.1	61.0	63.4	63.0	61.4
Europe and Northern America	83.1	84.8	86.3	88.2	89.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(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	37.2	40.3	47.6	48.7	55.5	54.2	60.3	58.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.8	22.6	21.1	26.4	23.4	27.7	26.0	29.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.9	36.9	47.2	47.6	53.5	50.8	59.5	55.5
Central and Southern Asia	21.7	31.3	34.9	42.7	44.5	50.2	51.9	55.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.1	36.9	50.9	48.8	69.2	60.1	78.8	69.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.2	40.5	56.6	49.9	61.0	53.4	66.3	59.2
Oceania	59.7	56.6	64.9	61.8	64.7	61.9	63.8	59.9

<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>
Europe and Northern America	84.9	81.2	88.5	84.3	90.6	86.3	91.9	87.4

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>2021</i>
World (73 countries, 30 per cent population coverage) ²	71.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	60.5
Western Asia (6 countries, 53 per cent population coverage)	76.2
South-Eastern Asia (6 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	88.0
Small island developing States (16 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	77.6

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional 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 2013–2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

(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>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World ¹ (71 countries, 27 per cent population coverage)	70.5	67.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	62.0	58.9
Western Asia (6 countries, 53 per cent population coverage)	79.1	73.6

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional 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 2013–2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

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	67.2	69.4	75.1	75.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0	35.8	44.5	49.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.3	42.2	47.7	51.7
Northern Africa	32.8	44.2	51.8	54.2
Western Asia	39.3	40.4	43.8	49.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	85.0
Central Asia	46.1	47.1	49.0	62.0
Southern Asia	...	...	...	86.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70.5	73.3	82.8	...
South-Eastern Asia	68.8	70.8	85.5	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.6	90.3	93.1	95.1
Oceania	59.3	61.0	81.1	80.5
Australia and New Zealand	57.0	57.9	87.5	86.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	71.9	72.6
Europe and Northern America	87.8	89.1	93.8	93.4
Europe	92.1	94.2	95.1	94.5
Northern America	80.8	80.8	91.6	91.3
Landlocked developing countries	33.8	33.8	42.9	49.3
Least Developed Countries	31.5	33.8	46.4	52.2
Small island developing States	77.0	78.9	83.5	83.4

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	67.0	67.5	69.3	69.6	74.9	75.3	75.4	75.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.5	32.5	35.7	35.9	44.1	45.0	49.4	49.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.3	37.2	41.2	43.2	47.1	48.3	51.5	51.9
Northern Africa	31.4	34.2	42.8	45.5	51.2	52.3	54.1	54.3
Western Asia	38.8	39.7	39.8	41.0	43.2	44.4	48.7	49.3
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.7	85.2
Central Asia	46.9	45.4	47.7	46.6	50.5	47.5	61.5	62.4
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.8	86.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	83.9	81.8	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	68.3	69.2	71.6	70.1	86.3	84.7	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.2	86.1	91.1	89.6	93.7	92.5	95.2	94.9
Oceania	59.1	59.4	60.8	61.1	81.1	81.2	80.3	80.7
Australia and New Zealand	56.8	57.1	57.8	58.1	87.5	87.5	85.6	86.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	71.7	72.1	72.6	72.6
Europe and Northern America	88.0	87.7	89.0	89.2	93.4	94.2	93.4	93.4
Europe	92.0	92.2	94.3	94.1	94.8	95.3	94.4	94.6

<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>
Northern America	81.4	80.3	80.4	81.1	90.9	92.2	91.5	91.0
Landlocked developing countries	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.7	42.8	43.1	48.8	49.9
Least Developed Countries	31.2	31.7	33.9	33.7	46.5	46.3	52.6	51.9
Small island developing States	76.9	77.0	78.6	79.2	83.7	83.3	83.2	83.5

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

(a) 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>2020</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.35	1.12	0.85	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.91	...	0.97	1.01
Northern Africa	0.97	...	0.94	1.01
Western Asia	...	...	1.04	1.03
Central Asia	0.99	...	0.92	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.20	...
Landlocked developing countries	1.52	1.27	1.40	1.26
Least Developed Countries	...	1.11	0.88	...
Small island developing States	...	...	1.57	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) 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>2020</i>
World	...	...	1.05	1.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.08	0.97	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.00	0.95
Northern Africa	...	...	1.03	0.92
Western Asia	...	...	0.98	0.97
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.03	0.98
Central Asia	1.07	1.00	...	1.02
Southern Asia	...	...	1.01	0.97
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.08	...
Landlocked developing countries	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.16
Least Developed Countries	1.09	1.07	0.99	...
Small island developing States	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.27

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) 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	...
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	1.00	1.01	1.01
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
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Landlocked developing countries
Least Developed Countries	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.17	...
Small island developing States	1.03	0.98	1.10	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(d) 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	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.11	1.15	1.09	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.04	1.01	1.01
Northern Africa	...	...	1.05	1.01	1.01
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.06	1.05
Central Asia	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.06
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.04	1.03
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.01	1.00	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.00	1.02	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.97	0.94	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.19
Least Developed Countries	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.14	...
Small island developing States	1.14	1.04	1.19	1.21	1.20

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(e) 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	1.05	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.13	1.26	1.07	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.05	1.01	1.01
Northern Africa	1.04	1.01	1.01
Central and Southern Asia	1.12	1.13
Southern Asia	1.10	1.11
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.00	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Landlocked developing countries
Least Developed Countries	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.10	...
Small island developing States	1.22	1.07	1.24	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(f) 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>2020</i>
World	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.00
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.99
Northern Africa	0.93	0.94	0.98	1.00
Western Asia	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.99
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.99
Central Asia	1.02	1.02	1.06	0.99
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.99
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.02	...
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.02	1.02	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.00
Oceania	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99
Australia and New Zealand	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	0.99	1.00
Europe and Northern America	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00
Europe	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00
Northern America	1.04	0.99	0.99	1.00
Landlocked developing countries	1.01	1.01	0.99	0.98
Least Developed Countries	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.01
Small island developing States	1.00	0.99	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	65.7	77.1	87.8	67.2	78.2	88.6	75.2	85.2	90.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.8	47.6	57.1	30.5	47.5	...	31.2	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	91.7	88.9	95.2	91.8	88.7	98.2	92.2	88.9	98.3
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	97.3
Central and Southern Asia	53.1	66.4	87.4	55.9	68.9	89.2	...	...	92.9
Central Asia	...	...	...	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.8
Southern Asia	52.2	65.0	86.9	55.1	67.6	88.7	74.9	84.5	92.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.4	95.1	...	90.2	96.2	96.6	90.7	96.9	97.2
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.4	98.2	98.2	97.7	98.6	98.4
South-Eastern Asia	81.9	93.0	96.8	85.4	94.8	95.6	86.5	95.7	96.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.4	91.7	91.6	88.0	91.5	91.8	...	...	...
Oceania	88.9	99.1	99.3	89.5	98.7	99.6	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.7	99.8	99.8	97.9	99.7	99.9	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	92.7	...	...	95.6	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	...
Europe	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	76.5	36.8	65.2	76.4	38.2	64.5	75.3
Least Developed Countries	35.3	49.6	58.6	37.4	51.0	61.8	38.9	51.6	62.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Proportion of schools with access to the 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	...	...	59.7	...	49.1	60.7	40.3	50.9	65.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	25.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.9	79.4	81.8	64.6	83.6	82.4	69.1	90.0	83.1
Northern Africa	50.1	...	72.0	53.4	78.4	72.0	59.3	87.8	...
Western Asia	77.7	88.0	89.6	78.4	90.5	91.5	81.3	92.8	92.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	44.6	...	...	48.4	20.0	30.5	57.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	72.0	72.1	...	76.5	70.5	78.0
Southern Asia	...	...	43.5	...	...	47.7	18.8	28.8	56.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	74.1	77.5	86.3	77.0	75.0	86.3	78.5	74.0	86.5
Eastern Asia	85.1	94.3	93.5	90.9	95.1	94.5	95.5	95.5	94.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	82.1	67.6	61.8	81.4	...	59.7	81.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.7	61.0	67.0	42.7	61.9	66.1	...	...	69.9
Oceania	61.2	88.9	95.9	60.5	88.1	95.7	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	92.0	96.6	98.3	91.7	96.5	98.3	...	...	...

<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>
Europe and Northern America	93.1	95.3	97.0	94.1	96.0	97.3	...	...	...
Europe	92.9	95.2	96.9	93.9	95.9	97.3	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	47.1	...	...	47.7	...
Least Developed Countries	...	...	...	...	...	31.9	27.5	...	34.7
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	41.2	59.9	74.0	42.9	60.1	73.0	46.4	61.6	75.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	42.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.9	95.0	93.7	81.7	95.3	93.5	85.7	95.3	93.5
Northern Africa	80.6	...	93.2	80.0	93.9	93.4	86.2	...	...
Western Asia	85.5	96.9	94.2	83.7	97.2	93.6	85.1	97.6	94.0
Central and Southern Asia	18.6	42.1	69.3	21.1	43.4	69.7	26.1	47.6	75.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	96.2	95.5	...	95.8	95.6	97.1
Southern Asia	17.2	39.9	68.0	19.7	41.2	68.7	24.7	45.6	74.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.2	78.5	83.2	66.8	75.4	77.9	69.8	76.8	80.0
Eastern Asia	88.2	95.8	93.5	92.4	96.0	92.7	95.9	96.2	93.7
South-Eastern Asia	46.8	...	77.3	49.7	61.7	69.1	...	63.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.7	73.1	75.2	59.6	72.5	73.8	...	...	72.7
Oceania	71.5	91.8	97.6	73.2	91.5	97.5	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	94.3	97.8	99.3	94.7	97.9	99.2	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	97.6	98.6	99.2	98.1	98.7	99.2	...	...	...
Europe	97.5	98.6	99.2	98.1	98.7	99.2	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	51.4	...	...	49.7	56.6
Least Developed Countries	...	...	46.1	...	44.0	44.8	27.8	41.5	43.8

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	73.7	84.1	83.6	72.5	83.3	83.5	75.7	85.8	85.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	54.8	44.8	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	90.4	96.0	96.0	90.5	96.0	96.0	92.0	96.2	96.2
Northern Africa	87.8	94.1	96.1	87.9	94.2	96.5	89.9	...	...
Western Asia	93.5	98.3	95.9	93.6	98.4	95.6	94.7	98.6	95.9
Central and Southern Asia	77.0	89.0	90.7	74.3	88.3	90.4	81.2	93.2	93.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.0	94.1	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	76.7	88.8	90.3	74.0	88.1	90.1	81.2	93.5	93.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	78.6	77.8	77.6	77.9	78.3	78.3	78.9	80.7	79.8
Eastern Asia	97.0	96.9	96.2	97.0	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.2	96.7
South-Eastern Asia	65.3	63.5	66.9	65.1	66.0	67.6	...	...	...

<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>
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	72.9	...	...	72.1	...	...	...
Oceania	87.5	96.1	97.2	87.2	95.6	97.1	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.6	99.0	99.0	97.6	98.9	99.0	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.1	99.0	98.6	99.2	99.1	98.6	99.3	...	...
Europe	99.0	98.9	98.6	99.1	99.0	98.6	99.2	99.5	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	57.7	81.6	...	...	...	...
Least Developed Countries	54.1	67.0	63.0	54.6	67.9	62.8	55.8	...	63.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(e) Proportion of schools with access to 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	78.9	85.0	86.9	76.9	83.6	86.1	76.8	88.9	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	82.2	93.6	94.1	78.2	92.1	92.9	78.0	92.4	93.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.8	95.1	...	80.4	80.3	...
Southern Asia	82.0	93.5	93.8	77.8	91.9	92.7	77.9	92.9	93.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	75.2	84.3	...	74.5	83.0	80.6	73.5	82.7	80.6
Eastern Asia	96.2	97.8	97.5	96.5	97.7	97.5	96.6	97.7	97.4
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	59.8	73.4	70.5	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.4	...	...	80.8	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	88.7	95.6	98.1	88.5	95.6	98.2	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.9	98.7	99.4	97.8	98.8	99.5	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.7	...	...
Europe	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.6	100.0	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	66.0	78.9	...	...	...	...
Least Developed Countries	...	...	...	...	76.2	81.7	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	91.3	...	...	...	...	...

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	...	...	...	...	...	80.2	76.6	81.1	80.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	95.7	99.3	99.6	96.6	99.4	99.6	96.6	99.1	99.4
Northern Africa	94.3	...	99.7	95.4	99.2	99.7	95.3	...	...
Western Asia	97.4	99.4	99.5	98.2	99.6	99.6	98.2	99.6	99.7
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.5	83.0	82.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.1	94.2	...	93.5	93.2	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.3	82.5	82.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	81.2	83.4	85.4	82.7	84.2	85.4

<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 Asia	...	...	...	95.2	96.4	96.6	96.6	97.2	96.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	71.8	74.8	78.8	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	81.8	81.1	...	...	...
Oceania	94.3	99.1	99.6	94.2	99.1	99.6	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.7	99.8	98.7	99.7	99.8	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	98.7	99.1	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.7
Europe	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	47.2	63.5	...	46.9	64.4	65.3
Least Developed Countries	...	45.2	36.2	...	...	36.3	52.5	...	37.5

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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	439.8	1,310.3	1,387.8	1,551.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.1	113.2	139.0	229.9
Northern Africa	9.1	28.8	72.1	94.7
Western Asia	26.2	49.2	75.9	119.2
Central Asia	3.7	12.7	14.1	31.2
Southern Asia	18.6	88.2	86.1	111.8
Eastern Asia	15.6	293.1	30.8	49.2
South-Eastern Asia	117.8	207.7	183.6	170.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.0	77.4	69.2	69.5
Oceania	37.6	47.1	59.6	42.8
Europe	6.1	17.6	57.9	101.3
Landlocked developing countries	32.3	127.0	127.9	201.3
Least Developed Countries	68.1	196.3	207.7	239.1
Small island developing States	47.9	83.4	92.8	73.5
Residual/Unallocated ODA	146.9	375.2	599.7	531.6

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, 2022, 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	53.4	56.0	57.0	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	89.8	...	83.0	84.1	83.1	81.2
Northern Africa	...	96.4	...	82.2	...	...	80.6
Western Asia	80.5	...	...	83.6	82.4	82.8	81.6
Central Asia	...	95.0	97.0	91.2	...	81.8	88.2
South-Eastern Asia	91.1	94.0	94.5	93.4	93.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.5	82.5	83.1	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	80.6	77.1	69.3	70.9	70.9	73.9
Least Developed Countries	59.3	59.5	62.1	62.4	...
Small island developing States	65.6	...	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	...	...	...	85.1	85.1	83.8	82.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.5	71.4	69.9	65.7	67.8	66.7	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	85.8	86.1	84.7	84.0
Northern Africa	...	97.4	...	86.0	88.8	86.8	86.3
Western Asia	92.1	...	...	85.7	...	83.0	82.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	76.0	77.3	74.6	77.5
Central Asia	...	94.2	96.9	99.5	98.2	97.9	97.0
Southern Asia	...	...	...	75.1	76.3	73.5	76.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.2	98.2	98.4	97.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	80.5	82.3	82.8	82.8	...
Europe	...	...	...	...	88.1	85.2	...
Landlocked developing countries	74.4	77.3	74.7	71.2	73.5	71.7	69.7
Least Developed Countries	73.0	73.5	72.0	69.3	71.6	70.2	...
Small island developing States	81.3	81.6	78.4	78.2	79.8	79.5	76.5

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>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	...	84.4	84.9	84.2	84.0	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3	55.8	57.6	56.8	58.0	58.3	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	83.7	82.4	84.9	86.9	86.7	86.3
Northern Africa	...	81.9	80.7	85.8	89.0	89.2	89.0
Western Asia	...	84.9	83.6	84.4	85.6	85.1	84.5
Central and Southern Asia	...	84.2	77.6	76.2	74.1	76.0	78.0
Central Asia	...	...	93.3	93.0	92.6	...	...
Southern Asia	...	82.4	74.9	73.4	71.0	73.8	76.5
South-Eastern Asia	...	97.7	96.9	97.4	96.9	97.4	97.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	80.5	80.2	81.0	...	...
Least Developed Countries	67.5	62.4	61.8	60.6	62.7	62.7	...
Small island developing States	81.5	82.8	73.7	70.0	...	...	...

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>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	...	88.1	87.8	89.3	81.4	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.0	58.6	66.6	69.1	68.7	64.5	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	81.5	82.8	83.5	84.5	85.2	84.4
Northern Africa	...	78.6	79.9	83.7	87.2	88.6	86.7
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	85.3	85.9	...	81.1	86.0
Central Asia	...	...	99.9	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	84.0	84.5	...	79.4	84.2
South-Eastern Asia	...	91.7	96.0	95.1	92.7	91.1	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	86.2	86.4	83.0	...	...
Least Developed Countries	47.7	57.6	62.1	67.9	61.4	62.6	...
Small island developing States	75.5	74.6	81.9	84.2	...	...	...

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	86.4	82.9	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	78.9	60.0	57.0	62.6	61.1	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.7	85.8	86.0	85.5
Northern Africa	80.3	88.2	88.9	88.0
Central and Southern Asia	86.8	78.2	81.5
Central Asia	...	90.4	95.6	95.4	95.8	96.6	96.5
Southern Asia	85.6	76.3	80.1
South-Eastern Asia	95.7	95.4	95.2	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.6	85.0	78.0	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	89.1	91.6	89.7	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	85.7	84.0	81.8	81.7	81.3	80.7
Least Developed Countries	66.4	61.2	59.6	60.4	62.1	62.7	...
Small island developing States	81.6	79.6	78.3	78.4	77.6	76.7	76.1

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	2020			
	<i>Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life</i>	<i>Area 2: violence against women</i>	<i>Area 3: employment and economic benefits</i>	<i>Area 4: marriage and family</i>
World	70.9	78.0	76.7	79.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.5	65.6	66.3	76.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	54.1	63.0	63.3	59.3
Central and Southern Asia	68.3	83.3	41.7	74.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.6	73.6	68.3	77.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.4	83.8	75.5	85.0
Australia and New Zealand	75.0	95.8	95.0	81.8
Europe and Northern America	79.7	82.9	92.0	82.9
Landlocked developing countries	79.8	81.4	71.5	79.0
Least Developed Countries	67.3	65.0	59.0	74.5
Small island developing States	54.5	78.1	71.3	79.5

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) 95 countries were included in the sample in 2020.

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>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2021</i>
World (96 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	9.6	8.3	7.4	6.3	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	14.9	12.1	14.2	12.7	10.8

Regions	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Western Asia (7 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.4
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	25.6	21.3	17.0	12.0	7.0
Central Asia (4 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	26.1	21.8	17.4	12.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (17 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)	5.8	7.9	9.3	8.3	7.1
Landlocked developing countries (23 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	14.7	13.5	13.5	11.8	9.1
Least Developed Countries (36 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	19.8	17.0	16.7	13.2	10.5
Small island developing States (19 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	5.9	6.1	7.4	6.2	5.3

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 2015-2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
World (101 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	25.8	23.8	22.8	21.4	19.5
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	38.8	36.7	38.3	36.3	34.7
Western Asia (7 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	22.9	20.4	19.1	19.2	17.7
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	55.5	48.6	45.0	36.5	28.0
Central Asia (4 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	13.0	13.9	7.9	7.3	8.4
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	56.4	49.4	45.9	37.1	28.4
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	23.5	21.5	19.7	17.6	16.9
Latin America and the Caribbean (17 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	22.0	23.3	23.4	22.5	21.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	24.3	27.0	26.0	25.6	24.7
Landlocked developing countries (23 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	42.0	41.1	39.6	36.8	33.6
Least Developed Countries (36 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	47.7	46.1	44.9	40.3	36.8
Small island developing States (19 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	23.2	24.6	24.5	22.3	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 2015-2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

Indicator 5.3.2**Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age****Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting¹**

(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)	35.1	34.3	32.2	29.2	24.7
Northern Africa (2 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	93.1	91.4	88.7	83.0	74.0
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	53.8	54.0	49.2	43.5	36.0

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, 2022.

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>2022</i>
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	22.3	24.9	26.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	22.6	24.3	26.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	7.5	10.9	17.2	17.4	18.4
Northern Africa	5.4	10.9	13.2	24.6	20.1	21.2
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	19.4
Central Asia	7.0	11.6	20.0	21.8	25.4	27.5
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	19.5	21.2	21.8
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4	21.6	21.7
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	17.8	20.4	21.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	27.4	32.1	34.9
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	13.2	16.6	17.9
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.2	28.8	35.1	39.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4	6.2	6.0
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	31.0	32.3
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.3	26.7	31.4	32.6
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	21.8	25.9	28.9
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	24.9	27.3	29.6
Least Developed Countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	21.7	23.1	25.4
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 2022, as at 1 February for 2013 – 2019, as at 31 January for 2005 and 2010, and as at 25 January for 2000.

Source: Women in National Parliament database, 1 January 2022, 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>
World	33.9	33.9	34.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.1	29.7	25.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.9	17.9	18.3
Central and Southern Asia	41.3	41.3	41.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.3	27.4	27.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.6	25.3	25.5
Australia and New Zealand	34.9	34.9	34.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.8	24.8	24.8
Europe and Northern America	35.0	35.1	36.3
Landlocked developing countries	32.4	32.5	28.3
Least Developed Countries	30.8	30.1	27.0
Small island developing States	29.8	30.3	31.2

Note: The data refer to 1st of January of the year shown. The averages are based on data for 136 countries compiled by UN Women and UN Regional Commissions as at 29 April 2022.

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>
World	25.3	26.8	27.4	27.2	28.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.6	26.5	27.1	29.3	29.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.6	10.2	12.8	11.0	12.2
Northern Africa	9.2	9.6	12.5	7.3	6.7
Western Asia	12.0	10.8	13.0	14.9	16.8
Central and Southern Asia	12.5	13.1	12.0	12.7	12.7
Central Asia	26.3	29.2	30.3	30.4	30.4
Southern Asia	12.1	12.5	11.5	12.3	12.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.1	26.0	29.0	31.0	33.0
Eastern Asia	20.1	22.0	24.4	26.9	28.7
South-Eastern Asia	38.9	37.8	41.2	39.6	41.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.7	35.1	36.9	38.9	37.7
Oceania	32.2	33.9	34.6	37.3	37.8
Australia and New Zealand	32.7	34.4	35.1	37.9	38.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.3	24.4	27.1	28.0	27.6
Europe and Northern America	33.1	35.5	36.8	36.8	38.9
Europe	31.4	34.3	35.6	35.5	37.3
Northern America	35.0	37.0	38.4	38.3	40.7
Landlocked developing countries	25.2	26.7	27.7	29.4	29.3
Least Developed Countries	24.2	19.9	19.5	21.2	22.8
Small island developing States	29.1	32.9	34.6	34.9	36.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>2022</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 (64 countries, 16 per cent population coverage)	56.7	75.8	91.5	76.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	47.3	71.4	89.5	69.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia ² (3 countries, 3 per cent population coverage)	66.1	94.7	93.0	73.8
Western Asia ² (3 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	66.1	94.7	93.0	73.8
Central and Southern Asia ² (7 countries, 20 per cent population coverage)	54.7	69.6	92.6	78.9
Central Asia ² (3 countries, 21 per cent population coverage)	54.7	76.5	88.9	71.0
Southern Asia ² (4 countries, 20 per cent population coverage)	54.7	69.3	92.7	79.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ² (5 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	75.8	92.4	94.3	86.2
Eastern Asia ² (1 country, 0.1 per cent population coverage)	63.2	85.0	83.9	80.3
South-Eastern Asia ² (4 countries, 22 per cent population coverage)	76.0	92.5	94.5	86.3
Latin America and the Caribbean ² (7 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	74.3	87.3	91.1	91.5
Oceania ² (1 country, 17 per cent population coverage)	56.7	86.0	83.6	75.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (1 country, 79 per cent population coverage)	56.7	86.0	83.6	75.6
Europe and Northern America ² (5 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	81.8	97.5	95.1	87.0
Europe ² (5 countries, 9 per cent population coverage)	81.8	97.5	95.1	87.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</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 (21 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	47.6	72.3	90.8	67.9
Least Developed Countries (31 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	54.1	73.0	91.3	76.6
Small island developing States ² (8 countries, 48 per cent population coverage)	65.6	84.6	90.1	83.5

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, 2022, 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

<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 and Southern Asia	87	89	39	87
Central Asia	94	90	56	81
Southern Asia	83	89	30	89
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77	83	40	63
Eastern Asia	88	81	73	67
South-Eastern Asia	72	84	25	61
Latin America and the Caribbean	86	86	31	75
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	56	100
Europe and Northern America	93	88	74	82
Europe	96	88	73	85
Landlocked developing countries	83	96	39	88
Least Developed Countries	79	96	29	79
Small island developing States	63	85	38	54

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

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Component 5: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Component 6: Contraceptive Consent</i>	<i>Component 7: Emergency Contraception</i>
Landlocked developing countries	76	79	70
Least Developed Countries	72	70	68
Small island developing States	48	63	34

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

Target 5.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>
World	61.7	63.4	65.8	70.2	74.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.1	19.5	22.8	26.7	30.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	67.9	70.5	75.1	77.2	78.7
Northern Africa	66.5	69.9	75.0	77.4	78.1
Western Asia	68.9	69.9	73.1	74.2	75.5
Central and Southern Asia	46.1	49.9	53.8	58.0	62.4
Central Asia	56.2	59.3	64.1	68.8	71.2
Southern Asia	45.2	49.0	52.9	57.0	61.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	50.0	51.8	53.7	55.4	57.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.7	73.2	74.7	75.2	75.4
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	90.1	93.1	94.3	95.2	95.6
Europe	89.4	90.6	92.2	93.2	93.5
Northern America	...	95.3	95.5	96.4	97.3
Landlocked developing countries	26.1	28.2	30.9	33.1	35.5
Least Developed Countries	25.0	27.2	30.1	33.5	37.1
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	41.8	84.5	46.3	84.0	59.6	85.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	40.5	9.1	46.8	13.3	53.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	76.5	...	81.6	...	82.1
Northern Africa	...	77.1	...	84.3	...	83.1
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	37.9	65.4	49.3	63.0	62.2	62.7
Central Asia	32.4	84.6	42.2	87.8	53.0	90.6
Southern Asia	38.1	62.5	49.5	59.9	62.4	59.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	88.2	...	88.7	...	92.6
Eastern Asia	...	91.5	...	91.0	...	95.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	38.6	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	81.8	45.4	82.7	53.1	80.6
Oceania	...	90.0	...	93.6	...	94.2
Australia and New Zealand	...	92.0	...	95.7	...	96.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	53.2	...	53.1	...	52.7
Europe and Northern America	...	96.2	...	96.4	...	96.9
Europe	76.6	94.6	84.2	95.1	88.2	95.3
Northern America	...	96.4	...	96.5	...	97.4
Landlocked developing countries	12.1	63.8	16.5	65.9	21.5	66.0
Least Developed Countries	18.4	44.7	22.1	49.1	27.7	54.8
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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>
World	28.6	33.3	39.9	47.1	54.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.3	16.0	17.8	19.4	21.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.8	28.0	33.0	37.2	41.7
Northern Africa	...	20.2	24.0	27.9	31.6
Western Asia	33.2	36.0	41.7	46.1	59.3
Central and Southern Asia	12.9	20.3	29.1	37.9	46.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	10.9	18.7	27.7	36.8	45.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.7	26.8	36.8	48.7	60.2
Eastern Asia	18.9	26.5	39.1	54.0	68.7
South-Eastern Asia	27.7	32.0	36.7	41.9	47.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	18.4	22.6	27.9	34.1
Oceania	45.0	45.7	49.0	52.3	55.4
Australia and New Zealand	60.1	61.5	66.2	70.8	75.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	70.5	71.8	73.6	75.9	77.7
Europe	64.9	71.5	73.6	76.1	73.0
Northern America	74.8	75.7	76.8	79.0	81.1
Landlocked developing countries	24.5	26.1	27.9	29.3	31.0
Least Developed Countries	15.9	18.7	21.3	23.7	25.7
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	14.6	44.7	27.5	51.6	44.3	61.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.5	15.9	16.7	19.8	19.4	23.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	37.9	...	45.3	...	55.7
Northern Africa	...	30.2	...	35.6	...	40.2
Western Asia	...	50.2	...	57.6	45.9	64.3
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	27.2	26.7	33.8	49.9	40.9
Central Asia	...	...	...	47.8	...	53.5
Southern Asia	5.1	25.2	25.4	32.4	49.1	39.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11.1	34.6	22.0	50.7	42.8	71.6
Eastern Asia	7.2	35.0	19.0	55.9	44.8	81.7
South-Eastern Asia	22.9	35.5	35.5	38.1	50.3	44.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	19.4	...	27.5	...	39.6
Oceania	21.5	56.1	22.3	61.7	23.9	70.2
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	40.0	81.5	41.9	84.0	46.3	86.9
Europe	43.5	73.7	45.9	76.8	49.3	80.9
Northern America	...	90.5	...	91.3	...	92.7
Landlocked developing countries	19.8	37.1	24.1	37.2	28.1	37.3
Least Developed Countries	13.7	22.7	19.7	25.2	25.1	26.9
Small island developing States	...	41.1	...	25.1	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.**(b.1) Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	...	67.3	70.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	24.8	25.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.5	84.4	90.7
Northern Africa	81.9	86.8	87.9
Western Asia	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	61.6	65.3	68.8
Central Asia	...	91.9	...
Southern Asia	60.9	64.3	68.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	76.0	82.4	87.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	35.9	36.0
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Landlocked developing countries	32.9	34.7	34.5
Least Developed Countries	26.3	32.1	36.9
Small island developing States	52.2	53.1	51.8

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	47.0	...	60.4	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	17.8	37.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	66.9	...	86.9	...
Northern Africa	73.3	90.3	84.7	90.8
Western Asia	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	53.0	79.1	61.1	82.0
Central Asia	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	52.4	78.4	60.4	81.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	68.9	84.9	82.6	91.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	27.2	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	27.2	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	23.8	55.2	25.9	53.4
Least Developed Countries	20.3	40.5	31.5	47.1
Small island developing States	36.0	63.3	33.2	63.5

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

(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>
World	21.4	17.8	13.9	10.0	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.3	28.6	24.9	21.7	18.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2	8.0	5.7	3.7	2.8
Northern Africa	14.6	12.9	9.3	6.0	4.6
Western Asia	4.1	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.3
Central and Southern Asia	58.4	46.2	34.3	22.6	11.6
Central Asia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	60.6	47.9	35.6	23.4	12.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	5.6	4.1	2.7	1.6
Eastern Asia	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	21.3	16.8	12.4	8.2	4.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.6	7.4	5.2	3.2	1.5
Oceania	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.7	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.9
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	36.7	31.4	25.7	21.2	15.7
Least Developed Countries	35.2	30.2	24.8	20.2	15.7
Small island developing States	10.5	9.8	8.7	7.7	7.6

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	36.1	4.7	25.6	2.9	13.3	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.8	9.5	34.9	7.5	27.0	5.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19.0	1.6	13.1	0.9	7.4	0.1
Northern Africa	25.0	3.6	16.9	1.9	9.3	0.2
Western Asia	11.0	0.3	7.8	0.2	4.5	0.1
Central and Southern Asia	75.2	18.5	46.5	9.6	18.0	0.7
Central Asia	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	77.3	19.6	47.8	10.1	18.5	0.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.5	2.1	7.2	1.2	3.2	0.6
Eastern Asia	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	29.0	8.6	18.3	5.0	8.3	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.4	3.2	16.9	2.0	6.0	0.5
Oceania	10.3	0.2	11.2	0.2	12.9	0.3
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	15.8	2.6	16.7	2.6	18.5	2.9
Europe and Northern America	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.1	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	47.9	6.5	34.5	4.4	21.9	2.0
Least Developed Countries	43.5	10.5	32.4	6.8	22.1	3.5
Small island developing States	21.1	2.4	18.0	2.3	16.2	2.1

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2021.

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>
World	55.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.7
Northern Africa	48.0
Western Asia	71.4
Central and Southern Asia	25.5
Central Asia	31.9
Southern Asia	25.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.5
Eastern Asia	70.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8
Oceania	77.7
Australia and New Zealand	78.8
Europe and Northern America	80.4
Europe	76.5
Northern America	89.6
Landlocked developing countries	26.9
Least Developed Countries	22.3

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), 2020.

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>River water bodies</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>	
	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020
World	70.2	71.9	71.5	72.1	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.7	70.8	72.5	72.6	...	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	63.9	...	72.5	...	...	...	38.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.9	57.0	55.1	56.3	52.5	54.6	38.7	47.8
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	77.1	77.8	...	...	70.6	71.5
Europe	90.7	91.8	94.6	96.0	...	...	82.1	83.4
Northern America	...	57.7	...	57.2	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	73.3	...	77.4	...	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>	
	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020	2017	2020
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>2019</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	0.6	28.7	103.6	17.4	0.6	32.4	114.0	19.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	45.9	47.8	12.6	0.1	50.2	49.8	13.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.4	131.3	131.3	11.6	0.4	81.9	52.1	11.5
Northern Africa	0.5	113.4	22.9	5.1	0.5	43.3	24.7	5.7
Western Asia	0.4	135.9	90.2	16.5	0.3	103.4	70.9	15.5
Central and Southern Asia	0.3	27.9	21.8	2.5	0.4	33.8	26.2	3.0
Central Asia	0.3	27.9	21.8	2.4	0.4	33.8	26.2	2.6
Southern Asia	0.4	36.1	21.4	2.5	0.4	44.3	26.6	3.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.0	39.1	78.6	15.8	1.2	48.5	99.5	19.8
Eastern Asia	1.8	41.2	97.2	23.7	2.0	51.0	124.0	29.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	28.2	32.2	4.5	0.3	28.0	37.2	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	32.1	59.3	13.4	0.3	31.1	58.7	12.6
Oceania	1.1	70.3	216.0	58.8	1.3	87.8	254.2	71.6
Australia and New Zealand	1.1	70.7	222.2	58.4	1.3	88.6	262.8	71.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.2	60.2	103.0	76.1	0.3	69.6	114.6	85.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2019</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>
Europe and Northern America	0.3	19.8	212.8	47.4	0.3	21.3	229.8	51.6
Europe	0.6	29.4	177.8	58.6	0.6	32.0	187.8	63.2
Northern America	0.2	14.5	253.2	40.7	0.2	15.5	279.6	44.5
Landlocked developing countries	0.2	15.7	31.5	3.0	0.2	19.1	30.9	3.3
Least Developed Countries	0.3	66.0	30.8	3.8	0.3	85.3	36.0	4.5
Small island developing States	0.2	35.9	91.2	24.2	0.2	35.0	100.1	25.9

¹ ISIC4 A01 A0210 A0322.² ISIC4 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>2019</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	13.1	2.9	2.2	18.3	13.4	3.0	2.2	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3	0.5	1.1	5.9	4.5	0.5	1.1	6.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	60.6	2.3	8.5	71.4	68.5	4.4	11.2	84.1
Northern Africa	89.6	1.6	13.5	104.7	98.9	5.5	16.0	120.5
Western Asia	48.6	2.6	6.5	57.7	56.0	3.9	9.2	69.1
Central and Southern Asia	64.7	1.8	4.8	71.3	63.8	1.8	4.8	70.4
Central Asia	66.7	6.1	3.9	76.7	68.9	6.5	5.0	80.3
Southern Asia	71.2	1.5	5.4	78.1	69.8	1.5	5.3	76.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.6	4.6	3.6	30.8	22.8	4.5	3.7	31.0
Eastern Asia	29.5	9.6	6.5	45.7	29.5	9.6	6.5	45.6
South-Eastern Asia	17.3	1.2	1.7	20.2	17.6	1.1	1.7	20.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.8	0.7	1.1	6.6	5.0	0.7	1.1	6.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2019</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>
Oceania	1.7	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.9
Australia and New Zealand	3.1	1.0	1.1	5.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	5.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.1	0.1	
Europe and Northern America	4.2	5.9	2.2	12.3	4.3	6.0	2.2	12.5
Europe	2.4	3.8	2.1	8.4	2.5	3.8	2.2	8.5
Northern America	7.5	10.0	2.7	20.2	7.6	10.0	2.7	20.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.4	0.9	0.9	15.2	13.7	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
Small island developing States	2.2	0.7	0.7	3.6	2.2	0.8	0.7	3.7

¹ ISIC4 A01 A0210 A0322.

² ISIC4 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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	53.2	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.5	47.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.6	52.9
Northern Africa	45.9	50.1
Western Asia	52.8	57.3
Central and Southern Asia	41.9	44.0
Central Asia	36.5	47.6
Southern Asia	44.5	57.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.3	70.4
Eastern Asia	70.4	75.5
South-Eastern Asia	45.3	41.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.4	43.2
Oceania	81.0	83.2
Australia and New Zealand	84.6	87.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.7	21.8
Europe and Northern America	59.6	64.0
Europe	76.5	84.6
Northern America	...	38.9
Landlocked developing countries	40.3	46.2
Least Developed Countries	38.1	42.6
Small island developing States	28.5	28.3

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>					
	<i>Very low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium low</i>	<i>Medium high</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Very high</i>
World	0.0	12.0	35.0	29.0	19.0	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	15.0	41.0	41.0	2.0	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	4.0	26.0	35.0	26.0	9.0
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	33.0	50.0	17.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	6.0	24.0	29.0	29.0	12.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	7.0	71.0	21.0	0.0	0.0
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	0.0	11.0	67.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	6.0	13.0	56.0	13.0	13.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	9.0	9.0	73.0	0.0	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	36.0	48.0	13.0	3.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	18.0	46.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	22.0	56.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	...	0.0	16.0	21.0	52.0	11.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	16.0	21.0	51.0	12.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	6.0	50.0	44.0	0.0	0.0
Least Developed Countries	0.0	21.0	47.0	33.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.0	32.0	47.0	12.0	6.0	3.0

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>2020</i>
River and lake basins, and aquifers	59.2 ¹	58.1 ²
River and lake basins component	63.3 ³	65.1 ⁴
Aquifers component	48.5 ⁵	41.5 ⁶

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

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

³Based on 89 countries out of 149 countries sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

⁴Based on 116 countries out of 149 UN Member States sharing transboundary river and lake basins.

⁵Based on 65 countries out of 151 countries sharing transboundary aquifers

⁶Based on 95 countries out of 145 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers

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

(b) Proportion of countries by levels of transboundary cooperation (2017-2020)

(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	9.2	11.8	5.2	5.2	14.4	21.6	11.8
Europe and Northern America	57.1	9.5	14.3	4.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	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 2017-2020 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>2021</i>
World	-0.02	0.73	0.32	2.11	2.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.37	-0.44	0.06	-0.44	0.00
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	1.99	3.12	15.05	15.61
Northern Africa	-0.36	-5.03	...	4.57	10.03
Western Asia	0.05	2.30	3.92	15.52	15.86
Central and Southern Asia	-0.27	-2.28	-5.54	-1.26	-1.09

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Central Asia	-0.31	-2.92	-6.44	-1.94	-2.11
Southern Asia	-0.14	0.19	-2.10	1.36	2.85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.66	3.15	5.55	8.60	9.82
Eastern Asia	0.73	2.78	6.04	9.66	10.59
South-Eastern Asia	0.33	4.93	3.26	3.63	6.22
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20	-1.14	-3.32	-3.36	-3.95
Oceania	-4.49	-9.97	7.45	-7.60	-5.81
Australia and New Zealand	-5.19	-13.50	6.98	-12.15	-11.96
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.80	3.52	9.25	9.76	17.66
Europe and Northern America	0.03	1.55	1.44	2.53	2.60
Europe	-0.26	3.41	4.06	7.13	7.10
Northern America	0.17	0.60	0.11	0.19	0.31
Landlocked developing countries	-0.27	-1.76	-3.79	0.75	0.60
Least Developed Countries	-0.34	-0.22	-0.58	0.24	0.83
Small island developing States	-0.98	4.16	9.69	13.93	18.42

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>2021</i>
World	0.21	8.15	11.31	38.77	44.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2.38	6.96	20.66	54.88	66.37
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.07	36.32	49.86	82.09	88.63
Northern Africa	-2.68	68.41	...	103.00	109.12
Western Asia	6.23	18.67	31.50	70.60	77.37
Central and Southern Asia	3.91	23.46	28.46	59.88	66.23
Central Asia	3.77	29.11	45.93	109.90	113.91
Southern Asia	3.99	20.62	19.69	34.79	42.32
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.39	-1.00	-5.23	12.70	18.34
Eastern Asia	0.80	-6.13	-8.59	12.31	20.59
South-Eastern Asia	2.14	5.55	-0.95	13.21	15.49
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.81	0.21	3.73	26.01	23.88
Oceania	-9.35	-8.48	3.48	-7.51	-4.15
Australia and New Zealand	-9.53	-8.73	3.63	-9.33	-5.76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-2.01	1.69	-2.57	65.53	60.48
Europe and Northern America	1.28	13.55	14.92	57.02	65.37
Europe	-2.00	14.50	24.19	93.72	104.23
Northern America	3.76	12.83	7.92	29.35	36.07
Landlocked developing countries	3.00	24.92	35.61	83.40	89.94
Least Developed Countries	-0.66	7.24	9.73	28.56	35.15
Small island developing States	-1.22	-0.22	-2.10	31.75	32.89

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>2000</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Western Asia	0.00	-4.83	-2.09	-1.61	-1.87	-6.28	-6.21
Southern Asia	0.00	-2.26	-2.38	-2.38	-2.15	-3.46	-2.86
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.00	-1.53	-2.59	-3.50	-3.95	-1.82	-1.27
Eastern Asia	0.00	-0.08	-1.68	-2.92	-3.26	0.31	0.77
South-Eastern Asia	0.00	-4.98	-4.76	-4.88	-5.59	-6.89	-6.05
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.00	-2.68	-2.55	-2.72	-3.89	-4.30	-4.46
Oceania	0.00	-1.01	-0.89	-0.87	-0.75	-2.80	-2.78
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	-1.04	-0.90	-0.89	-0.77	-2.90	-2.88
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	-0.67	-0.67	-0.64	-0.38	-1.35	-1.26
Small island developing States	0.00	-0.83	-0.87	-0.98	-1.09	-1.80	-1.72

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>2016-2020</i>	
	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
World	0.00358	0.00320
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.00433	0.00399
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.00142	0.00114
Northern Africa	0.00120	0.00089
Western Asia	0.00180	0.00155
Central and Southern Asia	0.00248	0.00150
Central Asia	0.00209	0.00182
Southern Asia	0.00272	0.00130
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.00187	0.00130
Eastern Asia	0.00176	0.00128
South-Eastern Asia	0.00215	0.00136
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.00240	0.00199
Oceania	0.00060	0.00051
Australia and New Zealand	0.00063	0.00054
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00009	0.00008
Europe and Northern America	0.00601	0.00575
Europe	0.00537	0.00517
Northern America	0.00678	0.00644
Landlocked developing countries	0.00299	0.00278
Least Developed Countries	0.00391	0.00364
Small island developing States	0.00020	0.00013

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
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>2020</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	86.2	7.3	3.4	1.6	58.1	11.4	12.4	16.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	79.0	7.7	4.6	2.9	57.5	11.5	12.0	13.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	93.8	4.4	1.2	0.5	58.0	10.2	12.6	19.3
Northern Africa	94.7	3.8	1.0	0.6	56.8	10.1	12.6	20.5
Central and Southern Asia	91.4	6.3	1.6	0.7	64.7	11.2	10.2	13.9
Central Asia	94.9	3.4	1.2	0.5	69.6	11.9	8.9	9.6
Southern Asia	89.3	8.1	1.9	0.8	61.5	10.7	11.1	16.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83.8	9.5	4.5	2.3	60.5	11.5	11.5	16.5
Eastern Asia	85.1	8.3	4.1	2.5	63.1	9.8	9.9	17.3
South-Eastern Asia	80.2	12.6	5.4	1.8	53.6	16.0	15.8	14.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.8	6.3	2.9	1.6	56.5	11.1	12.7	18.3
Oceania	94.5	3.2	1.5	0.8	57.0	11.3	11.9	19.7
Australia and New Zealand	95.6	2.7	1.1	0.7	57.3	11.2	11.6	19.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	76.5	12.9	7.9	2.8	51.6	14.1	16.9	17.4
Europe and Northern America	85.6	8.5	3.9	1.3	56.7	11.8	13.3	17.5
Europe	87.2	7.4	3.8	1.1	58.0	11.8	13.1	16.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</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>
Northern America	83.7	9.7	4.1	1.5	55.2	11.9	13.5	18.5
Landlocked developing countries	83.1	4.9	2.7	1.6	56.2	11.4	11.2	13.4
Least Developed Countries	78.6	7.7	4.4	2.7	56.5	11.9	12.5	12.6
Small island developing States	82.6	9.4	4.9	1.7	49.8	12.6	15.1	21.2

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
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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total ODA	5,570.2	5,550.9	7,329.8	9,122.0	8,695.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	992.3	1,215.1	2,008.8	2,503.1	2,398.6
Northern Africa	443.0	422.7	541.8	967.9	975.9
Western Asia	571.0	1,554.1	811.0	1,149.3	885.9
Central Asia	41.0	54.4	87.1	176.8	245.3
Southern Asia	461.9	724.3	1,084.4	1,342.8	1,196.1
Eastern Asia	603.8	439.8	325.9	221.1	136.6
South-Eastern Asia	995.4	354.3	879.4	1,112.4	1,015.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,047.5	404.7	797.5	562.6	1,059.4
Oceania	26.3	10.2	40.3	65.9	66.0
Europe	266.7	112.6	175.0	296.9	197.9
Landlocked developing countries	928.4	904.0	1,308.4	1,748.4	1,974.3
Least developed countries	1,150.6	1,300.1	2,146.6	2,772.0	2,922.5
Small island developing States	170.8	93.0	190.3	243.8	357.6
Residual/Unallocated ODA	121.3	258.7	578.5	723.0	518.5

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, 2022, 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	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
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
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
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>
World	78.2	80.6	83.2	86.6	90.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.7	29.3	33.1	38.8	48.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	87.9	89.5	91.5	92.7	94.0
Northern Africa	81.2	84.1	87.2	89.1	91.2
Western Asia	94.1	94.4	95.2	95.8	96.5
Central and Southern Asia	59.6	67.5	75.2	85.8	96.1
Central Asia	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.6	100.0
Southern Asia	58.1	66.3	74.3	85.3	96.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	92.4	94.0	95.8	97.3	98.1
Eastern Asia	97.3	98.4	98.6	99.0	99.2
South-Eastern Asia	78.8	82.4	88.5	92.8	95.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	93.6	95.9	97.3	98.5
Oceania	80.0	82.1	82.1	87.1	91.0
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.0	35.0	36.2	54.4	68.5
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0
Europe	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.9	38.0	43.1	48.2	59.5
Least Developed Countries	20.1	26.2	33.1	42.5	54.7
Small island developing States	71.9	72.2	74.3	78.7	83.3

Source: The World Bank, 2022.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	66.2	95.0	71.9	95.7	82.6	97.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.2	61.6	16.7	68.2	28.1	78.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	75.1	97.7	81.0	98.5	86.6	98.9
Northern Africa	68.0	95.3	78.2	96.1	85.5	97.8
Western Asia	84.5	99.5	84.8	99.9	88.3	99.6
Central and Southern Asia	47.7	90.3	65.6	94.8	94.0	99.8
Central Asia	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.9
Southern Asia	46.2	89.7	64.6	94.5	93.8	99.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.2	98.6	92.9	98.5	96.6	99.1
Eastern Asia	95.5	100.0	98.4	98.7	99.4	99.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
South-Eastern Asia	69.4	94.4	81.1	97.8	91.8	99.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.2	98.4	83.7	99.2	93.6	99.7
Oceania	...	98.3	47.6	98.6	73.6	99.2
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	80.6	22.1	84.8	62.0	91.0
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.4	77.1	29.9	80.6	48.8	87.5
Least Developed Countries	11.3	56.7	22.3	68.5	44.1	78.4
Small island developing States	53.8	94.3	46.5	93.2	64.0	95.4

Source: The World Bank, 2022.

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>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	49	52	57	63	69
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	10	12	13	17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80	86	89	91	92
Northern Africa	75	82	87	89	91
Western Asia	85	89	92	93	93
Central and Southern Asia	26	31	37	48	63
Central Asia	77	81	85	86	86
Southern Asia	24	29	35	46	62
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	42	46	56	68	77
Eastern Asia	48	52	60	71	81
South-Eastern Asia	23	31	45	59	69
Latin America and the Caribbean	80	83	85	87	88
Oceania	78	77	77	77	77
Australia and New Zealand	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10	11	12	13	15
Europe and Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Europe	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Landlocked developing countries	22	24	25	27	27
Small island developing States	53	56	58	58	58

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>2019</i>
World	16.92	16.02	16.06	16.79	17.69
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.52	70.48	71.05	68.61	68.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.41	7.62	6.23	5.46	5.86
Northern Africa	15.00	13.73	11.16	10.12	9.76
Western Asia	6.10	5.29	4.49	3.90	4.47
Central and Southern Asia	34.37	31.86	27.47	26.50	26.08
Central Asia	3.59	3.90	2.83	3.26	3.35
Southern Asia	39.47	36.25	30.98	29.08	28.50
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.13	16.76	13.43	13.20	14.30
Eastern Asia	19.83	13.60	10.52	10.98	13.06
South-Eastern Asia	38.22	33.62	30.13	25.92	21.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.43	28.98	29.16	28.53	30.85
Oceania	13.13	11.66	12.75	13.89	14.38
Australia and New Zealand	11.37	10.03	11.39	12.35	12.89
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.40	40.52	36.49	38.45	36.87
Europe and Northern America	7.37	7.96	10.11	12.01	13.08
Europe	7.39	8.15	11.03	13.21	14.27
Northern America	7.32	7.73	9.10	10.76	11.85
Landlocked developing countries	43.57	43.56	41.80	44.31	43.07
Least Developed Countries	83.93	80.99	76.15	72.95	69.45
Small island developing States	25.39	21.02	17.83	18.52	18.15

Source: IEA (2021), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2021).

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>2019</i>
World	6.16	5.90	5.57	4.99	4.69
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.95	7.97	7.15	6.41	6.33
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.48	4.51	4.67	4.42	4.19
Northern Africa	4.18	4.42	4.09	4.17	4.15
Western Asia	4.59	4.54	4.90	4.51	4.20
Central and Southern Asia	6.84	6.18	5.85	5.25	4.87
Central Asia	15.96	12.38	10.68	7.04	7.42

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	6.27	5.75	5.50	5.12	4.69
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.01	7.17	6.69	5.74	5.21
Eastern Asia	7.58	7.86	7.34	6.25	5.64
South-Eastern Asia	5.16	4.88	4.34	3.84	3.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.70	3.74	3.52	3.44	3.32
Oceania	6.06	5.38	5.22	4.65	4.27
Australia and New Zealand	6.09	5.38	5.23	4.65	4.26
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.06	5.47	5.01	4.80	4.68
Europe and Northern America	5.94	5.44	4.98	4.41	4.14
Europe	5.21	4.85	4.48	3.92	3.70
Northern America	6.92	6.23	5.66	5.04	4.71
Landlocked developing countries	11.07	9.47	7.85	6.22	6.23
Least Developed Countries	7.57	6.64	5.59	5.20	4.84
Small island developing States	3.82	3.51	3.12	2.97	2.76

Source: IEA (2021), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2021).

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 2019 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1,424.8	1,961.7	11,171.2	12,660.8	10,887.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	75.2	558.8	1,904.2	5,228.1	3,983.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	152.7	322.1	1,990.1	1,297.7	1,781.0
Central and Southern Asia	585.9	298.7	800.7	2,397.0	2,091.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	404.6	419.5	1,072.2	704.2	845.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	186.7	341.5	4,562.9	2,727.8	1,466.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	16.4	9.1	89.1	131.8
Landlocked developing countries	74.3	519.3	961.6	3,075.2	1,603.4
Least Developed Countries	61.6	627.1	1,543.3	4,090.7	2,742.1
Small island developing States	22.7	25.0	102.5	335.9	311.8

¹ Commitments by recipient country.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2022, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and IRENA Public Finance Database, 2022, 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>
World	64.5	75.1	102.0	155.8	245.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.8	24.3	24.2	28.0	37.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	66.6	68.2	76.7	105.7	152.3
Northern Africa	28.7	27.6	34.9	37.7	51.5
Western Asia	103.0	106.3	114.5	166.9	244.1
Central and Southern Asia	29.9	38.3	47.3	61.5	90.6
Central Asia	196.3	188.5	190.0	196.9	214.7
Southern Asia	23.6	32.7	42.0	56.4	85.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54.6	73.5	133.6	256.4	459.7
Eastern Asia	60.8	86.7	165.4	327.9	602.6
South-Eastern Asia	38.4	39.8	55.4	86.4	129.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	245.9	261.6	284.7	333.1	424.6
Oceania	52.0	54.2	59.0	67.8	73.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	52.0	54.2	59.0	67.8	73.8
Landlocked developing countries	79.2	74.2	83.4	86.5	97.6
Least Developed Countries	17.4	17.6	25.0	29.5	37.9
Small island developing States	30.7	43.1	43.4	53.8	79.9

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.

Goal 8

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

Target 8.1

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

Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	3.1	2.8	3.3	1.9	-4.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	3.5	3.6	0.6	-4.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.2	4.3	3.3	1.8	-5.2
Northern Africa	2.6	4.2	3.1	1.7	-5.8
Western Asia	4.6	4.1	3.2	1.8	-4.9
Central and Southern Asia	2.5	5.5	5.9	4.5	-5.3
Central Asia	6.7	7.7	6.5	1.2	-2.8
Southern Asia	2.2	5.3	5.9	4.8	-5.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.7	5.4	7.3	4.2	-0.7
Eastern Asia	4.8	5.7	7.6	4.4	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.4	6.4	3.5	-5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0	3.2	4.7	-0.9	-8.2
Oceania	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	-0.3
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.8	1.1	3.9	2.5	-6.8
Europe and Northern America	3.8	2.5	2.1	1.9	-5.0
Europe	4.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	-6.1
Northern America	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	-4.2
Landlocked developing countries	2.0	6.1	6.0	1.3	-3.6
Least Developed Countries	2.0	5.4	4.2	0.8	-2.3
Small island developing States	4.2	3.5	5.5	1.8	-7.4

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>2021</i>
World	2.5	2.1	3.3	1.7	-0.6	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	3.1	3.5	-0.4	-2.4	0.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.0	3.0	1.3	1.9	-0.3	3.4
Northern Africa	3.8	2.4	1.2	2.5	-0.6	6.6
Western Asia	6.5	3.1	0.7	1.2	-0.4	2.5
Central and Southern Asia	2.1	4.4	6.3	4.7	1.1	3.0
Central Asia	5.4	6.5	5.4	2.1	0.2	2.8
Southern Asia	1.8	4.2	6.3	5.0	0.9	3.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.4	4.4	6.8	3.7	0.5	4.9
Eastern Asia	3.6	4.4	7.3	3.8	1.0	5.6
South-Eastern Asia	3.2	4.7	5.3	3.7	-2.9	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.5	1.2	4.0	-1.4	2.1	0.3
Oceania	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	-0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.7	4.5	6.3	1.8	-7.6	-1.9
Europe and Northern America	2.7	1.5	2.7	1.4	-2.0	4.1
Europe	2.8	1.1	2.5	1.2	-4.7	4.8
Northern America	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.4	2.3	2.4
Landlocked developing countries	1.6	5.6	5.0	1.0	0.2	0.2
Least Developed Countries	1.3	5.1	3.6	0.9	0.2	-1.6
Small island developing States	3.5	3.4	5.5	0.5	-3.2	2.7

Note: Data on labour productivity is measured by GDP per person engaged in constant United States dollars based on 2010 prices.

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>2019</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	60.2	56.8	62.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.9	88.2	82.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58.5	53.3	60.0
Northern Africa	70.8	64.5	72.3
Western Asia	50.1	46.5	51.3
Central and Southern Asia	86.3	86.7	86.3
Southern Asia	87.6	89.3	87.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	56.7	54.8	58.0
Eastern Asia	51.3	49.2	52.8
South-Eastern Asia	71.3	70.9	71.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.4	56.7	56.2
Oceania	33.1	33.7	32.6
Australia and New Zealand	27.3	28.0	26.6
Europe and Northern America	19.1	19.3	19.0
Europe	19.1	19.4	18.9
Northern America	19.1	19.1	19.1
Landlocked developing countries	79.5	82.4	77.6
Least Developed Countries	88.7	91.7	86.7
Small island developing States	56.7	56.9	56.6

Source: ILO harmonized estimates based on country-level microdata, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(b) Proportion of informal employment in agriculture employment, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	90.7	92.6	89.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	94.2	95.7	92.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92.5	95.9	91.2
Northern Africa	95.8	97.0	95.7
Western Asia	88.5	94.9	85.3
Central and Southern Asia	98.6	98.8	98.5
Southern Asia	99.3	99.2	99.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	84.0	87.3	82.2
Eastern Asia	81.6	83.2	80.9
South-Eastern Asia	88.9	95.4	84.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.0	91.2	87.1
Oceania	80.3	88.2	73.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Australia and New Zealand	71.7	81.4	67.9
Europe and Northern America	49.0	60.4	43.1
Europe	50.1	62.4	43.5
Northern America	41.0	41.6	40.8
Landlocked developing countries	92.7	95.5	90.7
Least Developed Countries	95.6	97.1	94.3
Small island developing States	89.7	92.7	88.3

Source: ILO harmonized estimates based on country-level microdata, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	48.9	44.4	51.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.3	79.9	69.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.3	40.7	54.2
Northern Africa	63.2	50.9	65.9
Western Asia	44.1	35.3	46.7
Central and Southern Asia	78.1	72.7	79.3
Southern Asia	79.5	76.6	80.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47.0	44.9	48.8
Eastern Asia	41.5	39.6	43.2
South-Eastern Asia	63.5	61.2	65.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.5	54.1	49.4
Oceania	27.6	27.4	27.7
Australia and New Zealand	25.8	26.9	24.9
Europe and Northern America	17.9	18.1	17.8
Europe	17.4	17.6	17.2
Northern America	18.8	18.9	18.7
Landlocked developing countries	62.0	64.5	62.5
Least Developed Countries	80.1	83.1	78.7
Small island developing States	50.1	52.3	48.6

Source: ILO harmonized estimates based on country-level microdata, International Labour Organization (ILO).

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	57,359	67,392	79,122	91,299	95,103
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,831	3,314	3,861	4,590	4,967
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,703	3,480	4,708	5,350	6,024
Northern Africa	1,007	1,264	1,548	1,591	1,968
Western Asia	1,696	2,217	3,159	3,759	4,056
Central and Southern Asia	5,818	6,813	8,392	9,770	10,982
Central Asia	512	629	761	935	1,089
Southern Asia	5,306	6,184	7,631	8,835	9,893
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,782	23,495	33,071	40,468	41,030

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Eastern Asia	14,906	19,857	28,712	34,883	35,360
South-Eastern Asia	2,876	3,638	4,359	5,585	5,670
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,331	7,279	8,532	9,752	10,196
Oceania	1,135	1,168	1,112	1,170	1,353
Australia and New Zealand	1,031	1,064	988	1,072	1,239
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	104	104	124	98	113
Europe and Northern America	20,759	21,843	19,446	20,199	20,551
Europe	10,582	11,137	10,350	10,422	10,654
Northern America	10,176	10,705	9,096	9,777	9,897
Landlocked developing countries	1,698	2,103	2,578	3,203	3,704
Least Developed Countries	1,915	2,416	3,068	3,645	3,945
Small island developing States	654	491	537	596	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	9.34	10.30	11.37	12.37	12.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.43	4.54	4.62	4.79	4.66
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.60	8.88	10.81	11.11	11.65
Northern Africa	5.88	6.78	7.63	7.11	8.14
Western Asia	9.19	10.78	13.59	14.59	14.73
Central and Southern Asia	3.85	4.14	4.73	5.15	5.51
Central Asia	9.25	10.77	12.12	13.66	14.87
Southern Asia	3.64	3.89	4.46	4.83	5.16
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.70	11.05	15.02	17.75	17.57
Eastern Asia	9.81	12.69	17.89	21.20	21.14
South-Eastern Asia	5.48	6.48	7.30	8.80	8.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.13	13.06	14.43	15.63	15.73
Oceania	36.11	34.66	30.16	29.35	32.11
Australia and New Zealand	45.11	43.77	37.26	37.55	41.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.13	11.04	11.99	8.67	9.33
Europe and Northern America	20.00	20.67	18.01	18.36	18.45
Europe	14.58	15.27	14.05	14.03	14.26
Northern America	32.57	32.71	26.50	27.38	27.00
Landlocked developing countries	5.08	5.61	6.13	6.76	7.11
Least Developed Countries	2.91	3.25	3.67	3.87	3.82
Small island developing States	11.35	8.04	8.23	8.66	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	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.22	1.13
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.96	3.50	3.07	2.87	2.83
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.39	1.44	1.55	1.44	1.46

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Northern Africa	2.30	2.27	2.22	2.09	2.26
Western Asia	1.10	1.16	1.35	1.27	1.24
Central and Southern Asia	3.98	3.46	3.13	2.81	2.57
Central Asia	4.49	3.68	3.14	2.95	2.99
Southern Asia	3.94	3.44	3.13	2.80	2.53
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.99	2.06	2.16	2.04	1.71
Eastern Asia	1.85	1.93	2.08	1.95	1.64
South-Eastern Asia	2.48	2.43	2.25	2.25	1.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.77	1.85
Oceania	1.20	1.04	0.87	0.80	0.85
Australia and New Zealand	1.12	0.98	0.80	0.75	0.80
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.65	3.22	3.30	2.17	2.25
Europe and Northern America	0.69	0.64	0.54	0.52	0.48
Europe	0.69	0.65	0.57	0.54	0.51
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.46
Landlocked developing countries	5.97	5.27	4.38	4.18	4.15
Least Developed Countries	5.62	5.17	4.22	3.99	3.64
Small island developing States	1.51	0.95	0.86	0.82	0.76

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>2021</i>
World	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.6	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.9	7.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.2	10.9	9.6	10.6	11.5	11.5
Northern Africa	15.1	12.8	10.6	13.2	12.8	12.9
Western Asia	7.8	9.2	8.7	8.6	10.6	10.6
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	7.4	6.0
Central Asia	12.1	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.5
Southern Asia	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	7.4	6.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
Eastern Asia	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	3.9	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	7.9	6.8	6.6	10.1	10.0
Oceania	5.7	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	4.7
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
Europe and Northern America	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.6	7.2	6.3
Europe	9.9	8.7	9.1	8.6	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>
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	8.2	5.7
Landlocked developing countries	6.4	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.7
Least Developed Countries	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.6
Small island developing States	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.1	12.4	4.4	13.1	4.2	13.5	5.2	15.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	10.4	4.5	9.4	4.4	8.6	5.7	11.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.6	23.0	6.8	21.8	7.7	25.2	9.1	26.3
Northern Africa	10.3	30.4	7.2	24.2	9.5	31.7	10.3	29.3
Western Asia	5.4	16.3	6.4	19.6	6.5	20.1	8.3	24.4
Central and Southern Asia	2.5	14.7	2.7	15.5	2.9	17.4	5.3	19.9
Central Asia	9.1	23.4	4.7	11.6	4.3	10.9	5.5	12.9
Southern Asia	2.2	14.4	2.6	15.6	2.8	17.7	5.3	20.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	8.1	3.1	9.7	3.1	10.2	3.5	10.8
Eastern Asia	2.6	7.1	3.6	9.7	3.7	10.3	4.1	11.3
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	10.9	1.8	9.6	1.4	9.9	1.8	10.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	16.6	5.0	14.0	4.8	14.7	7.9	21.2
Oceania	4.4	10.7	3.6	11.0	4.1	11.7	4.4	12.2
Australia and New Zealand	4.9	12.3	3.9	12.4	4.5	13.2	4.7	14.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.8	7.1	2.3	6.4	2.5	6.9	2.7	7.1
Europe and Northern America	6.8	15.8	7.8	19.2	6.5	16.3	6.2	15.9
Europe	8.4	19.4	7.7	20.1	7.5	19.7	5.8	16.3
Northern America	3.3	9.7	8.1	17.9	4.4	11.7	7.1	15.5
Landlocked developing countries	4.9	10.0	3.8	7.8	3.5	7.5	4.3	8.8
Least Developed Countries	2.8	7.5	3.4	7.6	3.3	8.1	4.0	9.6
Small island developing States	5.1	14.7	5.4	16.5	5.3	16.9	5.6	17.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Unemployment rate, by sex³

(Percentage)

<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	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1	5.4	5.9	5.1	7.0	6.8	7.6	7.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15.6	7.6	16.9	8.4	18.5	9.2	19.0	9.1
Northern Africa	20.0	7.5	21.8	10.2	23.3	9.6	23.9	9.6
Western Asia	12.1	7.7	13.3	7.0	15.4	8.9	15.9	8.8
Central and Southern Asia	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.1	6.4	7.7	5.8	6.1
Central Asia	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5
Southern Asia	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.1	6.4	7.7	5.8	6.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.7	3.8	4.5
Eastern Asia	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.1	5.0

<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>
South-Eastern Asia	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	5.7	7.9	5.7	11.8	8.8	12.3	8.3
Oceania	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	4.4	5.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	4.7	5.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.7	3.6	2.7	4.0	3.0	4.2	3.2	4.4
Europe and Northern America	8.7	9.7	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.2
Europe	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4
Northern America	8.5	10.3	5.3	5.6	8.5	8.0	5.5	5.9
Landlocked developing countries	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.2	6.2	5.3
Least Developed Countries	5.0	4.2	5.0	4.1	5.9	4.9	6.2	5.1
Small island developing States	8.5	6.2	8.7	6.0	8.7	6.0	9.4	6.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.4	12.2	4.6	12.9	4.5	13.1	5.2	14.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.3	10.2	4.8	9.8	4.8	9.2	5.7	11.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	26.0	11.5	32.2	13.6	32.2	15.5	37.0
Northern Africa	14.5	35.5	14.3	41.1	17.7	38.8	19.6	46.8
Western Asia	6.9	17.7	9.3	24.0	10.7	26.5	12.8	31.2
Central and Southern Asia	3.2	16.3	3.1	15.6	3.8	17.4	4.4	18.4
Central Asia	10.5	24.8	5.4	12.7	4.5	10.5	5.5	12.4
Southern Asia	2.6	15.7	2.9	15.8	3.8	17.9	4.3	18.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	7.3	2.7	8.9	2.7	9.5	3.1	10.2
Eastern Asia	2.2	6.2	3.0	8.6	3.2	9.3	3.6	10.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	10.7	1.9	9.9	1.3	10.0	1.6	10.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	20.6	6.2	17.7	5.7	18.5	9.2	26.0
Oceania	4.1	10.0	3.7	10.7	4.2	10.8	4.3	11.4
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	11.4	4.2	12.1	4.7	12.2	4.8	13.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.0	6.7	1.8	6.0	1.8	6.2	2.0	6.5
Europe and Northern America	7.4	16.0	7.5	17.8	6.5	15.3	6.4	15.6
Europe	9.2	20.2	7.6	19.4	7.5	19.1	5.9	15.9
Northern America	3.4	9.2	7.3	15.4	4.4	10.4	7.4	15.3
Landlocked developing countries	5.4	10.3	4.2	8.1	3.7	7.7	4.7	9.3
Least Developed Countries	2.9	6.8	3.9	7.8	3.9	8.1	4.5	9.8
Small island developing States	6.4	17.7	6.3	19.5	6.6	20.6	6.9	20.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	3.8	12.6	4.2	13.3	4.0	13.8	5.2	15.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	10.6	4.2	9.1	4.1	8.1	5.6	10.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	21.8	5.3	18.1	5.8	22.5	7.1	22.7
Northern Africa	9.2	28.4	5.0	18.2	6.8	28.7	7.5	23.7
Western Asia	4.8	15.7	5.5	18.1	5.0	17.9	6.8	22.1
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	14.1	2.5	15.4	2.6	17.4	5.5	20.2
Central Asia	7.9	22.3	4.2	10.9	4.2	11.1	5.4	13.1
Southern Asia	2.1	13.9	2.5	15.6	2.6	17.7	5.5	20.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.7	8.8	3.4	10.3	3.4	10.7	3.8	11.3
Eastern Asia	3.0	7.9	4.0	10.7	4.1	11.2	4.5	12.2
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.0	1.8	9.3	1.5	9.9	1.9	9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.5	14.1	4.1	11.6	4.2	12.3	7.0	18.2
Oceania	4.7	11.4	3.6	11.3	4.0	12.6	4.4	13.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.0	13.2	3.7	12.6	4.3	14.2	4.7	14.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.4	7.4	2.8	6.7	3.1	7.5	3.3	7.8
Europe and Northern America	6.3	15.7	8.2	20.5	6.5	17.2	6.1	16.1
Europe	7.8	18.8	7.9	20.6	7.5	20.2	5.7	16.5
Northern America	3.1	10.1	8.7	20.3	4.4	12.9	6.9	15.6
Landlocked developing countries	4.5	9.7	3.5	7.5	3.3	7.3	4.0	8.5
Least Developed Countries	2.7	8.0	3.0	7.4	2.8	8.1	3.5	9.5
Small island developing States	4.2	12.6	4.7	14.3	4.4	14.3	4.6	14.7

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

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

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

³ Data refer to persons aged 15 and above.

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

Target 8.6

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

Indicator 8.6.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	23.1	22.1	21.8	23.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.9	19.6	19.1	21.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.0	30.8	28.7	30.8
Northern Africa	31.0	30.1	27.8	29.1
Western Asia	35.0	31.4	29.4	32.3
Central and Southern Asia	31.1	28.6	29.0	30.8
Central Asia	22.1	20.4	20.4	20.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Southern Asia	31.5	28.9	29.3	31.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.8	19.0	17.8	17.6
Eastern Asia	19.1	18.6	17.5	17.7
South-Eastern Asia	21.5	19.7	18.5	17.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	20.0	20.8	24.0
Oceania	13.5	16.3	16.0	16.9
Australia and New Zealand	9.7	11.7	10.1	10.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.9	25.6	26.9	27.6
Europe and Northern America	13.9	14.3	12.6	12.9
Europe	14.2	13.8	12.6	12.0
Northern America	13.1	15.1	12.6	14.3
Landlocked developing countries	20.4	19.0	19.2	22.0
Least Developed Countries	21.1	21.1	21.6	22.8
Small island developing States	21.5	21.8	22.2	25.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	33.3	13.5	31.8	12.9	31.1	13.0	31.5	15.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.8	15.1	24.4	14.8	23.7	14.6	25.7	17.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.5	20.1	45.3	16.9	40.5	17.4	41.8	20.4
Northern Africa	42.7	19.6	44.9	15.9	37.5	18.4	39.0	19.6
Western Asia	50.2	20.5	45.8	17.9	43.2	16.5	44.4	21.0
Central and Southern Asia	54.0	10.0	49.0	9.7	48.1	11.5	47.5	15.6
Central Asia	27.2	17.0	25.5	15.3	25.6	15.5	25.4	16.4
Southern Asia	55.1	9.7	50.0	9.5	49.0	11.3	48.3	15.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.2	15.6	23.9	14.3	22.8	13.2	22.0	13.7
Eastern Asia	22.8	15.5	23.2	14.5	22.3	13.2	22.2	13.6
South-Eastern Asia	27.6	15.6	25.8	13.8	23.9	13.3	21.6	13.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.3	12.0	28.0	12.2	28.7	13.0	30.5	17.6
Oceania	15.2	11.8	17.7	15.0	17.2	14.8	17.0	16.8
Australia and New Zealand	11.3	8.2	12.6	10.9	10.8	9.5	9.8	11.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.0	18.9	27.8	23.5	29.1	24.8	29.0	26.3
Europe and Northern America	15.7	12.0	15.2	13.3	13.4	11.9	13.1	12.6
Europe	16.1	12.4	15.1	12.5	13.4	11.9	12.3	11.7
Northern America	15.1	11.3	15.4	14.9	13.4	11.8	14.4	14.1
Landlocked developing countries	26.4	14.4	25.0	13.0	25.5	13.0	27.7	16.4
Least Developed Countries	30.7	11.6	29.2	13.0	30.0	13.2	30.1	15.5
Small island developing States	27.3	15.9	27.2	16.7	27.8	16.9	30.0	20.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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 and age

(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>
World	5.33	5.33	5.31	5.29	5.11	5.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.20	2.25	2.14	2.16	2.16	2.18
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.50	6.24	6.47	6.78	6.51	6.58
Northern Africa	7.16	7.09	7.11	7.13	7.15	7.19
Western Asia	5.94	5.54	5.96	6.50	6.00	6.11
Central and Southern Asia	5.18	5.50	5.41	5.31	4.67	4.35
Central Asia	1.54	2.30	2.18	2.49	2.08	1.87

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Southern Asia	5.25	5.56	5.46	5.36	4.72	4.39
South-Eastern Asia	5.53	5.05	5.03	5.03	4.94	4.51
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.08	3.11	3.06	3.03	3.10	3.05
Oceania	1.03	1.03	1.08	1.06	1.01	1.02
Australia and New Zealand	0.84	0.85	0.91	0.91	0.84	0.85
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.75	1.77	1.78
Europe and Northern America	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.65	1.69
Europe	1.14	1.14	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.10
Northern America	2.59	2.55	2.76	2.72	2.86	2.86
Landlocked developing countries	2.26	2.39	2.37	2.49	2.28	2.30
Least Developed Countries	3.10	3.26	3.58	3.77	3.75	3.64
Small island developing States	3.74	3.67	3.63	3.59	3.62	3.55

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>
World	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.9
Central and Southern Asia	3.6	2.9	2.6	1.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.8	4.1	3.6	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.9
Australia and New Zealand	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.7	11.9	12.8	...
Europe and Northern America	3.5	3.3	3.4	1.8
Europe	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.8
Northern America	2.7	2.6	2.8	0.9

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 (8 out of 53 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa; 2 out of 23 countries in Oceania).

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>2020</i>
World	13.7	14.7	15.2	14.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	4.4	5.2	5.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.1	10.6	11.1	10.3
Central and Southern Asia	9.8	10.7	13.6	15.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.1	9.6	11.3	11.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.3	15.8	17.0	15.3
Oceania	25.6	25.4	23.3	19.9
Europe and Northern America	33.2	35.6	31.2	26.8
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	7.8	9.3	12.1
Least Developed Countries	2.8	3.8	5.2	6.4
Small island developing States	8.3	8.4	8.6	7.6

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>2020</i>
World	33.4	45.6	65.3	67.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.7	9.7	13.2	12.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.4	25.3	34.7	37.3
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	8.1	19.6	24.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.1	38.5	77.2	83.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.2	64.5	73.4	71.0
Oceania	105.7	121.8	118.4	93.6
Europe and Northern America	99.4	123.7	144.4	148.7
Landlocked developing countries	3.2	8.4	12.2	16.6
Least Developed Countries	0.8	2.8	5.5	7.6
Small island developing States	22.7	23.7	27.6	29.4

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, by sex**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	68.5	64.8	72.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.6	36.9	48.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	43.2	31.9	54.2
Northern Africa	32.5	22.2	43.3
Western Asia	59.8	48.5	69.9
Central and Southern Asia	69.7	64.6	74.8
Central Asia	44.4	43.3	45.6
Southern Asia	70.7	65.5	75.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	73.1	70.9	75.4
Eastern Asia	82.4	79.2	85.5
South-Eastern Asia	47.6	48.7	46.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.1	52.0	58.6
Oceania	99.5	99.2	99.7
Australia and New Zealand	99.5	99.2	99.7
Europe and Northern America	88.9	87.9	89.9
Europe	86.5	85.4	87.8
Northern America	93.8	93.4	94.2
Landlocked developing countries	38.9	34.7	43.4
Least developed countries	37.1	30.5	44.0
Small island developing States	60.3	58.0	62.8

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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-05¹</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total ODA	13,592.5	42,880.1	59,359.4	55,780.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,071.6	11,493.1	14,569.9	10,669.6
Northern Africa	538.1	3,852.1	3,674.2	4,006.2
Western Asia	2,797.6	3,092.6	4,277.2	1,544.7
Central Asia	176.3	1,059.3	1,126.5	897.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-05¹</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Southern Asia	2,299.0	7,523.3	9,987.4	10,501.9
Eastern Asia	280.3	899.6	1,000.1	1,079.2
South-Eastern Asia	1,901.7	3,645.6	11,585.9	5,984.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	807.9	2,809.6	4,021.2	5,740.5
Oceania	126.5	379.4	853.5	593.6
Europe	469.8	1,530.7	1,317.9	2,039.6
Landlocked developing countries	2,498.5	8,505.2	9,546.2	7,067.9
Least Developed Countries	3,677.9	13,176.6	18,918.0	16,215.5
Small island developing States	394.1	1,232.6	1,881.7	1,746.1
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,123.7	6,594.7	6,945.6	12,723.1

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, 2022, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements

(Millions of constant 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total ODA	20,677.1	32,038.0	43,361.6	43,144.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,523.5	7,273.2	10,684.7	8,263.5
Northern Africa	1,179.5	2,397.7	2,821.2	3,530.3
Western Asia	4,248.8	2,560.1	4,096.4	2,632.8
Central Asia	186.4	397.1	740.9	874.8
Southern Asia	2,910.9	5,615.5	8,176.3	7,021.6
Eastern Asia	776.1	619.9	572.3	440.4
South-Eastern Asia	2,558.5	3,554.2	4,860.6	4,168.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,028.9	2,516.2	2,757.5	4,398.3
Oceania	154.0	296.5	489.6	527.5
Europe	734.5	1,006.2	1,385.5	1,580.0
Landlocked developing countries	3,511.8	6,129.8	6,726.8	5,947.2
Least developed countries	5,163.0	9,012.1	11,379.2	10,925.7
Small island developing States	422.3	1,193.3	1,143.3	1,464.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,376.2	5,801.3	6,776.5	9,707.1

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, 2022, 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>2020</i>		
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	2,960,901.5	6,131,895.0	31,400,105.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	39,403.6	12,925.0	1,421,656.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	341,915.2	155,272.0	1,860,588.0
Northern Africa	20,002.2	65,083.0	766,176.0
Western Asia	321,913.0	90,189.0	1,094,412.0
Central and Southern Asia	127,489.5	2,914,283.0	5,683,145.0
Central Asia	11,915.8	67,954.0	139,268.0
Southern Asia	115,573.6	2,846,329.0	5,543,877.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	942,672.1	1,583,514.0	7,315,864.0
Eastern Asia	760,738.9	1,430,358.0	4,980,282.0
South-Eastern Asia	181,933.2	153,156.0	2,335,582.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	162,726.0	124,528.0	3,275,122.0
Oceania	56,319.9	9,548.0	332,919.0
Australia and New Zealand	54,012.5	8,980.0	311,331.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2,307.4	568.0	21,588.0
Europe and Northern America	1,290,375.2	1,331,825.0	11,510,811.0
Europe	618,894.9	1,203,775.0	4,147,727.0
Northern America	671,480.3	128,050.0	7,363,084.0
Landlocked developing countries	36,047.0	110,976.0	587,346.0
Least Developed Countries	30,600.7	82,243.0	1,689,025.0
Small island developing States	36,830.2	17,475.0	440,171.0

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>2020</i>			
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Inland waterways</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	179,793.7	3,539,645.0	10,836,936.0	26,778,363.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,318.9	32,447.0	285,632.0	657,709.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	37,050.3	6,696.0	133,661.0	1,037,514.0
Northern Africa	508.0	5,433.0	38,820.0	185,281.0
Western Asia	36,542.3	1,263.0	94,841.0	852,233.0
Central and Southern Asia	1,601.3	221,504.0	770,519.0	3,454,747.0
Central Asia	49.8	49.0	186,852.0	393,449.0
Southern Asia	1,551.5	221,455.0	583,667.0	3,061,298.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	53,827.9	1,771,045.0	3,904,466.0	9,303,152.0
Eastern Asia	47,658.0	1,690,272.0	3,822,489.0	8,253,582.0
South-Eastern Asia	6,169.9	80,773.0	81,977.0	1,049,570.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,241.4	272,659.0	371,098.0	2,867,892.0
Oceania	2,042.2	4,486.0	225,045.0	1,136,427.0
Australia and New Zealand	1,974.6	4,486.0	225,045.0	1,134,688.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	67.6	0.0	0.0	1,739.0
Europe and Northern America	76,711.7	1,230,808.0	5,146,515.0	8,320,922.0
Europe	33,612.5	474,344.0	2,673,627.0	3,532,780.0
Northern America	43,099.3	756,464.0	2,472,888.0	4,788,142.0
Landlocked developing countries	5,111.8	21,409.0	248,882.0	687,986.0
Least Developed Countries	3,175.2	110,380.0	105,248.0	346,938.0
Small island developing States	3,202.9	0.0	10,744.0	54,434.0

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>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	16,765.1	19,977.9	21,400.9	22,035.9	22,125.6	21,279.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	656.5	781.8	789.2	808.6	853.8	817.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,017.6	2,353.8	2,561.9	2,628.9	2,615.7	2,449.4
Northern Africa	470.6	402.5	425.1	456.3	494.0	427.9
Western Asia	1,547.0	1,951.3	2,136.8	2,172.6	2,121.8	2,021.5
Central and Southern Asia	1,008.9	1,008.1	1,105.2	1,138.9	1,153.4	1,107.3
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	1,008.9	1,008.1	1,105.2	1,138.9	1,153.4	1,107.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,459.7	7,041.9	7,712.0	7,942.0	8,160.6	8,231.8
Eastern Asia	3,934.6	5,122.2	5,584.6	5,760.3	5,922.3	6,009.9
South-Eastern Asia	1,525.1	1,919.7	2,127.4	2,181.7	2,238.2	2,221.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,538.1	1,941.1	1,972.0	2,023.5	2,027.9	1,959.3
Oceania	1,039.7	1,425.1	1,656.2	1,727.6	1,715.6	1,629.8
Australia and New Zealand	1,019.1	1,397.7	1,629.3	1,699.0	1,686.5	1,602.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.6	27.4	26.9	28.6	29.1	27.3
Europe and Northern America	5,044.6	5,426.1	5,604.5	5,766.5	5,598.6	5,084.1
Europe	3,435.3	3,728.8	3,850.2	3,854.6	3,553.6	3,158.1
Northern America	1,609.2	1,697.3	1,754.3	1,911.9	2,045.0	1,926.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least Developed Countries	273.7	313.1	353.5	363.4	413.5	409.1
Small island developing States	703.0	698.8	758.9	720.6	687.1	670.0

Source: UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport, 2021 and UNCTADstat
(<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=32363>).

Target 9.2

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

Indicator 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.7	16.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	11.0	9.8	10.2	10.1	10.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3
Northern Africa	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.5
Western Asia	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5
Central and Southern Asia	22.4	22.4	21.4	20.3	20.5	20.4
Central Asia	17.0	15.2	16.0	14.9	14.7	14.6
Southern Asia	12.3	13.2	14.8	15.0	15.8	15.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	22.8	24.5	25.5	25.9	26.1
Eastern Asia	21.7	22.7	24.8	26.2	26.5	26.8
South-Eastern Asia	22.9	23.2	22.1	21.0	21.2	21.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.7	16.4	14.9	13.8	13.2	13.2
Oceania	10.1	9.3	8.0	6.7	6.1	5.9
Australia and New Zealand	10.2	9.4	8.1	6.7	6.1	6.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.4	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.1
Europe and Northern America	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.1
Europe	14.2	14.1	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.4
Northern America	12.8	12.7	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.9
Landlocked developing countries	14.1	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.9	11.9
Least Developed Countries	10.3	10.1	10.4	11.3	12.8	12.5
Small island developing States	22.9	23.0	21.7	19.4	20.5	20.3

Source: UNIDO MVA 2022 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>
World	17.7	16.2	15.9	16.2	15.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.0	12.7	10.3	10.2	11.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.9	11.7	11.0	12.0	12.4
Northern Africa	12.6	10.8	10.9	11.9	12.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Western Asia	13.0	12.0	11.1	12.1	12.3
Central and Southern Asia	25.2	24.6	22.0	20.3	20.4
Central Asia	14.9	14.5	14.9	14.9	17.9
Southern Asia	15.1	15.5	16.0	15.0	14.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.3	24.6	25.6	25.5	24.1
Eastern Asia	24.1	24.5	26.0	26.2	24.5
South-Eastern Asia	25.9	25.5	22.8	21.0	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.8	16.2	14.4	13.8	13.6
Oceania	11.4	10.4	7.7	6.7	6.1
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	10.5	7.7	6.7	6.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.3	7.6	7.2	4.8	5.1
Europe and Northern America	15.9	14.0	12.8	12.8	12.2
Europe	16.7	15.0	13.7	14.1	13.7
Northern America	15.2	13.0	11.8	11.6	10.8
Landlocked developing countries	13.1	11.8	11.9	11.6	12.4
Least Developed Countries	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.3	13.4
Small island developing States	23.3	24.0	21.7	19.4	20.0

Source: UNIDO MVA 2022 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>2021</i>
World	1,191.8	1,325.7	1,465.7	1,650.7	1,746.6	1,853.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	141.8	144.0	148.5	169.5	159.4	160.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	630.1	709.0	806.5	933.4	926.4	968.1
Northern Africa	288.5	312.4	384.0	406.7	400.3	406.6
Western Asia	958.0	1,082.3	1,191.9	1,389.9	1,388.5	1,462.5
Central and Southern Asia	491.4	602.2	707.1	807.7	890.4	903.0
Central Asia	350.1	445.3	618.6	688.1	710.2	725.9
Southern Asia	114.2	149.5	210.5	258.7	304.2	324.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	987.7	1,263.7	1,751.6	2,280.4	2,700.2	2,879.0
Eastern Asia	1,154.0	1,495.1	2,136.6	2,843.2	3,413.3	3,663.8
South-Eastern Asia	506.3	618.6	716.5	820.6	910.4	922.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,168.2	1,215.2	1,249.9	1,221.9	1,036.7	1,087.3
Oceania	3,077.3	3,123.7	2,791.7	2,478.1	2,297.9	2,309.1
Australia and New Zealand	4,113.7	4,207.3	3,771.1	3,358.6	3,129.7	3,155.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	219.1	223.3	210.3	197.8	206.7	196.2
Europe and Northern America	3,942.9	4,309.7	4,275.8	4,535.5	4,653.0	5,006.2
Europe	2,998.7	3,306.2	3,335.8	3,637.3	3,720.2	3,978.8
Northern America	6,134.7	6,544.8	6,291.4	6,403.9	6,542.8	7,075.6
Landlocked developing countries	122.4	139.3	173.9	188.2	196.7	198.9
Least Developed Countries	62.5	73.4	92.8	113.8	137.2	133.9
Small island developing States	1,793.1	2,030.0	2,176.6	2,156.3	2,216.2	2,271.0

Source: UNIDO MVA 2022 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>
World	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.9	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.5
Northern Africa	11.7	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.3
Western Asia	13.8	12.7	11.9	11.7	11.6
Central and Southern Asia	10.9	11.9	11.6	12.8	11.6
Central Asia	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.5	11.8
Southern Asia	10.9	12.0	11.6	12.9	11.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.7	17.9	19.4	19.0	16.9
Eastern Asia	19.3	19.4	21.7	20.9	17.8
South-Eastern Asia	12.1	12.8	12.5	13.6	14.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.5	13.9	13.0	12.5	11.7
Oceania	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.2	6.4
Australia and New Zealand	12.7	10.9	9.3	8.1	7.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Europe and Northern America	18.2	16.1	13.9	13.5	13.3
Europe	19.7	17.9	15.4	14.9	14.8
Northern America	15.2	12.5	10.9	10.8	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Least Developed Countries	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.0
Small island developing States	10.2	9.2	8.3	7.3	6.7

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2020, 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****Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2021</i>
World	29.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.6
Northern Africa	13.4
Western Asia	27.3
Central and Southern Asia	21.4
Central Asia	19.7
Southern Asia	22.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2021</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25.1
Eastern Asia	25.1
South-Eastern Asia	25.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	44.2
Oceania	45.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.0
Europe and Northern America	38.9
Europe	38.9
Landlocked developing countries	21.9
Least Developed Countries	17.0
Small island developing States	38.9

¹ Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 150 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2021 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>2019</i>
World ²	23,240	27,085	30,575	32,362	33,622
Sub-Saharan Africa	412	534	619	691	739
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,118	1,383	1,763	2,066	2,178
Northern Africa	250	335	408	472	524
Western Asia	868	1,047	1,356	1,594	1,654
Central and Southern Asia	1,606	1,981	2,673	3,195	3,593
Central Asia	275	324	406	356	403
Southern Asia	1,331	1,656	2,266	2,839	3,190
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,493	8,059	10,700	12,263	13,257
Eastern Asia	4,796	7,174	9,619	10,954	11,637
South-Eastern Asia	697	885	1,081	1,310	1,620
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,187	1,324	1,507	1,655	1,529
Oceania	372	410	426	418	431
Australia and New Zealand	364	399	414	404	414
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8	11	12	15	17
Europe and Northern America	11,978	12,144	11,503	10,620	10,322
Europe	5,744	5,902	5,625	5,142	5,007
Northern America	6,233	6,242	5,878	5,478	5,315
Landlocked developing countries	359	415	503	493	572
Least Developed Countries	89	125	178	240	305

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Small island developing States	127	131	142	154	154

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 (2021), CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

(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>2019</i>
World	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.29	0.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.18
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.24
Northern Africa	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22
Western Asia	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.25
Central and Southern Asia	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.27
Central Asia	1.04	0.82	0.73	0.48	0.46
Southern Asia	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.26
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.39	0.34
Eastern Asia	0.47	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.38
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15
Oceania	0.43	0.40	0.37	0.32	0.29
Australia and New Zealand	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.31	0.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Europe and Northern America	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.20
Europe	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.17
Northern America	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.24
Landlocked developing countries	0.56	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.30
Least Developed Countries	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Small island developing States	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.13

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

Source: IEA (2021), CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

(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>2019</i>
World	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.50	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.62	0.67	0.62	0.50	0.47
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.01	0.92	0.95	0.82	0.74
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.74	0.59	0.68
Western Asia	1.06	0.93	1.01	0.88	0.76
Central and Southern Asia	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.34	1.27
Central Asia	1.86	2.01	1.83	0.91	0.78
Southern Asia	1.58	1.41	1.46	1.38	1.32
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.71	0.92	0.88	0.68	0.54
Eastern Asia	0.73	0.97	0.91	0.69	0.54
South-Eastern Asia	0.53	0.57	0.63	0.53	0.54
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.32
Oceania	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.40
Australia and New Zealand	0.49	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.37

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.11	1.23	1.30	1.39	1.42
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	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	1.41	1.48	1.40	0.79	0.70
Least Developed Countries	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.42	0.38
Small island developing States	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.30

Source: UNIDO MVA 2022 Database and IEA (2021), CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 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>2018</i>
World	1.51	1.52	1.61	1.69	1.73
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.37
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.59	0.61	0.66	0.77	0.86
Northern Africa	0.29	0.32	0.45	0.61	0.63
Western Asia	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.82	0.94
Central and Southern Asia	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.59	0.56
Central Asia	0.23	0.26	0.16	0.16	0.12
Southern Asia	0.58	0.69	0.68	0.62	0.59
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.51	1.68	1.83	2.05	2.12
Eastern Asia	1.85	2.04	2.17	2.40	2.47
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.64	0.75	0.88	0.92
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.54	0.55	0.65	0.71	0.61
Oceania	1.46	1.84	2.17	1.78	1.76
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.90	2.23	1.83	1.80
Europe and Northern America	2.05	2.00	2.16	2.21	2.28
Europe	1.60	1.59	1.74	1.84	1.89
Northern America	2.57	2.47	2.66	2.63	2.72
Landlocked developing countries	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.20
Least developed countries	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.20
Small island developing States	0.81	0.97	0.97	1.07	0.98

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>2018</i>
World	801	907	1,022	1,156	1,235
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	71	81	94	99
Northern Africa and Western Asia	535	555	619	803	877
Northern Africa	473	473	501	692	716
Western Asia	592	630	722	900	1,018
Central and Southern Asia	131	151	175	238	296
Central Asia	459	472	401	513	468
Southern Asia	118	139	167	228	289
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	689	887	1,148	1,386	1,529
Eastern Asia	839	1,082	1,391	1,678	1,857
South-Eastern Asia	279	375	530	667	734
Latin America and the Caribbean	240	357	430	505	514
Oceania	2,450	2,928	3,208	3,562	3,496
Australia and New Zealand	3,305	3,992	4,396	4,911	4,839
Europe and Northern America	2,776	3,060	3,295	3,625	3,847
Europe	2,464	2,732	2,985	3,304	3,575
Northern America	3,498	3,791	3,960	4,292	4,402
Landlocked developing countries	140	139	133	159	153
Least developed countries	42	47	57	66	71
Small island developing States	494	609	722	812	844

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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000^t</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total official flows	24,150.8	17,772.5	46,792.5	61,217.5	63,044.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,199.8	3,109.7	5,948.0	9,192.1	8,940.7
Northern Africa	1,160.8	1,097.7	3,757.7	3,998.5	5,033.8
Western Asia	2,513.7	3,118.8	6,531.4	7,216.8	4,628.5
Central Asia	421.1	168.9	1,457.0	1,579.6	1,980.9
Southern Asia	4,672.8	3,528.4	8,705.0	9,805.7	12,112.0
Eastern Asia	2,539.7	1,453.6	2,539.8	2,648.1	1,939.7
South-Eastern Asia	3,604.5	2,046.6	3,681.9	10,146.9	7,303.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,443.2	1,519.3	6,940.7	8,673.8	9,812.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania	253.2	138.6	246.7	705.3	911.5
Europe	844.5	756.4	3,237.9	3,174.7	3,551.9
Landlocked developing countries	2,245.8	2,412.6	5,555.9	6,077.2	7,394.4
Least developed countries	3,674.3	3,590.0	5,990.8	8,257.9	11,103.9
Small island developing States	652.8	309.5	1,212.9	1,685.4	1,961.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,497.4	834.6	3,746.3	4,076.0	6,828.7

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, 2022, 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>2019</i>
World	46.7	45.8	45.3	45.7	45.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.9	21.3	20.5	21.7	21.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.0	32.3	31.5	31.8	32.8
Northern Africa	26.9	22.1	21.2	20.4	20.3
Western Asia	32.2	34.4	33.9	34.5	35.5
Central and Southern Asia	36.6	35.8	36.1	37.1	35.8
Central Asia	8.5	9.0	13.7	14.9	16.7
Southern Asia	37.8	37.1	37.4	38.6	36.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	50.2	51.0	48.5	47.1	46.7
Eastern Asia	50.7	51.6	48.9	47.6	47.0
South-Eastern Asia	44.9	45.9	45.6	43.4	44.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.1	35.8	35.2	34.5	36.2
Oceania	24.8	23.0	26.3	27.1	26.8
Australia and New Zealand	24.9	23.1	26.4	27.3	27.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	9.3	9.9	9.3	9.7
Europe and Northern America	47.6	46.1	47.2	49.1	47.7
Europe	44.7	44.5	47.3	50.3	48.8
Northern America	50.5	48.2	47.1	47.7	46.3
Landlocked developing countries	9.9	9.5	12.8	15.0	14.9
Least Developed Countries	16.2	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.5
Small island developing States	69.2	73.4	73.1	70.8	73.6

Source: Estimates based on the UNIDO CIP 2021 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>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	56.2	63.7	87.6	94.9	97.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.8	51.8	69.7	86.5	89.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	81.2	94.2	96.1	97.9
Northern Africa	...	71.8	93.9	96.3	97.4
Western Asia	83.9	89.6	94.5	95.9	98.2
Central and Southern Asia	25.1	39.3	79.3	94.0	97.6
Central Asia	51.9	60.2	86.9	89.8	97.5
Southern Asia	24.5	38.5	79.0	94.1	97.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	61.0	...	92.2	97.7	99.4
Eastern Asia	55.8	...	98.0	99.5	99.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	76.0	93.0	98.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	79.1	89.3	95.0	93.5	93.5
Oceania	92.4	95.8	97.4	96.2	96.8
Australia and New Zealand	96.2	98.0	98.7	98.8	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.3	62.5	78.3	89.3	90.1
Europe and Northern America	96.4	98.7	99.5	98.3	99.7
Europe	94.8	98.5	99.4	97.5	99.6
Northern America	98.3	98.8	99.7	99.8	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	37.8	45.4	60.3	88.9	93.2
Least Developed Countries	33.2	51.5	63.7	86.7	90.7
Small island developing States	66.4	80.7	86.4	90.0	90.8

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2021, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

(b) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	63.1	78.7	84.9	88.3	91.2	92.6	93.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.0	50.7	58.6	64.2	71.8	73.3	74.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	75.2	80.7	87.9	90.2	92.7	93.9	94.8
Northern Africa	68.5	75.2	85.6	86.9	88.6	90.5	92.4
Western Asia	81.0	85.5	89.9	93.1	96.2	96.8	97.0
Central and Southern Asia	56.4	68.6	78.9	84.7	89.4	93.0	93.7
Central Asia	50.6	55.5	65.2	80.1	81.6	84.4	89.8
Southern Asia	56.6	69.0	79.4	84.8	89.7	93.3	93.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	55.5	89.0	94.0	97.1	98.7	98.9	98.8
Eastern Asia	50.9	95.6	98.2	98.2	99.5	99.9	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	67.1	72.2	83.2	94.1	96.8	96.6	96.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.2	86.5	88.8	90.6	91.2	91.0	91.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania	86.7	87.8	88.9	89.8	90.2	90.2	90.2
Australia and New Zealand	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.0	59.5	63.1	66.2	67.6	67.7	67.7
Europe and Northern America	94.0	93.2	95.7	96.0	96.1	97.4	97.6
Europe	90.8	90.0	93.6	94.1	94.3	96.2	96.4
Northern America	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	42.1	49.8	58.1	64.7	68.8	71.7	74.7
Least Developed Countries	43.6	53.3	61.9	67.7	71.8	74.1	76.1
Small island developing States	56.4	61.7	64.1	72.8	80.2	80.3	80.7

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2021, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

(c) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 4G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	32.8	43.9	64.1	74.8	79.3	83.0	85.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.9	11.0	15.1	18.2	24.5	33.7	40.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.8	18.1	38.6	58.3	68.4	71.3	80.5
Northern Africa	0.0	7.1	20.0	56.6	73.1	76.0	80.4
Western Asia	28.9	27.7	54.9	59.9	64.2	67.2	80.6
Central and Southern Asia	8.1	11.9	62.3	79.3	85.2	88.9	91.3
Central Asia	16.7	30.9	41.7	57.8	60.6	63.7	73.4
Southern Asia	7.7	11.2	63.0	80.1	86.1	89.8	92.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.6	66.0	80.3	92.7	95.7	96.5	96.8
Eastern Asia	50.8	85.5	95.6	96.5	97.8	98.3	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	14.5	15.7	40.6	82.8	90.4	92.1	93.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.4	57.8	65.3	71.6	78.4	82.5	84.5
Oceania	67.1	75.7	78.8	83.3	85.3	85.6	86.0
Australia and New Zealand	87.7	93.0	96.7	98.2	98.8	99.0	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.0	31.4	33.4	45.9	51.0	52.2	53.2
Europe and Northern America	77.7	83.9	87.2	89.4	91.0	96.8	97.6
Europe	68.0	76.4	81.2	84.3	86.7	95.3	96.5
Northern America	97.9	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	9.3	12.4	18.8	24.8	28.1	36.5	41.1
Least Developed Countries	17.0	15.4	19.4	23.5	31.1	37.1	45.9
Small island developing States	22.6	35.7	40.5	51.6	55.2	60.9	66.6

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2021, 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>2019</i>
World	53.6	52.6	52.5	52.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.7	49.8	51.2	50.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.1	35.0	37.6	38.9
Northern Africa	41.8	40.1	43.2	43.0
Western Asia	32.6	33.0	35.8	37.4
Central and Southern Asia	50.8	50.6	49.4	50.9
Central Asia	46.1	46.6	42.6	38.7
Southern Asia	51.1	50.8	49.9	51.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	50.2	48.9	50.7	50.7
Eastern Asia	52.6	50.6	52.6	52.8
South-Eastern Asia	41.4	42.2	43.5	42.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.3	48.5	49.9	49.1
Oceania	61.0	59.0	59.3	57.6
Australia and New Zealand	61.8	59.9	60.3	58.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.3	42.9	41.9	41.4
Europe and Northern America	59.2	58.8	57.6	57.6
Europe	58.0	58.7	56.6	57.0
Northern America	60.8	59.0	58.9	58.4
Landlocked developing countries	45.2	43.9	43.7	42.0
Least Developed Countries	41.5	42.4	42.7	42.9
Small island developing States	49.2	48.9	49.4	48.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2021, 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>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	...	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	...	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	66.7	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	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>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	...	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	44.8
Inter-American Development Bank	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
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.5
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	37.8
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	66.7	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	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

Number 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 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.

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	4,255	5,892	418
Sub-Saharan Africa	509	251	637	295	7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3,196	4,307	1,958	2,821	205
Northern Africa	3,081	3,863	1,774	2,704	178
Western Asia	115	444	184	117	27
Central and Southern Asia	4	22	486	698	9
Central Asia	2	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	2	22	486	698	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	849	922	88	112	18
Eastern Asia	14	15	2	0	0
South-Eastern Asia	835	907	86	112	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	175	222	427	600	39
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	585	1,025	659	1,366	140
Europe	267	720	288	728	83
Northern America	318	305	371	638	57
Landlocked developing countries	19	117	72	247	3
Least Developed Countries	1,277	1,141	776	465	...
Small island developing States	41	92	192	108	17

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>2021</i>
World	179.4	129.6	149.3	216.4	311.4	310.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	509.8	328.3	289.0	478.5	602.7	597.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	472.8	479.0	578.9	1,255.4	1,561.6	1,545.1
Northern Africa	392.1	432.7	257.5	344.7	388.2	389.4
Western Asia	547.6	521.0	857.7	2,033.2	2,572.1	2,542.9
Central and Southern Asia	264.1	158.0	192.8	170.0	151.8	151.2
Central Asia	121.2	121.9	26.3	14.9	15.5	15.3
Southern Asia	269.5	159.4	198.9	175.8	157.0	156.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	43.0	35.5	45.9	45.7	70.8	70.6
Eastern Asia	8.8	9.4	12.8	14.3	11.6	11.1
South-Eastern Asia	140.4	107.0	133.5	126.0	216.9	218.6

<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	16.0	21.1	79.5	71.8	667.7	672.6
Oceania	1.5	4.5	5.7	3.5	2.8	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.5	15.9	20.2	12.1	9.4	8.4
Europe and Northern America	103.9	66.1	46.6	46.6	17.2	16.2
Europe	148.6	95.7	67.9	68.3	25.6	24.2
Northern America	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	1,451.0	894.8	880.1	1,014.2	1,218.2	1,205.2
Least Developed Countries	1,163.7	732.4	744.7	857.8	1,003.3	994.8
Small island developing States	272.1	63.1	65.7	78.5	65.1	67.3

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) based on National data on refugee populations, available at UNHCR refugee statistics and National population estimates from the World Population Prospects.

Target 10.a

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation 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>
Least developed countries	<i>All products</i>	48.1	53.7	63.8	63.9
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	57.9	64.3	69	72.3
	<i>Arms</i>	30.3	25.4	40.4	66.7
	<i>Clothing</i>	38.3	39.6	41.7	45.5
	<i>Industrial</i>	48.6	55.6	72.1	70.5
	<i>Oil</i>	68.6	83.3	91.2	77.8
	<i>Textiles</i>	42.8	51.7	60	61.4
Developing countries	<i>All products</i>	40.7	44.0	49.4	53.2
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	46.2	47.1	50.8	54.5
	<i>Arms</i>	47.5	43.9	43.1	46.8
	<i>Clothing</i>	24.5	28.1	32.9	38.7
	<i>Industrial</i>	42.9	46.0	51.8	55.3
	<i>Oil</i>	68.0	76.7	81.9	75.8
	<i>Textiles</i>	28.7	34.8	40.6	46.0

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, 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>
Total resource flows	134,019.8	290,067.1	523,962.7	312,973.9	200,133.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,491.3	45,082.4	49,102.6	71,376.8	63,048.9
Northern Africa	4,475.1	8,480.9	14,091.4	18,610.5	16,431.4
Western Asia	12,419.3	41,484.6	24,328.9	34,988.5	29,298.1
Central Asia	1,789.6	2,517.8	2,673.0	8,816.5	9,150.5
Southern Asia	4,191.6	23,071.8	40,312.4	25,667.0	27,100.9
Eastern Asia	1,145.5	23,674.0	50,709.0	18,824.2	10,818.2
South-Eastern Asia	4,524.7	27,468.1	31,743.9	31,420.1	26,463.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,346.6	56,917.1	97,500.8	97,020.2	36,132.4
Oceania	833.5	3,995.6	7,549.4	1,908.6	3,179.1
Europe	5,698.4	15,713.3	7,740.7	2,884.3	9,437.6
Landlocked developing countries	8,933.5	18,471.7	28,615.1	37,868.4	44,030.4
Least developed countries	13,115.4	25,372.1	46,302.2	48,564.5	66,037.3
Small island developing States	4,177.0	5,523.5	22,306.8	5,626.5	6,166.5
Residual/Unallocated ODA	45,104.3	41,661.5	198,210.6	1,457.0	(30,927.2)

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, 2022, 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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
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>2020</i>
World	31.2	30.1	28.2	26.3	24.6	24.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.1	61.6	58.7	55.7	52.7	50.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.6	32.6	27.4	22.8	18.8	18.7
Central and Southern Asia	56.0	54.2	52.6	50.9	49.3	48.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.5	34.2	30.6	27.1	23.6	21.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.9	28.2	23.4	19.2	17.0	17.7
Oceania	17.0	16.0	15.7	15.3	14.8	15.3
Australia and New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	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

<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>
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>MSW collection coverage in cities</i>	<i>MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities</i>
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., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)

Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM_{2.5})

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	33.2	34.6	30.2	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.8	39.2	37.2	39.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.8	43.1	39.8	43.5
Central and Southern Asia	53.2	61.5	58.4	68.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.0	35.1	36.9	35.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.1	16.8	19.0	16.2
Australia and New Zealand	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.0	10.6	9.1	9.9
Europe and Northern America	12.4	9.8	12.9	10.2

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

<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>
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>2021¹</i>
World	123
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10
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 (over 2015-2021 period) 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, 2022.

Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1

Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Indicator 12.1.1

Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

(a) Countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	26	15	18	26
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	...	2	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	...	1	4
Northern Africa	...	...	...	2
Western Asia	5	...	1	2
Central and Southern Asia	1	4	...	1
Central Asia	1	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	4	...	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	3	2	2
Eastern Asia	...	3	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	2	...	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	5	6	2
Oceania	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	4	3	7	13
Europe	4	3	7	12
Northern America	...	...	...	1
Landlocked developing countries	8	...	2	1
Least Developed Countries	9	1	1	3
Small island developing States	5	2	3	1

Note: 2017 data: pilot reporting; 2019-2021 data: official reporting.

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

(b) Countries with policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Macro policies</i>				<i>Regulatory and legal instruments</i>				<i>Voluntary and self-regulation schemes</i>				<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	20	15	17	24	4	3	6	18	1	3	4	13	8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5	...	2	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Macro policies</i>				<i>Regulatory and legal instruments</i>				<i>Voluntary and self-regulation schemes</i>				<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
Western Asia	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Central Asia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	3	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Eastern Asia	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	5	5	2	1	2	3	1	...	2	1	1	1
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	3	3	7	12	1	...	2	13	1	...	1	10	7
Europe	3	3	7	11	1	...	2	12	1	...	1	9	7
Northern America	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Landlocked developing countries	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least Developed Countries	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	4	2	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

(c) Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	108	72	138	656
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	...	18	44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14	...	2	24
Northern Africa	...	...	...	16
Western Asia	14	...	2	8
Central and Southern Asia	2	16	...	2
Central Asia	2	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	16	...	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	12	18	120
Eastern Asia	...	12	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	4	...	18	120
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	36	72	30
Oceania	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	35	8	28	436
Europe	35	8	28	426
Northern America	...	...	...	10
Landlocked developing countries	14	6	...	2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Least Developed Countries	16	2	10	6
Small island developing States	37	26	12	2

Note: 2017 data: pilot reporting; 2019-2021 data: official reporting.

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	57,359	67,392	79,122	91,299	95,103
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,831	3,314	3,861	4,590	4,967
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,703	3,480	4,708	5,350	6,024
Northern Africa	1,007	1,264	1,548	1,591	1,968
Western Asia	1,696	2,217	3,159	3,759	4,056
Central and Southern Asia	5,818	6,813	8,392	9,770	10,982
Central Asia	512	629	761	935	1,089

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	5,306	6,184	7,631	8,835	9,893
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,782	23,495	33,071	40,468	41,030
Eastern Asia	14,906	19,857	28,712	34,883	35,360
South-Eastern Asia	2,876	3,638	4,359	5,585	5,670
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,331	7,279	8,532	9,752	10,196
Oceania	1,135	1,168	1,112	1,170	1,353
Australia and New Zealand	1,031	1,064	988	1,072	1,239
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	104	104	124	98	113
Europe and Northern America	20,759	21,843	19,446	20,199	20,551
Europe	10,582	11,137	10,350	10,422	10,654
Northern America	10,176	10,705	9,096	9,777	9,897
Landlocked developing countries	1,698	2,103	2,578	3,203	3,704
Least Developed Countries	1,915	2,416	3,068	3,645	3,945
Small island developing States	654	491	537	596	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	9.34	10.30	11.37	12.37	12.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.43	4.54	4.62	4.79	4.66
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.60	8.88	10.81	11.11	11.65
Northern Africa	5.88	6.78	7.63	7.11	8.14
Western Asia	9.19	10.78	13.59	14.59	14.73
Central and Southern Asia	3.85	4.14	4.73	5.15	5.51
Central Asia	9.25	10.77	12.12	13.66	14.87
Southern Asia	3.64	3.89	4.46	4.83	5.16
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.70	11.05	15.02	17.75	17.57
Eastern Asia	9.81	12.69	17.89	21.20	21.14
South-Eastern Asia	5.48	6.48	7.30	8.80	8.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.13	13.06	14.43	15.63	15.73
Oceania	36.11	34.66	30.16	29.35	32.11
Australia and New Zealand	45.11	43.77	37.26	37.55	41.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.13	11.04	11.99	8.67	9.33
Europe and Northern America	20.00	20.67	18.01	18.36	18.45
Europe	14.58	15.27	14.05	14.03	14.26
Northern America	32.57	32.71	26.50	27.38	27.00
Landlocked developing countries	5.08	5.61	6.13	6.76	7.11
Least Developed Countries	2.91	3.25	3.67	3.87	3.82
Small island developing States	11.35	8.04	8.23	8.66	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	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.22	1.13

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.96	3.50	3.07	2.87	2.83
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.39	1.44	1.55	1.44	1.46
Northern Africa	2.30	2.27	2.22	2.09	2.26
Western Asia	1.10	1.16	1.35	1.27	1.24
Central and Southern Asia	3.98	3.46	3.13	2.81	2.57
Central Asia	4.49	3.68	3.14	2.95	2.99
Southern Asia	3.94	3.44	3.13	2.80	2.53
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.99	2.06	2.16	2.04	1.71
Eastern Asia	1.85	1.93	2.08	1.95	1.64
South-Eastern Asia	2.48	2.43	2.25	2.25	1.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.77	1.85
Oceania	1.20	1.04	0.87	0.80	0.85
Australia and New Zealand	1.12	0.98	0.80	0.75	0.80
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.65	3.22	3.30	2.17	2.25
Europe and Northern America	0.69	0.64	0.54	0.52	0.48
Europe	0.69	0.65	0.57	0.54	0.51
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.46
Landlocked developing countries	5.97	5.27	4.38	4.18	4.15
Least Developed Countries	5.62	5.17	4.22	3.99	3.64
Small island developing States	1.51	0.95	0.86	0.82	0.76

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) Food loss percentage

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	13.8	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.0	21.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.8	14.8
Northern Africa	...	15.7
Western Asia	...	14.1
Central and Southern Asia	20.7	13.6
Central Asia	...	9.9
Southern Asia	...	13.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.8	15.1
Eastern Asia	...	15.3
South-Eastern Asia	...	14.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.6	12.3
Australia and New Zealand	5.8	13.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.9	14.8
Europe and Northern America	15.7	9.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
Northern America	...	14.5

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>Households</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>	<i>Retail</i>
World	569.01	243.72	118.14
Sub-Saharan Africa	121.81	29.63	16.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.01	14.16	8.45
Northern Africa	22.11	6.67	3.77
Western Asia	27.90	7.49	4.68
Central and Southern Asia	114.63	51.10	31.15
Central Asia	6.35	2.02	1.15
Southern Asia	108.28	49.07	30.00
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	159.70	89.83	37.09
Eastern Asia	106.36	69.56	24.73
South-Eastern Asia	53.34	20.27	12.35
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.22	17.82	10.03
Oceania	3.93	1.00	0.44
Australia and New Zealand	2.85	0.67	0.25
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.07	0.33	0.19
Europe and Northern America	71.70	40.18	14.58
Europe	49.40	18.29	8.95
Northern America	22.31	21.89	5.63
Landlocked developing countries	48.95	14.40	8.15
Least Developed Countries	96.78	24.65	16.18
Small island developing States	5.47	1.87	1.03

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>Households</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>	<i>Retail</i>
World	73.77	31.60	15.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	114.24	27.79	15.39
Northern Africa and Western Asia	96.72	27.38	16.34
Northern Africa	91.47	27.58	15.60
Western Asia	101.33	27.20	16.99
Central and Southern Asia	57.56	25.66	15.64
Central Asia	86.69	27.65	15.64
Southern Asia	56.45	25.58	15.64
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	68.41	38.48	15.89
Eastern Asia	63.59	41.59	14.79
South-Eastern Asia	80.57	30.62	18.66
Latin America and the Caribbean	72.85	27.50	15.47
Oceania	93.21	23.78	10.45
Australia and New Zealand	95.21	22.30	8.44

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	Households	Out-of-home consumption	Retail
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	88.29	27.44	15.41
Europe and Northern America	64.38	36.08	13.09
Europe	66.11	24.47	11.97
Northern America	60.85	59.72	15.36
Landlocked developing countries	93.96	27.65	15.64
Least Developed Countries	93.66	23.85	15.66
Small island developing States	76.65	26.15	14.48

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	...	...

<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>
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	35,311.4	46,352.9	53,602.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	291.8	456.5	812.5	1,266.0	1,604.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,068.5	1,579.7	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	129.3	181.5	220.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	729.6	1,157.0	2,049.0	3,302.1	4,846.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3,893.7	5,993.4	11,950.8	17,694.2	22,074.8
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
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

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>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.003	0.007	0.023	0.021	0.016
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.001	0.001	0.045	0.050	0.052
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.051	0.047
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.086	0.138	0.122	0.126	0.116
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.014	0.012
Australia and New Zealand	...	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090
Europe and Northern America	0.430	0.425	0.448	0.468	0.473

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	28.7	30.8	26.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	2.3	149.8	181.5	203.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	10.3	10.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,148.4	2,152.5	2,488.4	2,568.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	52.3	66.9	72.8	67.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
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	...	...	4.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	12.2	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	1.5	1.3
Australia and New Zealand	...	9.0	9.0
Europe and Northern America	27.9	30.3	31.8

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Eastern Asia	...	2,025.9	2,581.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	69.5	70.7
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>
World	2,590	3,073	3,782	4,816	5,833
Northern Africa and Western Asia	43	50	81	96	130
Northern Africa	2	3	2	...	2
Western Asia	41	47	79	95	128
Central and Southern Asia	83	90	98	142	158
Southern Asia	83	89	96	140	156
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	668	880	995	1,378	1,541
Eastern Asia	530	714	810	1,106	1,227
South-Eastern Asia	138	166	185	272	314
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	160	184	213	234
Oceania	126	142	159	211	255
Australia and New Zealand	125	141	158	210	254
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	1	1	1	1
Europe and Northern America	1,341	1,558	2,048	2,537	3,266
Europe	832	975	1,318	1,500	1,918
Northern America	509	583	730	1,037	1,348

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>
World	64.5	75.1	102.0	155.8	245.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.8	24.3	24.2	28.0	37.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	66.6	68.2	76.7	105.7	152.3
Northern Africa	28.7	27.6	34.9	37.7	51.5
Western Asia	103.0	106.3	114.5	166.9	244.1
Central and Southern Asia	29.9	38.3	47.3	61.5	90.6
Central Asia	196.3	188.5	190.0	196.9	214.7
Southern Asia	23.6	32.7	42.0	56.4	85.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54.6	73.5	133.6	256.4	459.7
Eastern Asia	60.8	86.7	165.4	327.9	602.6
South-Eastern Asia	38.4	39.8	55.4	86.4	129.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	245.9	261.6	284.7	333.1	424.6
Oceania	52.0	54.2	59.0	67.8	73.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	52.0	54.2	59.0	67.8	73.8
Landlocked developing countries	79.2	74.2	83.4	86.5	97.6
Least Developed Countries	17.4	17.6	25.0	29.5	37.9
Small island developing States	30.7	43.1	43.4	53.8	79.9

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>
World	328	435	532	179
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	8	28	35	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27	41	34	9
Central and Southern Asia	11	10	20	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25	48	68	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	56	84	34

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Australia and New Zealand	17	18	18	14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	10	14	20	8
Europe and Northern America	172	220	253	59

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).

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>
World	70	97	131	30
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	1	5	11	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	3	3	0
Central and Southern Asia	1	2	2	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	5	8	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	10	14	3
Australia and New Zealand	4	5	5	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	2	2	8	3
Europe and Northern America	48	65	80	15

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).

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>
World	258	338	401	149
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	7	23	24	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24	38	31	9
Central and Southern Asia	10	8	18	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23	43	60	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	49	46	70	31
Australia and New Zealand	13	13	13	11
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	8	12	12	5
Europe and Northern America	124	155	173	44

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>
World	0.72	0.62	0.65	0.80	0.62	0.46
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.38	0.27	0.37	0.62	0.55	0.48
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.32	2.27	2.75	3.33	2.32	1.54
Northern Africa	4.57	2.96	4.21	6.16	3.88	2.66
Western Asia	3.00	2.10	2.36	2.58	1.90	1.25
Central and Southern Asia	2.31	1.47	2.03	2.80	2.61	1.23
Central Asia	4.72	3.98	4.98	6.27	4.27	2.95
Southern Asia	2.07	1.23	1.76	2.48	2.45	1.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.35	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.25
Eastern Asia	0.29	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15
South-Eastern Asia	0.71	0.62	0.63	0.75	0.77	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.21	1.30	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.61
Oceania	0.30	0.48	0.53	0.49	0.49	0.48
Australia and New Zealand	0.31	0.49	0.54	0.49	0.48	0.47
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.50	0.65	0.73
Europe and Northern America	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.22
Europe	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.40
Northern America	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
Landlocked developing countries	2.23	1.96	2.31	3.03	2.11	1.41
Least Developed Countries	0.60	0.40	0.64	1.37	0.77	0.70
Small island developing States	0.85	0.60	0.82	1.24	1.21	1.29

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>
World	73.55	64.02	68.84	85.81	68.16	48.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.27	4.47	6.07	10.11	8.98	7.51
Northern Africa and Western Asia	257.10	178.39	218.19	267.60	185.62	117.07
Northern Africa	155.29	101.81	149.95	223.74	139.75	90.04
Western Asia	345.56	245.05	277.76	306.00	225.91	140.86
Central and Southern Asia	42.36	28.45	41.25	58.99	55.89	24.94
Central Asia	218.44	184.71	236.18	304.90	212.21	142.41

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Southern Asia	35.77	22.57	33.87	49.64	49.92	20.44
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.28	21.37	22.30	24.18	23.95	25.48
Eastern Asia	31.18	19.88	20.63	20.73	19.62	19.69
South-Eastern Asia	27.93	25.21	26.57	32.96	34.87	40.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	107.28	112.64	80.11	80.83	79.15	47.75
Oceania	111.37	178.28	200.94	187.49	184.05	179.49
Australia and New Zealand	155.50	248.29	280.07	254.71	247.73	241.17
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	2.42	3.18	20.47	26.77	28.12
Europe and Northern America	79.94	74.60	80.87	91.34	88.90	80.39
Europe	103.60	98.42	108.20	122.89	116.65	103.62
Northern America	30.70	25.30	24.58	26.70	32.33	33.30
Landlocked developing countries	36.00	31.75	38.11	51.21	36.26	23.26
Least Developed Countries	5.78	3.96	6.43	14.01	8.12	7.11
Small island developing States	90.39	64.67	89.17	136.73	135.11	132.91

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>2021¹</i>
World	123
Sub-Saharan Africa	25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10
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 (over 2015-2021 period) 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, 2022.

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>2021</i>
First national communication	154
Second national communication	142
Third national communication	84
Fourth national communication	11
Fifth national communication	2
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 15 February 2021.

(b) Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
First biennial update report	63
Second biennial update report	31
Third biennial update report	12
Fourth biennial update report	3

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 15 February 2021.

(c) Number of countries with national communications, Annex I Parties

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
Seventh national communication	42

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on seventh national communications from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/NC7> as at 15 February 2021.

(d) Number of countries with biennial reports, Annex I Parties

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
Fourth biennial report	42

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on fourth biennial reports from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/BRs> as at 15 February 2021.

(e) Number of countries with adaptation communications

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
First adaptation communication	13
Second adaptation communication	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications - <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/adaptation-communications> as at 15 February 2021.

(f) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
First nationally determined contribution	190
Second nationally determined contribution	8

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions - <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx> as at 15 February 2021.

(g) Number of countries with national adaptation plans

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
National adaptation plan	22

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans - https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/News/Pages/national_adaptation_plans.aspx as at 15 February 2021.

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
Mitigation	8.79	9.91	15.17	17.08	19.98	24.06	19.00	19.65
Adaptation	2.64	2.00	4.25	3.55	4.16	5.15	5.58	6.88
Cross-cutting	2.00	1.79	3.02	2.50	2.44	3.27	3.54	5.34
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

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 15 February 2021.

(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
Mitigation	1.33	0.99	0.58	0.45	0.38	0.21	3.38	3.78
Adaptation	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.29	0.19	0.41	0.68	0.87
Cross-cutting	0.96	1.22	1.20	1.88	1.84	1.78	1.83	1.91
Other	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00001	0.0001
Total	2.90	2.70	2.27	2.74	3.06 ¹	3.96 ¹	5.89	6.56

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 15 February 2021.

(c) Financial support provided

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total climate-specific	16.97	17.08	25.42	26.60	32.98	37.52	34.02	38.43
Core/general contributions provided to multilateral institutions	11.78	11.83	15.11	16.63	12.42	11.91	11.49	13.50
Total financial support provided	28.75	28.92	40.52	43.24	45.40	49.43	45.51	51.93

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 15 February 2021.

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)

	2021	
	<i>Least Developed Countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
First national communication	46	40
Second national communication	40	40
Third national communication	19	16
Fourth national communication	1	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national communications from non-Annex I Parties as at 15 February 2021.

(b) Number of countries with biennial update reports, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	2021	
	<i>Least Developed Countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
First biennial update report	10	8
Second biennial update report	...	1
Third biennial update report	...	1
Fourth 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 15 February 2021.

(c) Number of countries with adaptation communications

(Number)

	2021
	<i>First adaptation communication</i>
Small island developing States	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications as at 15 February 2021.

(d) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>First nationally determined contribution</i>	<i>Second nationally determined contribution</i>
Least Developed Countries	44	1
Small island developing States	40	5

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions as at 15 February 2021.

(e) Number of countries with national adaptation plans

(Number)

	<i>2021</i>
Least Developed Countries	6
Small island developing States	7

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation as at 15 February 2021.

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>2021</i>
World	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.1
Northern Africa	2.3	2.2	3.5	1.3	2.0
Western Asia	4.5	8.9	5.0	2.0	2.9
Central and Southern Asia	4.5	2.2	1.0	4.8	3.3
Southern Asia	5.5	2.4	1.4	5.0	3.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.5
Eastern Asia	4.7	5.0	4.3	2.7	1.6
South-Eastern Asia	3.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	5.6	3.9	4.7	6.6
Oceania	2.4	4.4	3.1	5.0	5.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.5	2.6	2.2	6.0	6.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.5	4.6	1.6	1.7	3.1
Europe and Northern America	5.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	7.0
Europe	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.7
Northern America	5.3	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.1
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	7.5	5.0	6.2	6.1	3.4
Small island developing States (SIDS)	1.9	5.4	2.1	2.9	4.3

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>2019</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	Extreme	High	Moderate	Extreme	High	Moderate	Extreme	High	Moderate
World	...	2.3	2.9	...	2.1	2.7	...	1.9	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	3.2	3.5	...	3.0	3.4	...	2.9	3.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	2.9	3.9	...	2.1	2.9	...	2.1	2.4
Northern Africa	0.4	3.2	4.6	0.8	2.3	3.1	0.1	1.9	2.3
Western Asia	...	2.3	2.6	...	1.8	2.5	...	2.3	2.5
Southern Asia	...	2.4	2.8	...	2.7	3.5	...	2.8	3.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2019</i>			<i>2020</i>		
	Extreme	High	Moderate	Extreme	High	Moderate	Extreme	High	Moderate
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	1.7	2.3	...	1.7	2.5	...	1.2	1.6
Eastern Asia	...	2.0	2.5	...	1.9	2.6	...	1.1	1.4
South-Eastern Asia	...	1.0	1.7	...	1.4	2.3	...	1.3	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	2.4	2.9	...	2.4	2.9	...	2.1	2.7
Oceania	...	1.9	3.2	...	1.6	2.9	...	1.6	2.9
Australia and New Zealand	...	2.0	3.4	...	1.6	3.0	...	1.7	3.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	0.6	1.4	...	0.7	1.5	...	0.9	2.0
Europe and Northern America	...	2.1	2.4	...	1.9	2.3	...	1.6	1.9
Europe	...	1.8	1.9	...	1.8	2.0	...	1.5	1.7
Northern America	...	2.3	3.0	...	2.0	2.7	...	1.6	2.1
Least Developed Countries	...	3.1	3.3	...	2.6	3.0	...	2.8	2.9
Small island developing States	...	1.8	2.6	...	2.0	2.4	...	2.3	2.6

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: Plastic Pollution (MLW, MDMAP, ICC).

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
World	72.8	72.4	69.5	68.0	66.7	65.8
Atlantic, Eastern Central	...	47.4	46.7	53.5	57.1	57.1
Atlantic, Northeast	...	74.2	69.2	78.6	73.5	79.3
Atlantic, Northwest	...	66.7	83.3	69.0	73.9	56.3
Atlantic, Southeast	...	53.8	50.0	58.6	67.7	67.7
Atlantic, Southwest	...	61.9	47.6	50.0	41.2	46.7
Atlantic, Western Central	...	72.4	45.8	55.6	60.3	61.4
Indian Ocean, Eastern	...	79.2	79.5	84.8	73.1	68.6
Indian Ocean, Western	...	75.0	70.6	66.7	66.7	68.3
Mediterranean and Black Sea	...	69.8	50.0	40.6	37.8	37.5
Pacific, Eastern Central	...	82.4	90.9	90.9	86.7	86.7
Pacific, Northeast	...	66.7	90.0	86.2	85.7	83.9
Pacific, Northwest	...	90.0	84.2	76.2	82.7	65.4
Pacific, Southeast	...	58.3	72.7	58.3	38.5	45.5
Pacific, Southwest	...	77.3	88.0	87.5	74.1	84.6
Pacific, Western Central	...	94.7	85.3	77.5	82.6	77.5

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) Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Exclusive Economic Zones)¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
World	1.23	1.61	6.49	9.45	19.64	19.64
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.15	0.20	7.61	8.81	23.09	23.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.86	0.99	1.07	1.14	1.14
Northern Africa	0.30	0.51	0.67	0.78	0.93	0.93
Western Asia	0.79	1.11	1.22	1.28	1.29	1.29

<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	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51
Central Asia	30.05	30.07	30.32	30.32	30.32	30.32
Southern Asia	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.18
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.04	1.54	2.14	4.11	4.11
Eastern Asia	0.84	0.91	0.92	1.98	6.28	6.28
South-Eastern Asia	1.01	1.10	1.87	2.23	2.92	2.92
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.37	3.43	6.04	16.32	39.46	39.46
Oceania	1.30	1.74	8.93	13.98	26.31	26.31
Australia and New Zealand	3.10	4.43	13.19	16.15	34.28	34.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.51	0.56	7.05	13.03	22.81	22.81
Europe and Northern America	1.83	2.27	7.25	7.79	10.90	10.90
Europe	2.28	3.10	3.96	5.00	6.93	6.93
Northern America	1.38	1.45	10.51	10.55	14.84	14.84
Landlocked developing countries	21.45	21.46	21.64	21.64	21.65	21.65
Least Developed Countries	0.18	0.23	3.52	3.63	3.74	3.74
Small island developing States	0.48	0.64	2.71	8.16	15.56	15.56

¹The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprises an area which extends either from the coast, or in federal systems from the seaward boundaries of the constituent states (3 to 12 nautical miles, in most cases) to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres) off the coast. Data are based on spatial overlap between polygons for Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (www.keybiodiversityareas.org) and polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas and (where available) for Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures and from the World Database on OECMs (www.protectedplanet.net)”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2021.

(b) Mean proportion of marine 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>2021</i>
World	26.31 (26.08-26.49)	38.66 (38.50-38.78)	43.09 (42.98-43.19)	45.19 (45.19-45.19)	45.22 (45.22-45.22)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.03 (21.37-22.74)	38.90 (38.31-39.46)	41.68 (41.19-42.16)	48.75 (48.75-48.75)	48.75 (48.75-48.75)
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)
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	17.49 (16.71-18.41)	23.33 (22.42-24.06)	30.66 (30.14-31.05)	33.27 (33.27-33.27)	33.50 (33.50-33.50)
Eastern Asia	23.35 (23.35-23.71)	28.18 (27.83-28.18)	38.04 (37.69-38.04)	38.67 (38.67-38.67)	39.15 (39.15-39.15)
South-Eastern Asia	11.88 (10.77-13.18)	18.98 (17.57-20.68)	23.99 (22.85-24.60)	28.36 (28.36-28.36)	28.36 (28.36-28.36)
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.35 (23.08-23.58)	36.15 (35.94-36.19)	41.31 (41.16-41.31)	43.30 (43.30-43.30)	43.30 (43.30-43.30)
Oceania	23.02 (22.55-23.36)	33.02 (32.75-33.26)	37.18 (37.08-37.18)	38.91 (38.91-38.91)	38.91 (38.91-38.91)
Australia and New Zealand	43.42 (43.30-43.42)	50.91 (50.84-50.91)	55.46 (55.46-55.46)	57.52 (57.52-57.52)	57.52 (57.52-57.52)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.56 (4.94-6.32)	17.66 (17.14-18.16)	21.51 (21.32-21.51)	22.97 (22.97-22.97)	22.97 (22.97-22.97)
Europe and Northern America	37.65 (37.39-37.93)	54.18 (53.98-54.37)	58.61 (58.48-58.72)	60.18 (60.18-60.18)	60.18 (60.18-60.18)
Europe	41.90 (41.51-42.34)	63.67 (63.36-63.93)	69.47 (69.26-69.62)	71.19 (71.19-71.19)	71.19 (71.19-71.19)
Northern America	27.64 (27.31-27.82)	31.56 (31.33-31.69)	32.73 (32.60-32.74)	33.92 (33.92-33.92)	33.92 (33.92-33.92)
Landlocked developing countries ²	...	...	...	...	...
Least Developed Countries	12.99 (12.36-13.53)	23.48 (23.13-23.69)	26.16 (26.12-26.16)	28.99 (28.99-28.99)	28.99 (28.99-28.99)
Small island developing States	9.04 (8.59-9.58)	18.98 (18.47-19.35)	24.51 (24.25-24.68)	28.47 (28.47-28.47)	28.47 (28.47-28.47)

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), 2021.

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
Central and Southern Asia	0.2465	0.2491	0.2459	0.2467	0.2078
Southern Asia	0.2465	0.2491	0.2459	0.2467	0.2078
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.0569	0.8949	0.9120	0.8047	0.7956
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>
World	1.60	1.17	1.49	0.87	0.95

Source: Data based on the Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR) 2020 questionnaire, 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

¹ The value 1 represents the very low level, 2 as low level, 3 as medium level, 4 as high level and 5 as very high level of implementation of legal/regulatory/policy/institutional frameworks which recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries.

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>2020</i>
World	31.9	31.5	31.3	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.8	29.3	28.5	27.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Northern Africa	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Western Asia	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.0
Central Asia	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Southern Asia	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.4	29.5	29.7	30.0
Eastern Asia	19.8	21.8	22.6	23.5
South-Eastern Asia	50.7	49.7	48.2	47.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.8	48.1	47.4	46.7
Oceania	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.8
Australia and New Zealand	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	77.1	77.0	76.7	76.5
Europe and Northern America	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.2
Europe	45.3	45.8	45.9	46.0
Northern America	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.5
Landlocked developing countries	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.6
Least Developed Countries	29.7	28.2	27.2	26.3
Small island developing States	73.0	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>2021</i>
World	26.9 (26.8-27.0)	39.5 (39.4-39.5)	42.1 (42.1-42.2)	44.0 (44.0-44.0)	44.0 (44.0-44.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.5 (30.1-30.8)	39.8 (39.6-40.1)	41.0 (40.8-41.1)	43.5 (43.5-43.5)	43.5 (43.5-43.5)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0 (9.9-10.2)	19.7 (19.6-19.8)	21.9 (21.8-22.0)	24.1 (24.1-24.1)	24.1 (24.1-24.1)
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	7.7 (7.5-7.8)	16.1 (15.9-16.2)	17.7 (17.6-17.8)	18.4 (18.4-18.4)	18.4 (18.4-18.4)
Central and Southern Asia	12.8 (12.7-12.8)	15.9 (15.8-15.9)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	19.5 (19.5-19.5)	19.5 (19.5-19.5)
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	12.9 (12.8-12.9)	14.5 (14.5-14.5)	17.8 (17.8-17.8)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.8 (17.4-18.2)	24.9 (24.6-25.3)	28.4 (28.2-28.7)	31.6 (31.6-31.6)	31.6 (31.6-31.6)
Eastern Asia	16.2 (16.2-16.3)	21.6 (21.5-21.6)	25.4 (25.3-25.4)	26.4 (26.4-26.4)	26.5 (26.5-26.5)
South-Eastern Asia	19.3 (18.6-20.0)	28.2 (27.4-28.8)	31.4 (30.9-31.8)	36.6 (36.6-36.6)	36.6 (36.6-36.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.5 (25.4-25.6)	35.8 (35.7-35.8)	38.3 (38.2-38.3)	39.9 (39.9-39.9)	39.9 (39.9-39.9)
Oceania	21.9 (21.6-22.2)	30.2 (30.1-30.4)	33.2 (33.1-33.2)	35.3 (35.3-35.3)	35.3 (35.3-35.3)
Australia and New Zealand	36.7 (36.4-37.0)	46.1 (45.8-46.3)	50.9 (50.6-50.9)	54.2 (54.2-54.2)	54.2 (54.2-54.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.7 (6.2-7.3)	13.9 (13.6-14.1)	15.0 (15.0-15.0)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)
Europe and Northern America	37.7 (37.5-37.9)	57.7 (57.5-57.8)	60.5 (60.4-60.6)	61.9 (61.9-61.9)	61.9 (61.9-61.9)
Europe	39.5 (39.4-39.7)	62.5 (62.4-62.7)	65.7 (65.6-65.8)	67.2 (67.2-67.2)	67.2 (67.2-67.2)
Northern America	28.6 (28.1-29.0)	32.8 (32.4-33.1)	33.9 (33.7-34.1)	34.9 (34.9-34.9)	34.9 (34.9-34.9)
Landlocked developing countries	27.9 (27.6-28.1)	35.5 (35.3-35.6)	36.1 (36.0-36.2)	38.7 (38.7-38.7)	38.7 (38.7-38.7)
Least Developed Countries	25.0 (24.7-25.2)	33.3 (33.1-33.5)	34.5 (34.4-34.6)	38.0 (38.0-38.0)	38.1 (38.1-38.1)
Small island developing States	11.5 (11.2-11.9)	22.0 (21.7-22.2)	24.8 (24.6-25.0)	27.0 (27.0-27.0)	27.1 (27.1-27.1)

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).

(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>2021</i>
World	28.1 (27.9-28.3)	40.1 (40.0-40.3)	42.2 (42.1-42.3)	44.2 (44.2-44.2)	44.2 (44.2-44.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.9 (32.5-33.3)	41.9 (41.5-42.2)	43.1 (42.8-43.2)	45.2 (45.2-45.2)	45.2 (45.2-45.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3 (9.1-9.3)	15.7 (15.5-15.7)	18.7 (18.7-18.7)	20.4 (20.4-20.4)	20.4 (20.4-20.4)
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 (8.1-8.3)	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)	16.2 (16.2-16.2)	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)	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	13.4 (13.4-13.4)	15.0 (15.0-15.0)	18.5 (18.5-18.5)	19.9 (19.9-19.9)	19.9 (19.9-19.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.1 (14.6-15.6)	21.5 (21.1-21.6)	24.3 (24.3-24.3)	28.2 (28.2-28.2)	28.3 (28.3-28.3)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Eastern Asia	12.6 (12.6-12.6)	17.0 (17.0-17.0)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)	21.7 (21.7-21.7)	21.8 (21.8-21.8)
South-Eastern Asia	19.0 (17.7-19.8)	28.7 (27.9-29.2)	31.2 (31.2-31.2)	38.9 (38.9-38.9)	38.9 (38.9-38.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.5 (28.2-28.8)	46.8 (46.5-46.8)	49.0 (48.7-49.0)	50.9 (50.9-50.9)	51.2 (51.2-51.2)
Oceania	19.5 (19.3-20.6)	26.7 (25.7-26.8)	29.5 (28.5-29.5)	31.9 (31.9-31.9)	31.9 (31.9-31.9)
Australia and New Zealand	19.7 (19.5-20.8)	27.0 (25.9-27.1)	29.9 (28.8-29.9)	32.2 (32.2-32.2)	32.2 (32.2-32.2)
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	38.4 (38.0-38.7)	55.3 (55.1-55.6)	57.1 (56.9-57.2)	58.7 (58.7-58.7)	58.7 (58.7-58.7)
Europe	40.9 (40.5-41.2)	59.7 (59.4-60.0)	61.6 (61.4-61.8)	63.3 (63.3-63.3)	63.3 (63.3-63.3)
Northern America	20.2 (19.0-21.3)	24.3 (23.3-24.9)	24.9 (23.9-25.2)	25.7 (25.7-25.7)	25.7 (25.7-25.7)
Landlocked developing countries	24.3 (23.8-24.7)	31.3 (30.9-31.4)	32.0 (31.6-32.0)	34.6 (34.6-34.6)	34.6 (34.6-34.6)
Least Developed Countries	26.0 (25.6-26.4)	34.2 (33.9-34.5)	35.0 (34.7-35.0)	39.9 (39.9-39.9)	40.0 (40.0-40.0)
Small island developing States	16.1 (11.0-18.9)	57.7 (52.6-57.7)	59.0 (56.2-59.0)	59.0 (59.0-59.0)	61.3 (61.3-61.3)

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).

Target 15.2

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management

(a) Forest area annual net change rate

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
World	-0.13	-0.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.49	-0.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-0.02	-0.06
Northern Africa	-0.41	-0.57
Western Asia	0.39	0.42
Central and Southern Asia	0.30	0.29
Central Asia	0.30	0.65
Southern Asia	0.30	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.15
Eastern Asia	0.97	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	-0.19	-0.55
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.55	-0.29
Oceania	-0.13	0.23
Australia and New Zealand	-0.16	0.32
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.01	-0.07
Europe and Northern America	0.10	0.02
Europe	0.12	0.03

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
Northern America	0.07	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	-0.36	-0.43
Least Developed Countries	-0.52	-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	52.4
Northern Africa	50.8	50.9	50.4	50.5
Western Asia	45.6	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	177.9
Oceania	115.7	117.2	115.6	114.6
Australia and New Zealand	99.0	100.7	98.9	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	79.1	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
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
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	34.93
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	70.02	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>2021</i>
World	51,311.0	239,424.2	343,428.2	397,541.4	435,529.6	462,976.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,112.4	2,327.9	7,346.5	6,348.4	9,052.6	9,399.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	20.3	2,359.5	6,432.0	6,667.1
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	6,667.1
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.6	568.5	563.8
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.6	568.5	563.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	272.4	872.7	8,435.0	17,427.3	18,981.9	18,649.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Eastern Asia	12.4	704.2	2,805.1	9,118.3	6,300.7	5,670.2
South-Eastern Asia	260.0	168.5	5,629.9	8,308.9	12,681.2	12,979.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,598.1	8,471.5	13,808.2	14,500.3	19,927.6	20,199.5
Oceania	25.4	6,646.2	11,584.1	12,033.2	12,870.2	17,905.4
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	6,579.4	11,581.4	11,844.7	12,732.5	17,767.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	66.8	2.7	188.5	137.8	137.8
Europe and Northern America	48,285.2	221,074.0	302,196.1	344,039.1	367,696.6	389,592.0
Europe	45,975.2	83,355.8	115,682.9	142,248.8	168,746.1	184,912.1
Northern America	2,309.9	137,718.2	186,513.3	201,790.3	198,950.4	204,679.9
Landlocked developing countries	595.6	1,490.3	2,103.4	1,202.0	1,171.4	1,185.0
Least Developed Countries	1.4	245.1	411.5	452.1	536.0	541.9
Small island developing States	110.6	171.6	568.4	703.8	923.0	831.4

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		
	<i>Degraded land area (km²)</i>	<i>Total land area (km²)</i>	<i>Share of degraded land (percentage)</i>
World	23,962,509	119,681,858	20.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,950,699	22,107,557	22.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	847,523	12,211,454	6.9
Northern Africa	432,119	7,720,758	5.6
Western Asia	415,405	4,490,696	9.3
Central and Southern Asia	2,950,693	10,557,737	27.9
Central Asia	1,383,958	3,940,962	35.1
Southern Asia	1,566,735	6,616,775	23.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3,942,095	16,140,899	24.4
Eastern Asia	2,888,889	11,731,466	24.6
South-Eastern Asia	1,053,205	4,409,432	23.9
Latin America and the Caribbean ¹	5,257,898	19,809,979	26.5
Oceania ²	2,978,078	8,391,420	35.5
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America ³	3,035,523	30,462,812	10.0
Europe	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	3,835,033	16,734,270	22.9
Least developed countries	3,453,498	20,354,573	17.0
Small island developing States	...	...	...

¹Excluding the islands of the Caribbean.

²Including Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand but excluding the islands of Oceania.

³Excluding the USA and Switzerland.

Note: Regional data are based on the country-level data submitted in UNCCD 2018 national reports from 123 countries and 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>2021</i>
World	24.9 (24.8-25.1)	35.9 (35.8-36.0)	38.4 (38.3-38.5)	40.5 (40.5-40.5)	40.5 (40.5-40.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0 (31.5-32.3)	39.1 (38.8-39.3)	40.0 (39.7-40.1)	41.3 (41.3-41.3)	41.3 (41.3-41.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.7 (8.5-8.9)	18.2 (18.0-18.3)	19.5 (19.3-19.5)	21.4 (21.4-21.4)	21.4 (21.4-21.4)
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 (6.9-7.4)	16.2 (16.0-16.4)	17.6 (17.4-17.7)	18.0 (18.0-18.0)	18.0 (18.0-18.0)
Central and Southern Asia	14.1 (13.9-14.1)	16.4 (16.3-16.4)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)
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 (12.8-12.9)	14.3 (14.3-14.3)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)	21.2 (21.2-21.2)	21.2 (21.2-21.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.7 (19.3-20.1)	28.1 (27.6-28.4)	30.7 (30.4-31.0)	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	24.6 (23.8-25.6)	35.0 (34.4-35.8)	38.6 (38.0-39.1)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.7 (28.6-28.8)	38.1 (38.0-38.1)	40.4 (40.3-40.4)	42.2 (42.2-42.2)	42.2 (42.2-42.2)
Oceania	13.8 (13.6-14.2)	18.4 (18.0-18.4)	19.7 (19.3-19.7)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)
Australia and New Zealand	32.5 (32.4-33.6)	41.9 (40.7-41.9)	45.9 (44.8-45.9)	53.7 (53.7-53.7)	53.7 (53.7-53.7)
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	36.1 (35.8-36.4)	58.2 (57.9-58.3)	61.5 (61.3-61.6)	63.1 (63.1-63.1)	63.1 (63.1-63.1)
Europe	37.5 (37.2-37.9)	62.5 (62.3-62.7)	66.0 (65.9-66.2)	67.7 (67.7-67.7)	67.7 (67.7-67.7)
Northern America	26.6 (25.5-27.4)	30.0 (29.4-30.5)	31.9 (31.4-32.0)	33.0 (33.0-33.0)	33.0 (33.0-33.0)
Landlocked developing countries	34.2 (33.9-34.4)	39.6 (39.4-39.6)	40.3 (40.1-40.3)	43.0 (43.0-43.0)	43.0 (43.0-43.0)
Least Developed Countries	29.4 (29.0-29.8)	37.6 (37.3-37.8)	38.9 (38.7-39.0)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)
Small island developing States	11.3 (10.9-11.7)	23.5 (23.2-23.6)	24.5 (24.3-24.5)	25.4 (25.4-25.4)	25.4 (25.4-25.4)

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).

Indicator 15.4.2

Mountain Green Cover Index

Mountain Green Cover Index, by mountain class¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>						
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	71.8	69.6	39.8	75.1	74.9	78.5	73.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.3	92.5	97.9	96.5	93.7	88.7	92.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	13.1	61.8	66.2	55.7	48.6	55
Northern Africa	...	3.2	9.1	29.1	29.3	35.1	32.4
Western Asia	0	15.4	69.4	73.7	68.6	59.2	66.4
Central and Southern Asia	49.5	70.4	76.5	65.7	56.9	70.4	66.4
Central Asia	39.8	54.4	87.2	90.8	86.1	75.3	77.8
Southern Asia	53.6	89.1	71	60.3	50	69.1	62.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	75.7	84	70.1	76.1	87.9	97.8	85
Eastern Asia	75.7	83.9	69.2	73.9	84.1	96.8	81.9
South-Eastern Asia	98.1	97.8	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.3	99.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	48	49.3	73	86.4	84.4	91.1	81.4
Oceania	...	66	98.4	86.9	95.8	96.8	95.8
Australia and New Zealand	...	0	0	45.7	94	96.1	94.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	66.2	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.3
Europe and Northern America	0.3	50.1	11.8	69.4	70	72.8	65.9
Europe	2.3	15.2	55.3	74.9	79.4	84.5	82.7
Northern America	0	54.7	10.5	67.4	61.4	54.9	50.2
Landlocked developing countries	48.3	48.4	77.9	75.5	81.9	83.6	75.5
Least Developed Countries	64.9	91.6	84.2	87.3	87.3	84.4	85.7
Small island developing States	...	66.2	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.6	99.4

¹Mountain class 1: Elevation > 4.500 meters; Mountain class 2: Elevation 3.500–4.500 meters; Mountain class 3: Elevation 2.500–3.500 meters; Mountain class 4: Elevation 1.500–2.500 meters and slope > 2; Mountain class 5: Elevation 1.000–1.500 meters and slope > 5 or local elevation range (LER 7 kilometer radius) > 300 meters; Mountain class 6: Elevation 300–1.000 meters and local elevation range (7 kilometer radius) > 300 meters.

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>2022</i>
World	0.80 (0.79-0.80)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.73-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.76)	0.72 (0.69-0.76)
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)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.89 (0.88-0.89)	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.83 (0.78-0.86)
Northern Africa	0.92 (0.91-0.93)	0.89 (0.88-0.90)	0.88 (0.86-0.90)	0.87 (0.83-0.90)	0.86 (0.82-0.90)
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 (0.77-0.84)
Central and Southern Asia	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.71 (0.70-0.72)	0.69 (0.67-0.71)	0.67 (0.64-0.71)	0.67 (0.63-0.71)
Central Asia	0.94 (0.90-0.94)	0.94 (0.87-0.95)	0.94 (0.86-0.96)	0.93 (0.85-0.97)	0.93 (0.84-0.98)
Southern Asia	0.74 (0.73-0.75)	0.71 (0.69-0.72)	0.69 (0.66-0.71)	0.67 (0.63-0.71)	0.66 (0.62-0.71)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.76 (0.74-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)	0.71 (0.66-0.76)
Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.73 (0.69-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)
South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)	0.72 (0.67-0.76)	0.71 (0.66-0.76)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.77 (0.77-0.78)	0.76 (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)	0.79 (0.76-0.82)	0.79 (0.75-0.82)
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)
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)	0.78 (0.74-0.81)
Europe and Northern America	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)	0.83 (0.81-0.85)
Europe	0.90 (0.89-0.91)	0.87 (0.85-0.88)	0.85 (0.83-0.87)	0.84 (0.80-0.87)	0.83 (0.79-0.87)
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 (0.82-0.85)
Landlocked developing countries	0.82 (0.81-0.82)	0.81 (0.80-0.81)	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.80 (0.79-0.80)	0.80 (0.79-0.80)
Least Developed Countries	0.81 (0.81-0.82)	0.78 (0.77-0.79)	0.76 (0.74-0.78)	0.75 (0.71-0.78)	0.74 (0.70-0.78)
Small island developing States	0.77 (0.76-0.77)	0.73 (0.72-0.74)	0.72 (0.70-0.74)	0.70 (0.67-0.73)	0.70 (0.66-0.73)

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 (2022).

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>
World	5	23	47	55	63	67	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	7	14	17	18	18	19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	0	1	3	4	4	4
Northern Africa	0	0	1	2	3	3	3
Western Asia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Central and Southern Asia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	1	3	3	4	4	4
Eastern Asia	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
South-Eastern Asia	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	3	9	9	10	12	12
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	11	19	21	25	27	27
Europe	0	11	19	21	25	27	27
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	0	5	8	9	10	10	10
Least Developed Countries	0	5	11	15	15	15	16

<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	0	0	1	1	2	2	3

¹ABS measures reported refers to legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House. Data as of 18 April 2022.

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	23	45	56	57	79	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	4	10	11	12	18	18
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	3	4	6	6	10	10
Northern Africa	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Western Asia	0	1	1	2	2	5	5
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	14
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	22
Europe	8	10	12	13	13	20	20
Northern America	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	6	8	9	15	15
Least Developed Countries	0	4	10	11	12	16	16
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>
World	69	92	103	115	122	128	132
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	35	39	41	43	43	43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	5	8	8	8	10	11
Northern Africa	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Western Asia	3	3	6	6	6	8	8
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	6	8	9	10	10
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Southern Asia	3	3	3	5	6	6	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7	8	10	11	12	12	12
Eastern Asia	1	2	4	4	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	12	13	15	15	16	18
Oceania	5	5	5	7	9	9	10

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	5	5	7	9	9	10
Europe and Northern America	9	21	22	25	26	28	28
Europe	9	21	22	25	26	28	28
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	15	19	21	24	24	26	26
Least Developed Countries	25	29	32	38	41	39	40
Small island developing States	12	13	14	17	20	20	21

¹ "Parties" refers to Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded the Nagoya Protocol. Data as of 6 April 2022.

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	148	148	148
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	38	40	40	40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	19	21	21	21
Northern Africa	6	6	6	6	6
Western Asia	12	13	15	15	15
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	21
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	20	22	25	25	25
Least Developed Countries	37	37	40	40	40
Small island developing States	14	17	20	20	20

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>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	62,692	68,492	73,758	78,806	82,129	85,853	85,934
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,207	7,168	8,061	8,783	9,435	9,644	9,674
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8,501	8,893	9,238	9,598	9,859	9,896	9,896
Northern Africa	3,841	3,978	4,089	4,209	4,300	4,319	4,319
Western Asia	4,660	4,915	5,149	5,389	5,559	5,577	5,577
Central and Southern Asia	13,684	15,035	16,176	17,448	18,026	18,079	18,081

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Central Asia	1,315	1,376	1,429	1,484	1,508	1,508	1,508
Southern Asia	12,369	13,659	14,747	15,964	16,518	16,571	16,573
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,286	5,832	6,284	6,626	6,859	7,059	7,061
Eastern Asia	2,796	3,071	3,303	3,525	3,688	3,851	3,852
South-Eastern Asia	2,490	2,761	2,981	3,101	3,171	3,208	3,209
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,645	8,195	8,808	9,388	9,742	9,841	9,842
Oceania	622	701	777	821	840	842	842
Australia and New Zealand	543	622	698	740	759	760	760
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	79	79	79	81	81	82	82
Europe and Northern America	20,747	22,668	24,414	26,142	27,368	30,492	30,538
Europe	17,209	18,825	20,245	21,690	22,753	25,827	25,871
Northern America	3,538	3,843	4,169	4,452	4,615	4,665	4,667
Landlocked developing countries	10,779	11,723	12,640	13,328	13,832	13,924	13,948
Least Developed Countries	5,748	6,273	6,801	7,223	7,512	7,571	7,587
Small island developing States	424	448	471	483	486	494	494

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>
World	74	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	83	88
Northern Africa	67	67
Western Asia	56	67
Central Asia	40	60
Southern Asia	89	100
Eastern Asia	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	82	100
Caribbean	50	85
Central America	75	100
South America	83	92
Australia and New Zealand	100	100
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36	64
Europe	84	84
Northern America	100	100
Landlocked developing countries	84	88

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
Least Developed Countries	81	89
Small island developing States	51	79

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>2016-2020</i>	
	IAS national budget	Global IAS related funding
World (152 countries)	55	37
Sub-Saharan Africa (42 countries)	40	50
Western Asia (13 countries)	38	8
Central Asia (2 countries)	50	0
Southern Asia (5 countries)	20	60
Eastern Asia (4 countries)	75	0
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries)	75	38
Caribbean (9 countries)	67	89
Central America (5 countries)	60	40
South America (10 countries)	20	40
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries)	100	50
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (10 countries)	90	90
Europe (39 countries)	69	10
Northern America (2 countries)	100	0
Landlocked developing countries (24 countries)	29	38
Least Developed Countries (33 countries)	33	48
Small island developing States (18 countries)	56	67

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

Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020

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)

Regions	2021						Total
	No national target reflecting ABT 2	National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but no progress	National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at as insufficient rate	National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it	National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it	National target reflecting ABT2 exists and moving away from it	
World	55	6	81	50	2	1	195
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	1	23	15	1	...	48
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9	2	7	6	...	...	24
Northern Africa	1	...	2	3	...	...	6
Western Asia	8	2	5	3	...	...	18
Central and Southern Asia	3	...	8	3	...	...	14
Central Asia	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
Southern Asia	1	...	5	3	...	...	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	...	5	7	...	...	16
Eastern Asia	1	...	2	2	...	...	5
South-Eastern Asia	3	...	3	5	...	...	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	1	16	6	1	...	33
Oceania	8	...	3	4	...	1	16
Australia and New Zealand	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	...	3	3	...	1	14
Europe and Northern America	14	2	19	9	...	...	44
Europe	14	2	19	8	...	...	43
Northern America	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Landlocked developing countries	4	1	19	8	...	...	32
Least Developed Countries	13	1	23	10	1	...	48
Small island developing States	15	...	14	9	...	1	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>2021</i>			
	<i>Compilation</i>	<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>Regular compilation and dissemination</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	12	15	62	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	7	4	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	1	6	10
Northern Africa	3	...	...	3
Western Asia	...	1	6	7
Central and Southern Asia	2	2	3	7
Central Asia	1	...	1	2
Southern Asia	1	2	2	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	1	4	7
Eastern Asia	1	...	1	2
South-Eastern Asia	1	1	3	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	2	5	8
Oceania	...	1	4	5
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	1	2	3
Europe and Northern America	1	1	36	38
Europe	1	1	35	37
Northern America	...	...	1	1

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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total ODA	1,841.2	2,785.2	5,872.6	9,494.5	7,201.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	307.7	495.8	1,194.5	2,543.7	1,073.1
Northern Africa	38.5	99.3	107.2	128.7	181.6
Western Asia	31.1	72.4	80.9	1,171.0	129.8
Central Asia	48.0	6.3	10.5	0.8	10.0
Southern Asia	136.2	425.6	744.8	377.9	436.1
Eastern Asia	557.4	635.6	244.7	193.2	84.9
South-Eastern Asia	207.4	300.3	449.6	389.1	387.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	210.3	295.7	1,250.6	1,279.6	959.4
Oceania	1.0	19.5	126.8	45.5	42.0
Europe	14.4	7.4	51.5	1,070.1	148.8
Landlocked developing countries	190.4	252.1	1,123.9	1,018.1	587.6
Least developed countries	292.4	508.9	1,506.1	2,190.6	1,124.0
Small island developing States	15.6	132.6	503.1	250.9	113.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	289.3	427.3	1,611.5	2,294.9	3,749.0

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, 2022, 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 2020 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total ODA	1,841.2	2,785.2	5,872.6	9,494.5	7,201.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	307.7	495.8	1,194.5	2,543.7	1,073.1
Northern Africa	38.5	99.3	107.2	128.7	181.6
Western Asia	31.1	72.4	80.9	1,171.0	129.8
Central Asia	48.0	6.3	10.5	0.8	10.0
Southern Asia	136.2	425.6	744.8	377.9	436.1
Eastern Asia	557.4	635.6	244.7	193.2	84.9
South-Eastern Asia	207.4	300.3	449.6	389.1	387.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	210.3	295.7	1,250.6	1,279.6	959.4
Oceania	1.0	19.5	126.8	45.5	42.0
Europe	14.4	7.4	51.5	1,070.1	148.8
Landlocked developing countries	190.4	252.1	1,123.9	1,018.1	587.6
Least developed countries	292.4	508.9	1,506.1	2,190.6	1,124.0
Small island developing States	15.6	132.6	503.1	250.9	113.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	289.3	427.3	1,611.5	2,294.9	3,749.0

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, 2022, 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>
World	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.5	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.6
Central and Southern Asia	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.9	20.5	23.8	22.6	21.2
Australia and New Zealand	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.8
Europe and Northern America	7.0	6.2	3.8	3.9	3.7
Landlocked developing countries	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.1
Least developed countries	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.6
Small island developing States	9.0	13.3	13.2	11.3	9.1

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

(b) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>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	2.6	11.0	2.4	9.7	2.1	9.6	2.0	9.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	8.2	1.8	7.2	1.9	8.4	2.0	9.0
Central and Southern Asia	2.8	6.3	2.9	5.1	2.4	4.5	2.2	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	40.4	4.3	43.9	4.1	41.7	4.2	38.8
Australia and New Zealand	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
Europe and Northern America	3.6	10.6	2.0	5.7	1.9	5.9	1.7	5.8
Landlocked developing countries	3.0	14.0	2.9	12.1	2.5	12.7	2.3	11.9
Small island developing States	2.8	15.2	3.6	22.8	3.2	19.5	2.9	15.2

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
Total death rate (Per 100,000 population)	22.7	20.3	15.4	10.9	6.5	5.6	4.1
Total count (number)	68,375	62,288	48,089	34,738	21,275	18,609	13,842
By status of person killed							
Civilian (12 armed conflicts)	35,705	33,283	24,632	20,310	13,576	13,386	11,075
Non-civilian ¹ (2 out of 12 armed conflicts)	26,607	24,715	20,520	10,469	6,081	4,509	2,109
Unknown (2 out of 12 armed conflicts)	6,063	4,290	2,937	3,959	1,618	714	658
By sex							
Male	58,549	53,026	42,598	20,532	12,088	11,601	9,629
Female	5,471	5,204	4,506	3,562	2,536	2,089	1,757
Unknown	4,355	4,058	985	10,644	6,651	4,919	2,456
By age							
Adult (18 and above)	56,597	49,533	39,865	16,048	10,382	10,948	9,760
Child (Below 18)	4,900	5,650	4,479	3,822	2,775	1,874	1,774
Unknown	6,878	7,105	3,745	14,868	8,118	5,787	2,308
By main cause of death							
Heavy weapons and explosive munitions	12,926	14,373	9,716	6,453	3,933	2,109	2,067
Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	5,592	6,212	4,796	2,803	2,183	1,610	1,898
Unknown	10,991	9,040	7,534	7,971	5,794	5,372	5,071
Small arms and light weapons	11,643	8,548	6,228	5,827	3,416	4,749	3,890
Others ²	27,223	24,115	19,815	11,684	5,949	4,769	916

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-2018</i>	<i>2019-2021</i>
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
Latin America and the Caribbean (13 countries)	41.8	37.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-2018</i>	<i>2019-2021</i>
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries)	55.0	54.0
Europe and Northern America (25 countries)	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 (106 countries)	60.7	71.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries)	58.5	66.2
Western Asia and Northern Africa (16 countries)	61.0	77.8
Central Asia and Southern Asia (12 countries)	64.8	72.7
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia (12 countries)	59.2	74.5
Latin America and the Caribbean (11 countries)	29.5	41.8
Australia and New Zealand (1 country)	54.4	81.5
Europe and Northern America (21 countries)	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>2021</i>
World ² (76 countries, 29 per cent population coverage)	78.9
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	85.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia (11 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	82.2
Northern Africa (4 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	83.7
Central Asia (4 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	63.0
Least Developed Countries (28 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	83.3
Small island developing States (15 countries, 62 per cent population coverage)	69.8

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional 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 2013-2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World ² (52 countries, 46 per cent population coverage)	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (24 countries, 81 per cent population coverage)	5.5
Central and Southern Asia (7 countries, 92 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, 83 per cent population coverage)	6.8
Landlocked developing countries (12 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	4.2
Least Developed Countries (27 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	4.9
Small island developing States (12 countries, 64 per cent population coverage)	4.6

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional 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 2013-2020 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

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

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	30	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	42
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25	23
Central and Southern Asia	51	57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	34
Australia and New Zealand	26	31
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32	29
Europe and Northern America	19	22

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>
World	16.1	15.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.3	21.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13.4	13.4
Northern Africa	12.8	12.8
Western Asia	13.7	13.7
Central and Southern Asia	21.2	21.2
Central Asia	15.0	15.0
Southern Asia	24.8	24.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.7	29.7
Eastern Asia	18.1	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	32.3	32.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	9.0
Oceania	21.8	21.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	21.8	21.8
Europe and Northern America	8.8	7.6
Europe	8.8	7.6
Landlocked developing countries	17.9	17.9
Least Developed Countries	27.0	27.4
Small island developing States	14.7	14.7

¹Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 150 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2021 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	50.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia ²	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Central and Southern Asia ³	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁴	10.0	50.0	30.0	16.7	30.0	20.0	10.0	40.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ⁵	0.0	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America ⁶	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	17.0	66.7	16.7

¹Based on 6 countries. ²Based on 4 countries. ³Based on 4 countries. ⁴Based on 10 countries. ⁵Based on 1 country. ⁶Based on 6 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>2022</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.52	0.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.52	0.49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.39	0.25
Northern Africa	0.42	0.22
Western Asia	0.36	0.39
Central and Southern Asia	0.39	0.41
Central Asia	0.53	0.44
Southern Asia	0.36	0.38
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.44	0.32
Eastern Asia	0.44	0.44
South-Eastern Asia	0.43	0.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.68	0.62

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
Oceania	0.38	1.05
Australia and New Zealand	0.77	1.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.12	
Europe and Northern America	0.62	0.62
Europe	0.62	0.60
Northern America	0.57	0.70
Landlocked developing countries	0.57	0.59
Least Developed Countries	0.51	0.46
Small island developing States	0.58	0.61

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>2022</i>			
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	39	22	153	63
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	6	39	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	...	18	7
Northern Africa	...	...	5	3
Western Asia	3	...	13	4
Central and Southern Asia	2	1	12	8
Central Asia	1	1	4	3
Southern Asia	1	...	8	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	1	15	5
Eastern Asia	...	1	5	...
South-Eastern Asia	1	...	10	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	8	22	10
Oceania	1	...	13	2
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	...	11	1
Europe and Northern America	14	6	34	16
Europe	13	5	33	14
Northern America	1	1	1	2
Landlocked developing countries	6	4	26	12
Least Developed Countries	10	2	34	15
Small island developing States	6	4	30	7

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>2022</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.62	0.35
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.49	0.31
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.49	0.25
Northern Africa	0.53	0.28
Western Asia	0.46	0.25
Central and Southern Asia	0.51	0.34
Central Asia	0.73	0.25
Southern Asia	0.45	0.36
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.34	0.35
Eastern Asia	0.25	0.70
South-Eastern Asia	0.44	0.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.73	0.56
Oceania	0.51	0.59
Australia and New Zealand	0.67	0.59
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.30	...
Europe and Northern America	1.03	0.37
Europe	1.05	0.37
Northern America	0.40	0.12
Landlocked developing countries	0.63	0.50
Least Developed Countries	0.47	0.56
Small island developing States	0.63	0.67

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>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	...	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	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>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	66.7	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	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>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	...	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	44.8
Inter-American Development Bank	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
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.5
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	37.8
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	66.7	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	...
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	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>2021</i>
World (166 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	75.4
Sub-Saharan Africa (40 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	45.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia (20 countries 93 per cent population coverage)	89.6
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	91.8
Western Asia (15 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	87.0
Central and Southern Asia (10 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	70.9
Central Asia (4 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	98.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>
Southern Asia (6 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	70.1
South-Eastern Asia (10 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	84.6
Latin America and the Caribbean (27 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	94.9
Oceania (13 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	69.7
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)	27.2
Europe and Northern America (44 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (42 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (27 countries, 87 per cent population coverage)	42.0
Least Developed Countries (41 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	44.8

¹The number of countries with comparable data included in the regional aggregations and regional 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 2012-2021 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2022.

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)

<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>
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)

<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>
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
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	0	3	0	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	4

<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>
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	...	...	...
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
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>
World	29.7	28.8	32.3	31.1	32.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.5	21.9	23.9	22.1	20.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.1	28.5	32.2	31.1	32.4
Northern Africa	28.5	30.4	27.1	19.6	28.6
Western Asia	27.3	32.0	33.1	27.1	28.3
Central and Southern Asia	29.6	28.6	32.1	30.9	32.2
Central Asia	15.8	22.6	24.0	26.5	21.7
Southern Asia	20.1	19.7	26.6	22.4	18.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.5	28.5	32.0	30.8	32.1
Eastern Asia	22.1	24.0	28.9	29.4	31.6
South-Eastern Asia	16.9	16.3	49.8	28.1	17.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.6	23.5	25.5	24.5	23.6
Oceania	27.8	31.3	43.5	50.8	56.1
Australia and New Zealand	32.1	35.8	33.5	35.2	35.3
Europe and Northern America	29.4	28.6	32.2	31.0	32.4
Europe	40.9	41.2	40.5	41.6	41.6
Northern America	39.1	35.5	33.6	35.8	36.3
Landlocked developing countries	21.8	23.7	28.0	25.1	22.6
Least Developed Countries	19.2	19.4	34.2	28.2	25.3
Small island developing States	25.6	26.5	41.9	38.7	48.2

Note: The global and regional aggregates are based on the country-level data for the budgetary central government and/or the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and/or consolidated general government.

Source: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue classification, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

(b) Tax Revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	18.1	19.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.3	15.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16.1	18.7
Central and Southern Asia	13.9	13.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.3	16.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.5	16.3
Australia and New Zealand	26.5	29.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17.7	22.0
Europe and Northern America	22.7	24.5

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>
World	63.5	63.6	57.8	60.0	51.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.2	62.6	58.1	62.8	55.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	64.2	64.2	58.0	60.4	52.3
Northern Africa	84.6	72.1	61.8	63.6	58.6
Western Asia	47.8	45.3	39.8	44.2	46.0
Central and Southern Asia	64.0	64.1	58.1	60.5	52.4
Central Asia	75.9	85.8	75.2	68.6	59.2
Southern Asia	44.5	47.2	48.4	57.8	49.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.0	64.2	58.3	60.6	52.4
Eastern Asia	62.1	75.5	88.1	74.5	46.3
South-Eastern Asia	68.6	74.5	78.4	64.5	56.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	66.2	72.8	66.0	68.4	56.3
Oceania	80.8	86.6	48.5	52.2	46.2
Australia and New Zealand	89.9	90.8	70.1	77.7	69.4
Europe and Northern America	64.1	64.0	58.0	60.4	52.1
Europe	59.9	60.4	52.2	56.5	50.9
Northern America	72.5	64.3	51.8	62.8	49.2
Landlocked developing countries	59.9	58.5	56.2	60.4	54.7
Least Developed Countries	57.6	54.5	53.8	57.9	51.4
Small island developing States	69.0	72.1	63.1	62.8	47.9

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 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>
Total net ODA	76.83	124.23	129.08	139.82	162.59	167.87*
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries ¹	11.77	16.98	23.79	23.21	25.62	...
Total net ODA to least developed countries ¹	20.66	24.50	43.95	39.52	47.21	...
Total net ODA to small island developing states ¹	3.08	3.10	6.62	3.86	4.46	...

*Preliminary data.

¹Including imputed multilateral.

Note: The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD measures the headline ODA data as of 2018 on a grant equivalent basis. See here for more details: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm>

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2022, 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

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>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1,356,645.0	953,166.0	1,393,729.2	2,032,298.0	2,065,237.9	998,891.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,131.7	17,651.9	31,497.1	45,575.8	32,399.6	29,675.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15,028.9	74,444.5	121,243.6	84,784.7	75,262.7	69,008.9
Northern Africa	3,250.1	11,613.4	15,745.9	12,326.6	13,849.0	10,109.4
Western Asia	11,778.8	62,831.1	105,497.7	72,458.1	61,413.7	58,899.5
Central and Southern Asia	6,375.7	16,819.9	52,303.2	61,075.6	67,659.4	77,545.2
Central Asia	1,509.4	2,637.8	17,440.7	9,854.3	13,378.6	6,548.5
Southern Asia	4,866.3	14,182.1	34,862.5	51,221.3	54,280.8	70,996.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	141,858.3	168,671.8	313,554.5	434,845.5	403,885.7	438,034.5
Eastern Asia	120,107.0	125,932.7	200,548.7	320,610.4	290,144.7	302,090.0
South-Eastern Asia	21,751.3	42,739.1	113,005.8	114,235.2	113,741.0	135,944.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	79,787.5	77,169.1	160,531.3	156,618.7	135,852.9	87,574.0
Oceania	15,653.9	-26,809.0	38,681.6	30,877.6	52,211.0	24,241.1
Australia and New Zealand	15,537.5	-27,090.0	36,733.9	29,271.3	51,245.7	24,362.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	116.4	280.9	1,947.7	1,606.3	965.3	-121.5
Europe and Northern America	1,090,809.1	625,217.7	675,917.8	1,218,520.1	1,297,966.7	272,811.8
Europe	709,940.1	494,709.5	449,237.6	707,202.2	802,409.8	92,553.8
Northern America	380,869.0	130,508.3	226,680.2	511,317.9	495,556.9	180,258.0
Landlocked developing countries	3,957.0	6,859.9	27,401.5	25,032.6	24,254.0	15,392.3
Least Developed Countries	4,597.6	5,818.4	23,213.3	37,790.4	25,939.0	23,609.9
Small island developing States	25,252.0	14,893.0	106,393.0	132,497.0	125,226.0	135,591.0

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).

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
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>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	8.6	2.5	9.0	10.8
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	14.6
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.6	2.5	3.9	6.5
Central Asia	8.9	4.2	1.1	2.1	4.5
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.1	6.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.2	16.2	6.8	9.8	11.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	3.6	13.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	4.5	1.7	3.9	7.1
Least Developed Countries	12.5	7.0	3.5	7.4	10.2

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>						
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 17.7

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	298,550	342,872	354,591
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

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

(Per 100 inhabitants)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	5.3	15.8	28.9	40.5	59.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	2.7	6.1	16.1	28.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.2	9.9	28.0	46.8	68.4
Northern Africa	0.6	9.7	22.8	41.4	64.2
Western Asia	3.5	10.1	32.7	50.8	72.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.6	2.9	7.9	16.5	41.4
Central Asia	1.0	2.8	18.4	43.7	63.3
Southern Asia	0.6	2.9	7.5	15.5	40.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0	14.2	33.9	48.1	68.7
Eastern Asia	5.7	15.8	39.5	54.4	73.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	9.6	18.8	31.5	57.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.2	17.5	34.7	54.4	73.1
Oceania	33.6	45.3	57.3	65.4	71.0
Australia and New Zealand	46.8	63.0	76.7	84.7	89.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.8	4.7	6.9	16.1	21.6
Europe and Northern America	20.4	50.8	65.7	74.9	87.3
Europe	18.6	41.0	62.5	74.3	85.2
Northern America	51.3	72.5	72.5	76.1	91.5
Landlocked developing countries	0.5	1.9	7.9	19.2	32.3
Least Developed Countries	0.4	0.8	3.1	10.8	24.6
Small island developing States	6.0	14.2	24.6	39.4	60.6

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) disbursed to developing countries

Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for technical cooperation

(Millions of constant 2019 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Total ODA	20,771.2	19,359.8	31,526.3	35,124.6	44,981.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,141.8	3,596.4	4,958.0	5,687.9	7,979.5
Northern Africa	1,229.8	1,153.1	1,350.7	1,954.9	1,913.9
Western Asia	1,513.9	4,840.9	2,570.2	2,677.9	3,441.0
Central Asia	266.4	116.8	635.9	975.0	1,039.6
Southern Asia	1,570.1	2,049.3	4,323.3	4,217.4	6,433.1
Eastern Asia	378.5	322.4	634.0	782.7	1,030.0
South-Eastern Asia	927.6	1,318.9	3,607.8	5,930.0	4,736.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,975.1	1,910.5	6,668.7	5,473.2	9,121.9
Oceania	258.6	399.2	468.6	412.3	575.2
Europe	655.9	1,008.6	915.0	1,016.5	1,423.8
Landlocked developing countries	3,262.2	2,646.2	4,602.7	4,728.9	6,490.3
Least developed countries	3,611.2	4,196.5	6,033.2	6,726.7	8,878.0
Small island developing States	1,279.3	754.4	1,276.8	1,495.9	1,583.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,853.4	2,643.7	5,394.0	5,996.8	7,286.8

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, 2022, 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 Organisation, 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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	4.6	3.5	3.8	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.4	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.0
Northern Africa	10.9	9.9	6.5	4.3	13.5	12.2	11.0	10.9
Western Asia	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	7.6	8.7	6.8	13.4	8.1	9.2	8.7
Central Asia	3.9	5.7	6.3	2.5	7.8	9.1	8.9	4.2
Southern Asia	13.9	7.8	8.9	7.4	14.1	8.0	9.2	9.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.9
Eastern Asia	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	4.0	3.8	5.4	3.8
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.4	10.9	10.8	7.4	6.6
Oceania	2.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.7	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	6.3	7.1	9.9	10.1	7.2	7.5	11.0
Europe and Northern America	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Europe	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Northern America	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	6.2	6.1	4.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.3
Least Developed Countries	9.8	9.1	8.7	7.1	11.0	10.3	10.6	9.8
Small island developing States	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7

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).

(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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	13.0	7.4	7.0	5.8	16.2	9.7	9.5	9.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	14.5	13.0	13.6	13.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.3	13.9	14.0	12.5	13.9
Northern Africa	13.7	16.3	9.8	6.4	16.1	18.3	11.5	10.5
Western Asia	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.8	12.7	12.1	13.0	15.0
Central and Southern Asia	27.1	19.6	22.5	13.7	28.6	21.1	24.0	16.7
Central Asia	8.6	6.2	7.2	2.6	16.7	14.6	14.0	7.7
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	23.8	15.5	30.1	21.8	24.9	18.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	15.6	12.9	11.5	22.7	16.9	16.1	17.3
Eastern Asia	25.2	17.9	15.2	13.4	25.5	18.6	18.0	19.2
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.2	6.6	14.2	12.6	11.4	12.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.4	20.7	21.2	16.3	13.7
Oceania	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3
Australia and New Zealand	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	11.5	12.2	14.8	10.8	12.3	12.6	15.5
Europe and Northern America	8.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	11.7	4.8	4.0	3.7
Europe	12.3	3.4	2.5	2.0	16.0	4.6	3.6	3.2
Northern America	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.3	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.4
Least Developed Countries	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	11.3	10.9	12.2	12.9
Small island developing States	7.5	5.8	7.2	6.3	8.6	7.6	9.4	9.0

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).

(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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	5.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	15.6	16.6	14.7	19.0	15.7	16.9	14.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2	7.1	4.7	5.4	6.5	7.6	6.2	8.0
Northern Africa	24.6	9.7	8.7	13.4	25.7	10.3	16.8	19.5
Western Asia	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6
Central and Southern Asia	35.6	17.9	10.4	24.9	35.7	19.0	14.7	25.4
Central Asia	14.4	5.1	5.0	0.0	14.5	6.2	5.0	11.2
Southern Asia	35.7	18.4	13.5	25.3	35.7	19.5	20.4	25.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.7	6.0	5.0	4.4	3.7	7.3	6.2	4.7
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.2	2.0	0.9	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.6	5.2	8.2	14.6	8.5	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.1	12.7	16.9	15.8	11.9	16.8
Oceania	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.2
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.5	19.8	26.2	21.4	19.4	20.8	26.4	23.5
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2
Europe	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8
Northern America	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	18.9	13.3	26.5	14.0	21.0	13.8
Least Developed Countries	25.4	20.2	21.7	20.3	25.6	20.7	23.6	20.4
Small island developing States	18.1	18.7	18.0	26.2	18.3	19.0	19.7	30.6

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).

(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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	9.1	7.6	7.3	5.7	12.9	10.3	10.7	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.8	29.2	23.0	25.2	34.6	31.7	26.8	29.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	8.6	7.6	5.8	12.7	11.2	9.3	8.3
Northern Africa	27.3	23.5	17.9	12.4	31.4	28.5	23.1	23.1
Western Asia	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.9	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.4
Central and Southern Asia	22.1	18.1	17.8	10.3	23.0	18.4	19.1	141.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central Asia	10.7	12.4	17.1	7.4	12.1	12.6	17.7	8.3
Southern Asia	27.9	22.8	18.3	12.0	28.4	23.3	20.1	215.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.0	3.5	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.3
Eastern Asia	5.8	6.0	5.2	3.6	6.4	6.7	8.0	7.9
South-Eastern Asia	6.6	5.2	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.1	7.9	11.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.3	16.9	15.8	15.3	22.7	22.1	20.7	19.2
Oceania	15.3	15.3	4.0	0.7	16.4	16.3	5.9	5.7
Australia and New Zealand	15.2	15.3	3.8	0.6	16.3	16.2	5.6	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	20.3	21.4	18.6	19.5	21.0	21.7	19.2
Europe and Northern America	9.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	14.0	10.1	10.7	9.7
Europe	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.1	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.0
Northern America	13.9	12.9	13.4	12.1	16.3	16.6	17.5	16.5
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	14.6	17.3	13.0	25.3	16.7	19.7	15.5
Least Developed Countries	18.8	20.1	19.4	19.5	21.7	22.3	21.1	22.6
Small island developing States	5.5	4.8	5.0	3.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	3.6

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).

(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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.5	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7
Northern Africa	9.6	8.4	5.7	3.7	11.9	10.8	10.9	11.2
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6
Central and Southern Asia	11.4	8.0	8.1	6.8	11.8	8.5	8.5	8.2
Central Asia	3.4	5.6	5.5	2.4	6.8	8.4	7.7	3.6
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	8.3	7.5	12.5	8.5	8.6	8.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	2.8	3.2	4.4	2.8
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.5	2.6	3.2	4.7	2.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.1	10.0	9.8	6.2	5.5
Oceania	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.8	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.2	5.2	5.8	8.3	9.8	6.2	6.2	9.5
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Europe	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Northern America	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.2	7.8	8.1	8.0	6.3
Least Developed Countries	9.4	8.6	7.9	6.4	10.6	9.7	9.7	8.8
Small island developing States	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2

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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.7
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	8.6	5.3	0.6	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	4.9
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	20.0	0.1
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
Eastern Asia	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
Oceania	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
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	2.1	3.9	0.5	3.9	4.3	6.6	0.6
Least Developed Countries	3.7	3.1	2.1	0.4	3.7	3.3	2.1	0.4
Small island developing States	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.2	9.2	6.7	6.8	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	14.4	14.1	15.6	17.0	15.3	15.5	17.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2	6.6	4.7	4.2	11.8	8.7	7.4	7.3
Northern Africa	22.7	13.4	6.3	5.3	27.1	16.7	12.2	11.6
Western Asia	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Central and Southern Asia	17.6	14.6	15.8	11.0	18.1	15.0	16.1	13.0
Central Asia	11.7	13.0	14.1	5.6	16.6	15.0	15.5	6.9
Southern Asia	18.0	14.7	15.9	11.9	18.2	15.0	16.2	14.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	4.4	3.7	2.7	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.9
Eastern Asia	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	5.2	3.6	1.5	14.2	8.4	8.5	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	9.9	8.3	8.4	14.0	15.5	12.0	12.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania	5.8	6.2	3.4	1.1	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.7
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	6.1	3.2	1.0	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.8
Europe and Northern America	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.9
Europe	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.7	6.7	3.2	3.2	3.8
Northern America	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.0	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	9.4	10.6	10.9	9.5	13.7	13.4	13.6	11.9
Least Developed Countries	13.6	15.7	13.8	7.8	14.7	16.3	15.7	12.5
Small island developing States	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.2	4.2	3.8	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>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.15	1.18	1.17	0.94
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.60	4.78	5.64	5.08
Northern Africa	1.15	1.22	0.84	0.72
Western Asia	3.44	3.56	4.80	4.36
Central and Southern Asia	2.58	3.81	4.03	4.71
Central Asia	0.17	0.23	0.26	0.18
Southern Asia	2.41	3.58	3.76	4.53
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.57	18.69	19.53	19.22
Eastern Asia	10.68	12.60	12.35	12.10
South-Eastern Asia	4.22	5.41	6.36	6.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.49	3.43	3.50	2.48
Oceania	1.70	1.69	1.48	1.26
Australia and New Zealand	1.58	1.60	1.40	1.21
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.12	0.09	0.08	...
Europe and Northern America	70.92	66.43	64.66	66.31
Europe	54.48	49.75	47.56	50.41
Northern America	16.44	16.67	17.10	15.89
Landlocked developing countries	0.50	0.68	0.75	0.59
Least Developed Countries	0.45	0.61	0.75	0.66

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>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.23	1.74	1.62
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.04	6.53	7.37	6.65	5.84
Northern Africa	0.85	1.11	1.16	0.65	0.57
Western Asia	4.18	5.41	6.21	6.01	5.26
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.86	2.65
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.41	0.39
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.45	2.26
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.17	26.60	29.71	32.60	34.25
Eastern Asia	17.16	18.46	21.05	23.83	24.42
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.86	7.05	7.86
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.70	5.58	5.83	5.57	5.42
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.41	1.72
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	1.22	1.59	1.34	1.64
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
Europe and Northern America	58.69	55.99	50.20	49.17	48.51
Europe	42.28	43.97	39.31	37.61	38.16
Northern America	16.41	12.02	10.89	11.55	10.35
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.94	0.95
Least Developed Countries	0.54	0.72	1.00	0.90	1.03

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>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.98	2.75	2.38	2.16
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.55	7.14	7.95	6.58
Northern Africa	0.96	1.18	0.94	0.89
Western Asia	4.59	5.95	7.02	5.69
Central and Southern Asia	3.66	4.40	3.79	4.30
Central Asia	0.40	0.47	0.41	0.36
Southern Asia	3.26	3.93	3.38	3.93
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.51	20.49	24.12	23.14
Eastern Asia	12.98	13.65	16.46	15.49
South-Eastern Asia	5.30	5.87	6.60	6.84
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.69	4.54	4.42	3.31
Oceania	1.72	1.91	1.64	1.15
Australia and New Zealand	1.58	1.75	1.55	1.06
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.14	0.15	0.09	...
Europe and Northern America	63.89	58.78	55.71	59.37
Europe	49.47	44.90	43.37	47.57
Northern America	14.42	13.88	12.34	11.80
Landlocked developing countries	0.96	1.16	1.28	1.15
Least Developed Countries	1.07	1.49	1.48	1.29

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>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.96	2.17	1.84
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.94	4.77	5.84	6.90	5.82
Northern Africa	0.74	0.83	1.16	1.19	1.01
Western Asia	3.20	3.93	4.68	5.71	4.81
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.69	3.44
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.34	0.38
Southern Asia	1.42	2.20	3.29	3.36	3.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.62	23.48	27.06	27.96	29.76
Eastern Asia	14.79	16.20	19.25	19.97	21.02
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.59	6.18	6.56	7.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.99	5.81	6.17	5.15
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.54	1.46
Australia and New Zealand	1.28	1.41	1.51	1.46	1.39
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07
Europe and Northern America	63.42	61.27	54.11	51.57	52.53
Europe	40.80	42.19	38.72	35.15	36.69
Northern America	22.62	19.08	15.39	16.42	15.84
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.99	1.13	1.15
Least Developed Countries	0.64	0.79	1.06	1.42	1.39

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 Organisation 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>
Developing countries	All products	2.55	2.31	2.00	2.15	2.08
	Agriculture products	10.71	11.16	10.45	11.29	11.27
	Arms	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.83	1.83
	Clothing	13.17	11.78	11.72	11.62	11.63
	Industrial products	2.33	2.11	1.79	1.94	1.87
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	8.30	7.24	7.11	7.11	7.26
Landlocked developing countries	All products	2.17	2.03	1.88	1.87	1.91

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.90	10.19	10.07	11.75	11.66
	<i>Arms</i>	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.67	1.67
	<i>Clothing</i>	16.67	11.63	11.53	11.46	11.46
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.62	1.60	1.45	1.36	1.42
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.05	5.71	5.63	5.59	5.59
Least developed countries	All products	3.55	3.30	3.15	3.14	3.12
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	5.60	5.94	6.10	6.37	6.30
	<i>Arms</i>	2.29	1.97	1.97	1.99	1.99
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.47	12.02	11.93	11.85	11.84
	<i>Industrial products</i>	2.18	2.10	1.94	1.94	1.91
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.80	6.27	6.20	6.17	6.16
Small island developing States	All products	1.36	1.29	1.20	1.27	1.49
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	19.02	17.18	16.67	22.45	22.95
	<i>Arms</i>	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.07	11.96	11.88	11.76	11.76
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.09	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.22
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	7.50	7.01	6.88	6.81	6.83

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>
Developing countries	All products	1.64	1.32	1.05	1.16	1.06
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.21	8.82	7.34	8.00	7.95
	<i>Arms</i>	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	1.14
	<i>Clothing</i>	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.56
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	0.89
	<i>Oil</i>	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.57	5.30	5.03	4.95	5.06
Landlocked developing countries	All products	1.15	0.95	0.73	0.83	0.86
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	8.61	7.99	4.54	4.67	4.63
	<i>Arms</i>	0.99	1.03	0.64	0.52	0.54
	<i>Clothing</i>	12.20	4.86	4.77	5.31	5.06
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.63	0.67
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	4.58	3.16	3.06	3.11	3.11
Least developed countries	All products	1.54	1.18	1.11	1.16	1.13
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	4.25	3.65	1.89	1.72	1.63
	<i>Arms</i>	0.95	0.82	0.87	0.88	0.88

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>Clothing</i>	7.79	5.97	6.25	5.96	5.93
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.42
	<i>Oil</i>	0.22	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	3.86	2.69	2.61	2.58	2.54
Small island developing States	All products	0.95	0.60	0.43	0.43	0.32
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	15.24	12.82	6.13	7.01	7.62
	<i>Arms</i>	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.01
	<i>Clothing</i>	8.34	2.52	2.46	2.54	2.43
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.76	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.25
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	4.13	3.19	1.88	1.81	1.72

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 17.15

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)

	2018			
	<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>
World	132	136	142
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	27	36
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	18	17
Northern Africa	4	4	4
Western Asia	13	14	13
Central and Southern Asia	8	8	9
Central Asia	3	3	4
Southern Asia	5	5	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12	13	14
Eastern Asia	6	6	6
South-Eastern Asia	6	7	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	17	16
Oceania	11	11	11
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9	9	9
Europe and Northern America	42	42	39
Europe	40	40	37
Northern America	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	16	17	22
Least Developed Countries	19	19	26
Small island developing States	19	20	18

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>
World	92	84	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	8	8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	13	13
Northern Africa	3	3	3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Western Asia	10	10	10
Central and Southern Asia	7	6	6
Central Asia	3	3	3
Southern Asia	4	3	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	7	7
Eastern Asia	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	3	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	11	11
Oceania	5	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3	2	2
Europe and Northern America	36	35	35
Europe	35	34	34
Northern America	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	8	8	8
Least Developed Countries	5	4	4
Small island developing States	12	9	9

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>
World	141	132	150
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	33	36
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	16	18
Northern Africa	5	5	5
Western Asia	11	11	13
Central and Southern Asia	11	11	12
Central Asia	3	3	3
Southern Asia	8	8	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14	12	16
Eastern Asia	7	7	7
South-Eastern Asia	7	5	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	18	15	20
Oceania	8	7	7
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6	5	5
Europe and Northern America	38	38	41
Europe	37	37	40
Northern America	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	24	22	24
Least Developed Countries	32	28	31
Small island developing States	21	17	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>2021</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	139	57	21	107	23	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	22	5	19	5	1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	6	1	15	3	0
Northern Africa	5	3	1	4	1	0
Western Asia	12	3	...	11	2	0
Central and Southern Asia	10	7	2	9	4	1
Central Asia	4	3	2	3	2	1
Southern Asia	6	4	...	6	2	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11	3	...	8	1	0
Eastern Asia	6	2	...	6	1	0
South-Eastern Asia	5	1	...	2	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	26	7	3	15	2	3
Oceania	9	3	2	4	2	2
Australia and New Zealand	2	...	1	2	0	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	3	1	2	2	1
Europe and Northern America	39	9	8	37	6	8
Europe	38	9	8	36	6	8
Northern America	1	...	...	1	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	20	16	4	15	7	2
Least developed countries	20	22	3	13	5	0
Small island developing States	21	9	2	13	4	2

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>
World	673.52	662.45
Sub-Saharan Africa	271.27	221.93
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.16	25.83
Northern Africa	46.73	7.65
Western Asia	8.43	18.17
Central and Southern Asia	24.22	54.35
Central Asia	2.07	1.28

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	22.14	53.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.61	19.84
Eastern Asia	0.75	1.26
South-Eastern Asia	18.86	18.58
Latin America and the Caribbean	64.03	40.27
Oceania	3.42	2.61
Australia and New Zealand	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.42	2.61
Europe and Northern America	2.77	11.11
Europe	2.49	11.09
Northern America	0.27	0.02
Landlocked developing countries	126.73	110.67
Least Developed Countries	253.82	222.92
Small island developing States	20.88	39.58

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: 2021 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 2010-2019</i>	<i>Proportion of countries that conducted a census 2010-2019 (Percentage)</i>
World	205	86.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	70.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	64.0
Central and Southern Asia	10	71.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	47	94.0
Australia and New Zealand	3	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22	100.0
Europe and Northern America	53	96.4

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>	<i>Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2016-2020</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2016-2020 (Percentage)</i>
World	148	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	17.0

<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)
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
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>Between 2015 and 2018, global poverty continued its historical decline, with the global poverty rate falling from 10.1% in 2015 to 8.6% in 2018. This trend was overturned due to COVID-19. In 2020, the world experienced the first increase in extreme poverty since the East Asian Financial Crises and the largest increase since at least 1990. Estimates suggest that the number of poor in the world increased by 93 million in 2020.</p> <p>In 2020, for the first time in two decades, the world's share of workers living with their families below the international poverty line increased, with an additional 8 million workers in poverty compared to 2019. Although the working poverty rate decreased slightly in 2021, at 6.9 per cent, it remains higher than the pre-pandemic rate.</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 the 2020, only a quarter of countries with comparable national poverty rates across 10 years or more had halved the proportion living in poverty. Yet more than two thirds of countries had at least seen declines in their national poverty rate. Poverty declined in only about a quarter of the countries that have data in 2020.</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</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	which has experienced the increase of headcount of population who are multidimensionally poor. (2021 submission)
<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>By 2020, only 47 per cent of the global population are effectively covered by at least one social protection cash benefit, while the remaining 53 per cent – as many as 4.1 billion people – are left unprotected. The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of social protection systems to protect people's health, jobs and incomes, and as a result, many new social protection measures have been introduced since the beginning of pandemic: more than 1700 social protection measures (mostly short-term) were announced by 209 countries and territories in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Majority of measures were introduced in the areas of social protection that remain underdeveloped in many middle and low-income countries: unemployment protection, child and family support and general income support programmes for vulnerable population.</p> <p>The persistence of coverage gaps is associated with significant underinvestment in social protection systems, particularly in low and middle-income countries. The financing gap for building social protection floors in these countries has widened by approximately 30 per cent since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, owing to the increased need for healthcare services, income security measures, and reductions in GDP caused by the crisis.</p> <p>Cash transfer programs have become a favorite social protection mechanism to direct assistance to vulnerable populations amidst the COVID-19 response. Before the pandemic, these types of programs reached one fifth of the world's total population with significant coverage gaps in low-income countries, where these programs reached only 5 percent of the population compared to 35 percent in high income countries. Once the pandemic hit, as many as 203 countries implemented 962 cash transfers programs and 48 countries implemented 61 social pension programs to deal with the crisis.</p>
<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>No submission for 1.4.1 since 2016.</p> <p>1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	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>In the year 2020, a total of 297,540 deaths were reported by 80 countries resulting from disasters of all origins, including the pandemic. This represents a mortality rate of 5.74 persons per 100,000 population across reporting countries. While significantly under-reported, this figure is already in stark contrast to the prior period between 2015-2019, when disaster-related mortality averaged at 57,000 people per year (or a rate of 0.93 per 100,000 population). From a preliminary analysis, it can be safely inferred that at least 80 percent of the disaster-related mortality in 2020 was due to COVID-19. Hence, the pandemic has considerably reversed the trend in reducing disaster-related mortality since the beginning of the decade.</p>
	<p>1.5.2/11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>Disasters and their wide-spread economic impacts can reverse development gains, slow poverty reduction and curb hunger alleviation. In year 2020, while countries were struggling to respond to the systemic impact of the pandemic across socio-economic sectors, a direct economic loss of US\$ 16.55 billion was reported by 33 countries due to other disasters resulting from different hazards. This amounted to a share of 0.14% of national GDPs lost to disasters over 2020, compounding the impact of the pandemic on the poorest and the most vulnerable.</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 31 Dec 2021, a total of 123 countries have reported the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies. This represents a significant advancement, marking an increase of 124 percent from 2015 when only 55 countries reported the adoption of such strategies. However, the full achievement of this target requires a further accelerated global effort and a more systemic and multi-hazard approach to DRR strategies – as highlighted by the COVID-19 crisis.</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 31 Dec 2021, a total of 98 countries have reported having local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies. This represents almost a doubling from 2015, when only 51 such countries reported the existence of such local strategies. In terms of average proportion of local governments with such strategies, until 2021 it is 66% and which has increased from 51% in 2015.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
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	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 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 2020.
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) Expenditure on Education decreased in the first year of the pandemic to bounce back in 2021 as schools reopened. This was in line with the commitment to "Increase or maintain the share of public expenditure on education towards the international benchmarks during the Emergency Global Education Meeting in July 2020.
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending No submission for 1.b.1 since 2016.

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment See 2.1.2. 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 are combined.
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) In a year fraught with economic crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the world is even more off-track than before to achieve SDG Target 2.1. Between 720 and 811 million people in the world (around 9.9 percent) may have been suffering from hunger (SDG indicator 2.1.2) in 2020 – as many as 161 million more than in 2019. Over 30 percent – or a stunning 2.4 billion people – were moderately or severely food insecure (SDG indicator 2.1.2) in 2020, lacking regular access to adequate food. This represents an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year.
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	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 An estimated 149.2 million children under age 5 throughout the world were affected by stunting (being too short for their age) in 2020. ¹ These numbers may however become substantially higher due to constraints in accessing

¹ The 2020 estimates do not account for the full impact of COVID-19 as household survey data on child height and age were not collected in 2020 due to physical distancing policies.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	<p>nutritious diets and essential nutrition services during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the full impact on stunting possibly taking years to manifest. Globally, stunting declined from 33.1 per cent in 2000 to 22.0 per cent in 2020¹.</p> <p>However faster progress is needed to achieve the 2030 target of a 50 per cent reduction in the number of stunted children. To achieve this target, global efforts must double the current annual rate of decline from its current annual rate of reduction of 2.1 per cent per year to 3.9 per cent per year</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>Wasting – or low weight for height – is a life-threatening form of malnutrition affecting 45.4 million children under age 5, or 6.7 per cent, in 2020¹. Overweight – or high weight for height – affected 38.9 million children under age 5 worldwide, or 5.7 per cent, in 2020¹. Wasting will be one of the conditions most impacted by COVID-19 in the short term due to deterioration of household wealth and disruptions in the availability and affordability of nutritious food and essential nutrition services. Childhood overweight may also rise in some countries where unhealthy food replaced fresh, nutritious food, and movement restrictions constrained opportunities for physical activity for long periods of time.</p>
	<p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p> <p>Anaemia can affect quality of life, and lead to maternal and perinatal health outcomes for pregnant women. It can also be an independent risk for severe illness of COVID-19. In 2019, there were over half a billion women aged 15 to 49 years with anaemia, with a prevalence of 29.9% (95% uncertainty interval (UI) 27.0%, 32.8%). Global anaemia prevalence was 29.6% (95% UI 26.6%, 32.5%) in non-pregnant women and 36.5% (95% UI 34.0%, 39.1%) in pregnant women. Since 2015, the prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age has been stagnant globally and in all regions. To effectively address anaemia at the country or regional level, an assessment of determinants of anaemia are needed, followed by the implementation of effective actions to address the modifiable determinants and ensuring adequate coverage.</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>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>The productivity of small-scale food producers continue to lag behind those of larger-scale producers, with more pronounced differences in higher income countries. Among small-scale food producers, the labour productivity of production units headed by men and women are similar.</p>
	<p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>The income of small-scale food producers continue to lag behind those of larger-scale producers. In the majority of countries reported, the small-scale food producer annual income from agriculture is less than 2000 USD (constant</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	<p>PPP 2011) while in all of them, it is less than 4500 USD (constant PPP 2011). In addition, in three quarters of the countries for which data is available, small scale food producers show an average annual income of less than half that of large-scale food producers.</p> <p>Among small-scale food producers, the income of men-headed production units is systematically larger than the income of those headed by women. In half of the countries with available data, women-headed small-scale food production units gained an income of between 50 and 70 percent of the income of those headed by men.</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 progressively improve land and soil quality</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>
<p>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>	<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>Global holdings of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in 2020 reached 5.7 million accessions, conserved in 831 genebanks by 114 countries and 17 regional and international research centres. Although the total number of global holdings has grown, the growth rate has decreased over the past ten years reaching its lowest level in 2020. (From 2021 submission for part a; see 2.5.2 for part b)</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>Both SDG indicators 2.5.1b and 2.5.2 show that we are still far from maintaining the genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals through both ex-situ cryconservation (only for 277 out of 7704 local breeds sufficient material is stored) and in situ, where the risk-status of 62% of local breeds remains unknown. Big efforts are needed to collect or estimate relevant data and increase the amount of cryoconserved material for local breeds. No specific data are available on the impact of COVID-19 on the diversity of livestock breeds.</p>
<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>	<p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>The agriculture orientation index (AOI), which compares government expenditure for agriculture to the agriculture sector's contribution to GDP, registered an increasing trend at the global level between 2015 and 2019 but receded in 2020 as higher expenditures went to non-agriculture activities, particularly those related to the COVID-19 response.</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	Total assistance to the agriculture sector increases in 2020 to respond to increased food security concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic.
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\$ 58.4 million in 2019.</p>
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	<p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p> <p>The share of countries afflicted by high food prices, which had been relatively stable since 2016, rose sharply from 16 percent in 2019 to 47 percent in 2020, mainly reflecting trends in international markets. International prices of food items soared in the second half of 2020, more than offsetting declines in the first five months of the year, supported by the increase in international demand for cereals, vegetable oils, sugar and dairy products with the easing of the COVID-19 related restrictive measures. In domestic markets, upward pressure was also exerted by rising costs of freight and agricultural inputs as well as logistical bottlenecks and market uncertainty.</p>

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal and Target	
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>Between 2000 and 2017 the global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) fell by 38%, from 346 deaths to 218 deaths per 100 000 live births; this represents an average annual rate of reduction (ARR) of 2.9%. This progress is positive news. Nonetheless, it falls substantially short of an ARR of 6.1%, the rate required between 2016 and 2030 to achieve the global maternal mortality target of reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births by 2030.</p>
	<p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>Globally in 2021, an estimated 84 per cent of births were attended by skilled health personnel, including medical doctors, nurses and midwives with a 20 percentage points lower coverage in sub-Saharan Africa. Available data does not reflect the impact on the COVID-19 pandemic on the disruption of services, but there is indication that it may reverse gains made in coverage of birth attended by skilled personnel over the past decades. Country response measures such as diversion of resources from essential health care to COVID-19 services, lockdowns, and fears of infection have negatively impacted pregnant women's access to and use of childbirth services in many settings. Future data may better reflect this indirect consequence of the pandemic.</p>

Goal and Target	
<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 global under-5 mortality rate fell by 14 per cent from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 37 deaths in 2020, while the global neonatal mortality rate fell to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020 from 19 deaths in 2015, a 12 per cent reduction. Even with that progress, 5 million children died before reaching their fifth birthday in 2020 alone—down from 5.9 million in 2015—with almost half of those deaths, 2.4 million, occurring in the first month of life. While the total impact of COVID-19 pandemic on child survival is not yet known, available empirical evidence on child mortality in 2020, while limited in geographic and income variation, does not show evidence of significant excess mortality among children in 2020. Still, as more quality data become available for 2020, further monitoring is needed for a more complete picture of child mortality.</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 AIDS pandemic continues to cause enormous morbidity and mortality, with an estimated 1.5 million new HIV infections and 680 000 deaths from AIDS-related causes occurring in 2020. Trend data show that HIV infections are not falling fast enough to reach global targets. The incidence of HIV infections globally declined by 39% between 2010 and 2020, far less than the 75% target agreed by the UN General Assembly in 2016. AIDS is also colliding with COVID-19 to deadly effect because much of the world remains dangerously under-prepared and under-resourced to confront the pandemics of today and tomorrow. Measures to slow the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and the additional strain the new pandemic has placed on health systems has disrupted HIV services. In many countries, the challenges of COVID-19 have accelerated adoption of community-based and community-led service delivery.</p>
	<p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>Progress towards the SDG target of ending the TB epidemic by 2030 is off-track. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed recent progress in reducing the global burden of TB disease and is likely to have long-lasting negative effects, particularly among populations most affected by the economic consequences of the pandemic.</p>
	<p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p>WHO's 2021 World malaria report spotlights an important and positive message: during the COVID-19 pandemic, countries and their partners succeeded in averting the worst-case scenario of malaria deaths projected by WHO by mounting an urgent and strenuous response. Nonetheless, the findings of the report are sobering. In 2020, 14 million more people contracted malaria, and 69,000 more died from it, than in 2019. About two thirds of the additional deaths were linked to disruptions in the provision of malaria services during the pandemic.</p>

Goal and Target	
	<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)</p>
	<p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>Progress towards prevention, control, elimination and eradication of NTDs continued in 2020 despite significant disruptions to health services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Major achievements included reductions in the global number of people requiring NTD treatment and care, from 2.19 billion in 2010 to 1.73 billion in 2020. Notably, in least developed countries (LDCs), those requiring treatment and care were 79% of those countries' population in 2010, and only 48% some 10 years later.</p> <p>Important decreases were observed in the number of reported cases of diseases targeted for elimination and eradication, including human African trypanosomiasis and dracunculiasis, while the number of countries being acknowledged by WHO as having eliminated at least one NTD totaled 42 by the end of 2020. The new NTD road map 2021-2030 offers a programmatic framework that can catalyse further progress.</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>Globally, about three-quarter (74%) of all deaths in 2019 were caused by noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). The probability of dying from any of the four main NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease) between age 30 and exact age 70 has declined by 22.2% since 2000, reaching 17.8% in 2019. (2021 submission)</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</p>

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	<p>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 per cent of those with substance use disorders (alcohol and drug use disorders combined) receive minimally adequate treatment, with only 1 per cent in low-income countries. Coverage varies by substance-type, with opioid use disorders having the highest treatment coverage. (2020 submission)</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 5.8 litres, which is a 5% relative decrease from 6.1 litres in 2010. Increases in alcohol consumption are found in Eastern Africa and Southern Europe; decreases have been observed in the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania. Europe (11.0 litres), Australia and New Zealand (10.4 litres), Northern America (9.8 litres) and Southern Africa (9.0 litres) account for highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption in the world. (2021 submission)</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 24.7 deaths per 100,000 population, than among women and girls, at 8.5 per 100,000 population.</p>
<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 (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods has been slowly increasing globally from 76.6 per cent in 2015 to 77 per cent in 2022. Since 2015, global increases were predominantly due to growth in the use of modern contraception among women who need family planning in Latin America and the Caribbean (from 82 to 83 per cent), Europe and Northern America (from 79 to 80 per cent), Central and South Asia (from 70 to 72 per cent), Western Asia and Northern Africa (from 61 to 64 per cent), and sub-Saharan Africa (from 52 to 57 per cent). The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic may lead to reductions in the proportion of women who have their needs for family planning satisfied by modern methods as a result of supply-chain disruptions and decreased access to family planning services, while fertility intentions and family planning needs among women of reproductive age may also change. Data are not yet widely available to assess COVID-19's impact on</p>

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	<p>the proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods.</p>
	<p>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p> <p>The adolescent birth rate has fallen worldwide from 56.4 births per 1,000 adolescents aged 15–19 years in 2000 to 41.2 per 1,000 in 2020. Declines varied considerably across regions, with the largest declines occurring in Central Asia and Southern Asia, from 70.2 in 2000 to 23.7 births per 1,000 adolescent women in 2020. Early adolescent childbearing, that occurs in the 10–14 age group, is much more common in countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean than in other parts of the world. Most countries with measurable levels of early fertility recorded a reduction since the turn of the century. Data to assess the impact of COVID-19 on adolescent fertility 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>SDG indicator 3.8.1 on service coverage, as measured by the UHC service coverage index (SCI), improved globally from a population-weighted average of 45 in 2000 to 67 in 2019. Average UHC SCI values were highest in Europe and Northern America (81), and lowest in sub-Saharan Africa (45). Trends in the UHC SCI between 2015 and 2019 showed improvements across all SDG regions, with Eastern and South-Eastern Asia as well as Central and Southern Asia recording the largest gains (around 5 index points). Additional patient load caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has strained health systems and threatened their ability to provide all essential health services. As a consequence, the pandemic is likely to halt the continuous progress made in service coverage expansion over the past 20 years.</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>Between 2015 and 2017, the global proportion of the population with out-of-pocket health spending exceeding 10% of their household budget rose from 12.7% of the population (940 million) to 13.2% (996 million). The increase occurred in almost all regions. The global proportion of the population with a healthcare spending share exceeding 25% remained almost unchanged (3.7% in 2015 versus 3.8% in 2017) but it grew more markedly across almost all Asia. Worsening trends or stagnation in reducing such rates hinders countries' ability to achieve Universal Health Coverage (target 3.8). Lack of data currently precludes a detailed and comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on financial protection. Nevertheless, the combined health and economic impacts of COVID-19 such as the disruption of services, rising poverty and shrinking incomes point towards the strong likelihood of a significant worsening of financial protection globally: people are likely to face greater financial constraints to access care and, among those paying out-of-pocket for</p>

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	health, financial hardship is likely to worsen further, in both cases, particularly among already disadvantaged populations.
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>Air pollution from particulate matter, whether household or ambient increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer and acute lower respiratory infections, leading to some 7 million deaths worldwide. Non-communicable diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, 18%), ischaemic heart disease (IHD, 34%), lung cancer (LC, 7%) and stroke (20%) account together for 79% of the total deaths due to air pollution, the remaining 21% are due to acute lower respiratory infection (ALRI).</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 air pollution. In addition, current scientific evidence suggests that air pollution weakens the immune system against infectious diseases. Hence it is critical to pursue efforts to mitigate air pollution levels and reduce exposure for the most vulnerable individuals.</p> <p>(2021 submission)</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>Inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is linked to 60% of the disease burden from diarrhea, 100% of the burden from infections with soil-transmitted helminths and 16% of the burden of protein-energy malnutrition. This led to a total of 870,000 deaths in 2016 from these three conditions. Many more health conditions can at least be partially attributed to inadequate WASH, but could not be precisely quantified. Examples include respiratory infections, malaria, trachoma and schistosomiasis. High population coverage with safely managed drinking water and sanitation, that is water from an improved source accessible on premises, available when needed and free from contamination and an improved sanitation facility not shared by more than one household and safely disposing excreta in situ or transporting and treating excreta off-site in combination with adequate hygiene practices such as handwashing with soap could prevent this large disease burden.</p> <p>(2019 submission)</p>
	<p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>The number of deaths from unintentional poisonings has steadily declined since 2000. Mortality rates however continue to be relatively high in low-income countries.</p>
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

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Control in all countries, as appropriate	<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 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.</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>Infant immunization coverage dropped to 83% in 2020 from 86% in 2019. The Covid-19 pandemic and associated disruptions have strained health systems in 2020, resulting in 22.7 million children missing out on vaccination, 3.7 million more than in 2019 and the highest number since 2005. Moreover, the number of children receiving no vaccines through the routine immunization programme - “zero-dose children” – increased from 13.6 to 17.1m. Measles is a highly contagious disease and the current coverage levels of 70% with 2 doses are insufficient to prevent measles outbreaks illness, disability and deaths caused by complications associated with the disease. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract, and can cause cervical cancer, vaccine targeting 9-14 years old girls in 2020 is offered in 111 countries but still to reach the poorest countries with most at risk of cervical cancer</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 has increased by 113.2% in real terms since 2010 and reached USD 14.9 billion in 2020 with the largest share in 2020 for COVID-19 control.</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. 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. 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%. 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)</p>

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<p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</p> <p>Health and care workers (HCW) remain at the fore front of the COVID-19 pandemic response. In the period between January 2020 and May 2021, the pandemic may have claimed the lives of 115 500 HCWs, globally (ranging from 80 000 to 180 000)².</p> <p>Data for the years 2014 to 2020 from the National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWAs) show that the density of nursing and midwifery personnel in Northern America remains the highest, over 152 per 10 000 population— close to 4 times the global average of 40 per 10,000 and over 15 times that of sub-Saharan Africa and 8 times that of Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Despite a steady increase in the density of medical doctors per 10 000 population globally, the disparities between regions remains high. The estimated density of medical doctors is 40 per 10 000 population in Europe, ranges between 20 to 26 per 10 000 population in Western Asia, Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and strikingly as low as 2 per 10 000 population in sub-Saharan African.</p> <p>The number of countries where the density of medical doctors is lower than 1 per 10 000, has dropped considerably and narrowed into two regions (Sub-Saharan and Oceania), in comparison to the 2018 estimates.</p>
<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>	<p>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p> <p>The current experience with the COVID-19 pandemic continues to show the challenges countries face scaling up existing capacities for public health emergency response at all levels and to maintain the multisectoral coordination and international collaboration. The COVID-19 has also impacted on the activity of national self-assessment and reporting of the status of implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005). As of 01.04.2021, 160 countries reported their data for 2020, against the 175 countries that reported by July 2019 and the 183 countries that reported in 2018, on their capacities required under the IHR (2005). The data analysis shows stability and steady progress since 2018 in almost every core capacity except for a small reduction observed in 2020 on the capacities related to zoonotic events and human-animal health interface and chemical events. Although more work remains to be done in most areas measured by the indicators, the 2020 reports provided clear evidence of the strong political commitment to fulfil obligations under the International Health Regulations. They also showed that continuing efforts are needed to improve and maintain early warning systems and to mitigate and manage public-health risks within the national context and to consider world-wide pandemic context for national health emergency operational preparedness planning. Lower scores were found in with regards to capacities required at points of entry (ports, airports and ground crossings),</p>

² The impact of COVID-19 on health and care workers: a closer look at deaths. Health Workforce Department – Working Paper 1. Geneva: World Health Organization; September 2021 (WHO/HWF/WorkingPaper/2021.1). Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

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	chemical events and radiation emergencies, but these scores may also reflect to different need of these capacities, according to specific national contexts. (2021 submission)
	<p>3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms</p> <p>An increasing number of Countries reported 2020 AMR data to WHO, including the indicator 3.d.2. The median proportion of bloodstream infections due to E. coli resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins in 83 countries and the median proportion of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in 81 countries were 47.5% (IQR 17.3-71.7) and 35.9% (IQR 12.5-50), respectively.</p>

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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<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>The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted education around the world. The main concern is that, despite these efforts, children's learning has been severely affected. Before the onset of COVID-19, available data from across Africa showed that most children could not read or understand a simple age-appropriate text but there was a steady progress that was halted due to the pandemic.</p>
	<p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p> <p>The percentage of young people completing upper secondary school increased from 54% in 2015 to 58% in 2020, slowing down relative to its progress in the preceding five-year period. It is too early to predict the effect of COVID-19 on completion. Early indications from low-income countries based on phone surveys indicate a small decline in attendance on return to school but a larger increase in repetition, which may increase dropout 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 73 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries for the period 2013–2021, 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>The latest data available show that participation in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age rose steadily in the years before the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. At the global level, the participation rate of this</p>

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	<p>age group in early childhood and primary education was 75% in 2020 (up from 69% in 2010), although there is considerable variation between countries (with values ranging from 13% to nearly 100%), and across regions, where the lowest rates were found in sub-Saharan Africa (49%), Northern Africa and Western Asia (52%), and Central Asia (62%), and the highest, in Latin America and the Caribbean (95%), and Europe and Northern America (93%). This progress over the past years is threatened by the last two years into the COVID-19 pandemic, as early childhood education and early grades school children – especially from low- and middle-income countries, are the most affected by education disruption according to any scenario, suggesting a much more dramatic effect on these pupils cohort for which early schooling needed for readiness to school is denied. In most countries, early education facilities and schools were partially or fully closed to up to more than a full school year, and remote learning was proposed, among others, as a mitigation measure, but limitations to this new learning mode were so challenging that in many countries, remote learning at those early ages was close to the loss of the whole school year.</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>Reflecting the range educational opportunities available to youth and adults, indicator 4.3.1 monitors participation in diverse forms of organised learning, including those of the formal system of schools and higher education institutions, as well non-formal education such as adult literacy programmes and work-based training. Available data for 2016-2018 shows considerable variance across countries. Among countries with data from developing regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, the participation rate is typically around 5% or less. In comparison, participation rates among Northern American and many European countries with data often exceed 40%.</p>
<p>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>	<p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p> <p>Insufficient skills are often mentioned as an impediment to effective ICT use. Available 2017-2020 data indicate that in only 10% of the countries for which data are available, more than 70% of individuals reported having carried out one of the activities that compose basic skills in the last three months, such as sending an e-mail with an attachment, considered a minimum threshold for meaningful connectivity. For standard skills, such as creating an electronic presentation with presentation software, this threshold sits at 40%, which was achieved in only 15% of countries with data.</p>
<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>	<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>Many countries have made significant progress in improving access to education in recent years. Despite this, disparities in educational participation and outcomes are persistent. For many indicators, inequalities between the genders remain, disadvantaging females and males depending on the context. For example the majority of countries with data have not achieved gender parity in indicators such as the proportion of children meeting minimum learning</p>

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	<p>proficiency standards in reading, and the lower secondary completion rate. Moreover, disparities by other individual and household characteristics such as urban/rural location and household wealth are often more extreme. For the lower secondary completion rate, only one sixth of countries with data had parity between rural and urban areas, and almost no countries achieved parity between children of the richest and poorest households.</p>
<p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p>	<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)</p>
<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p>	<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>More efforts are needed to fully mainstream Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in national education systems so that learners can acquire the skills necessary to take action on sustainable development, global citizenship and peace and contribute positively to the well-being of their communities. Teacher training and teaching resources in these topics need to be more accessible so that the majority of teachers are confident to teach ESD and GCED. Schools need to address ESD and GCED throughout their curricula and ideally adopt a whole-school approach to sustainable development and global citizenship.</p>
<p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>	<p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service</p> <p>Although often overlooked, sufficient physical school infrastructure and facilities is important in enrolling and retaining children in school, as well as ensuring an effective learning environment. Basic school infrastructure is however far from universal. In 2020, approximately a quarter of primary schools globally do not have access to basic services such as electricity, drinking water and basic sanitation facilities. For other facilities such as ICT facilities and the provision of disability adapted infrastructure, figures are substantially lower, with around 50% of primary schools with access. Shares among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) tend to be substantially lower, at approximately one half to two-thirds of the global average. In the context of the global coronavirus pandemic, disparities in infrastructure within and across countries are likely to contribute to further inequalities between and within countries, where schools in comparatively disadvantaged areas are less equipped to keep children and staff safe.</p>

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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 1.7 billion in 2019. France, Japan, EU Institutions, Saudi Arabia and Turkey accounted for 55% of this total. The largest recipient regions were Asia and Africa and largest beneficiary countries were Indonesia, Syria, Moldova and China. (2021 submission)</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>Since 2000, global recruitment of teachers has increased and the average number of pupils per teacher has fallen, but newly recruited teachers do not always have the minimum required qualifications (pedagogical training) according to national standards. The available data, by the time of outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, show that there are about 12 million pre-primary school teachers, 33 million primary school teachers, and 38 million secondary school teachers working in classrooms around the World, of which about 4 in every 5 (83%) primary and secondary school teachers are trained. This global estimates of trained teachers hide disparities across regions, where the lowest proportions for the three levels of education are found in sub-Saharan Africa (57% for pre-primary, 67% for primary, and 61% for secondary) and the highest proportions in Central Asia (88% for pre-primary, 97% for both primary and secondary). After two years into the COVID-19 pandemic, where most education systems in the world were severely affected by education disruption and unprecedented challenges in pursuing teaching delivery, especially remotely via new pedagogical concepts and teaching methods for which most teachers may not have been trained for, the impact of the pandemic on the teaching workforce, teacher education, and on the share of teachers with the minimum required qualifications is yet to be known.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Report Update
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>Discriminatory laws and legal gaps continue to prevent women from enjoying their human rights. Based on data collected in 2020 in 95 countries across four areas of law, the average gap in achievement in the area of overarching legal frameworks and public life (e.g., constitutions, antidiscrimination laws, quotas, legal aid) was 29.1 percent; in the area of violence against women, the average gap was 22 percent. In the area of employment and economic benefits and the area of marriage and family, the average gaps were 23.3 percent and 20.9 percent, respectively. (2021 submission)</p>

<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>	<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 Violence against women and girls is prevalent across countries and affects women of all ages. Globally, over 1 in 4 (26%) ever-partnered women aged 15 years and older, that is 641 million women, have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a husband or intimate partner at least once in their lifetime in 2018. Close to 1 in 4 ever-partnered women aged 60+ have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a male partner or ex-partner in their lifetime. Data on violence experienced by older women, including on specific forms such as being restrained, being ostracized or neglected, is urgently needed but remains largely unavailable.</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 See 5.2.1</p>
<p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p>	<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 One in five young women worldwide (19%) were married in childhood in 2021. 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 per cent in the past five years. However, the profound effects of COVID-19 are threatening this progress, with up to 10 million additional girls at risk of child marriage in the next decade as a result of the pandemic.</p> <p>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age 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 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)</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 Progress in women's representation in decision-making positions continues at the same slow pace, limiting women's participation in global efforts to uphold human rights, and address inequality, conflict, crises and climate-related disasters. As of 1 January 2022, the global share of women in lower</p>

	<p>and single houses of national parliaments reached merely 26.2 per cent, up from 25.6 per cent in 2021. Women's share in local governments is higher than in parliament, at 34.3 per cent (in 135 countries with data). Well-designed legislated gender quotas, zero tolerance for violence against women in politics, and gender-sensitive and safer political environments are key to fast-track and sustain women's equal representation in decision-making.</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions Working women have been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. They accounted for 39.4 per cent of total employment before the pandemic in 2019, but for nearly 45 per cent of global employment losses in 2020. The inordinate shock of the pandemic on women's employment prospects is especially troubling given the longstanding challenges women have faced in accessing decent work, including decision-making positions. The share of women in managerial positions worldwide has shown only a slight improvement over the last two decades, rising from 25.3 per cent in 2000 to 28.3 per cent in 2019. It remained unchanged from 2019 to 2020, which is the first year without an increase since 2013. At this rate of progress, more than 140 years would pass before gender parity in managerial positions would be achieved.</p>
<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<p>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care Only 57 per cent of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), based on data from 64 countries for 2007–2020. Data thus far reveal large disparities among regions, from less than 50 per cent empowered in sub-Saharan Africa to approximately 80 per cent in some countries in Europe, South-eastern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Analysis of the three sub-indicators shows that while women seem to have the most autonomy in deciding to use contraception, with 92 per cent empowered, only three in four women can decide on their own health care 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 Critical to individuals' ability to decide freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights is the extent to which laws prevent or enable access to relevant sexual and reproductive health care and information. Among the 115 countries with complete data in 2022, countries have in place, on average, 76 per cent of the laws and regulations needed to guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. The section that is strongest in terms of enabling laws and regulations is HIV and HPV (81 per cent), followed by contraceptive services (76 per cent), maternity care (74 per cent), and sexuality education (65 per cent). The findings from these data are particularly encouraging when it comes to the components of HIV and life-saving commodities: on average, countries have achieved 93 per cent for HIV confidentiality; 91 per cent for HIV treatment and care services; and 90 per cent for the 13 life-saving commodities for women and children on the national list of essential medicines. However, the data also reveal many legal barriers, in particular restrictions by marital status, third party authorization and age. For example, in 22 per cent of reporting countries where laws guarantee access to contraceptive services, third party authorization is required to access those services.</p>

<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Available data from 36 countries for 2009-2020 show that, in 30 countries, less than 50 per cent of women have ownership and/or secure tenure rights over agricultural land, and in only 16 countries, little more than 30 per cent. This means that women are in a disadvantaged position compared to men within the agricultural population, as land plays a key role in individuals' empowerment. Indeed, in 18 out of 36 countries, the share of men in agriculture having ownership and/or secure tenure rights over land was twice as much higher compared to women.</p> <p>In 28 out of 36 countries, a smaller proportion of women own or hold secure tenure rights in the agricultural population compared to men. In fact, the share of women in total land owners or secure right holders ranges between 6.6 per cent in Pakistan in 2017 and 57.8 per cent in Malawi in 2020. In addition, the share of men among landowners reaches over 70 per cent in 9 countries; and only in 8 countries, women had a higher share among the landowners with a maximum of 57.8 per cent in Malawi 2020. Therefore, although it is not always the case that male landowners are the majority, the gender equality is far from being achieved in terms of agricultural land tenure rights.</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>Data available for 2019-2021 from 52 countries across the different regions reveal that about 46 percent of legal frameworks offer limited protection of women's land rights, while nearly 25 percent medium levels of guarantees. Only 29 percent of the reporting countries include enough provisions in their legal framework offering good protection of women's rights to land.</p> <p>The most prominent areas in which positive results have been achieved are in succession rights (64 percent of the countries) and in protection of being disposed in land transactions (56 percent requiring spousal consent). By contrast, joint land registration and protection of women's land rights when customary law is legally recognized continue to be a concern in many countries.</p>
<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p> <p>Ownership of mobile phones has been shown to be an important tool to empower women, and it appears that the world is moving to greater gender equality in this regard. In 30 of the 70 countries for which data are available for the 2017-2021 timeframe, gender parity in mobile phone ownership has been achieved, and in 13 more countries, more women than men own a mobile phone. Nevertheless, in 14 countries, women considerably lag behind in mobile phone ownership. In most of these countries, a large gender gap in Internet usage can be observed as well (indicator 17.8.1).</p>
<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>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 percent of countries with these systems.</p>

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
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>Achieving the 2030 global SDG targets will require a dramatic acceleration in current rates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Between 2015 and 2020, the population using safely managed drinking water services increased from 70 to 74 percent, while the population with safely managed sanitation increased from 47 to 54 percent. The population with access to handwashing facilities with soap and water in the home increased from 67 to 71 percent. Rates of progress for all three of these indicators would need to quadruple in order to reach universal coverage by 2030.</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 hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</p> <p>About a third of total and industrial flows of wastewater were treated in 2015. However, only 42 countries (covering 18 per cent of the global population) reported statistics on total wastewater generation and treatment, and only 14 countries (covering 4 per cent of the global population) reported on their proportion of industrial wastewater treated. As a consequence, there are insufficient reported data to produce global and regional estimates on the proportion of total and industrial wastewater flows treated. Estimates for the generation and treatment of household wastewater could be produced for 128 countries and territories in 2020 (covering 80 per cent of the global population), showing that nearly half (44 per cent) of household wastewater was discharged without safe treatment.</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 per cent 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 were reported on in 2020, only one per cent 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>
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 19.4 USD/m³ in 2019 worldwide, which represents a 12% efficiency increase (Figure 1). Around 57% of countries presented a water use efficiency equivalent to 20 USD/m³ or less in 2019, compared to 58% in 2015 (Figure 2).</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	<p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>Across the world, water stress level remained at safe 18.6 percent in 2019, though this hides large regional variations. Southern Asia and Central Asia registered high levels of water stress over 75 percent, whereas Northern Africa registered a critical water stress level of over 100%. Since 2015, water stress levels have increased significantly in Western Asia and Northern Africa.</p>
<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p>	<p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</p> <p>To ensure a sustainable and equitable distribution of water to meet domestic, industrial, agricultural and environmental needs, the average global rate of implementation of improved management of water resources – from 49 in 2017 to 54 in 2020 – needs to urgently double. With political will and adequate financing, 22 countries made significant gains between 2017 and 2020, showing that real and rapid progress is possible. Their experiences provide tangible examples for the 107 countries that need to significantly accelerate implementation of laws, policies, data collection and other management instruments ... or they will not reach the target. Many countries and communities highlighted the importance of cross-sector coordination to increase resilience to pandemics, for example securing water for agriculture to address food supply-chain shortages.</p>
	<p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>Transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers are shared by 153 countries around the world. Ensuring that these waters are managed equitably, sustainably, and peacefully, particularly in the context of climate change, requires countries to put in place operational arrangements for water cooperation. Data from 2017 and 2020 suggests slow progress, with only 32 countries having 90% or more of their transboundary waters covered by such arrangements. Accelerating progress in their coverage will require countries to address data gaps, especially in relation to transboundary aquifers, upscale capacity development, capitalise on the global water conventions and the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers, and mobilise political will.</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>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p> <p>While Official Development Assistance increased overall from US\$ 202 billion to US\$ 246 billion from 2019 to 2020 in response to the COVID pandemic, ODA for the water sector showed a decreasing trend over the same period, with commitments falling by 11% to US\$ 10.5 billion.</p>
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	<p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p>Two thirds of the 109 reporting countries have participation procedures that are defined in laws or policies in all six sub-sectors (drinking water (rural and urban), sanitation (rural and urban), hygiene promotion and water resources planning and management). However, only 14 out of 109 countries report high levels of community and user participation for collaborative management and decision-making. For rural drinking water and sanitation and water resources management, most countries report medium levels of user and community participation. This entails users and communities that are occasionally or regularly consulted, but not to the extent of collaboration or representation in decision-making processes. (2021 submission)</p>

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
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>The global electricity access rate notably advanced over the past decade, providing access to 1.3 billion people between 2010 and 2020. In 2020, 91 percent of the world population gained access, leaving 733 million people in the dark. The progress in electrification was not even across regions. The improvement was especially led by major progress in largest access deficit countries such as India and Bangladesh. In 2020, more than three quarters of the world population lacking access were in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the 2018-20 period, the annual access growth of 0.5 percentage points is slower, compared to 0.8 percentage points between 2010 and 2018. Given the current pace of electrification and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, some 670 million people will remain unelectrified in 2030 (IEA 2021). To achieve universal access by 2030, the pace of access growth should accelerate to an annual average of 0.9 percentage points, requiring significant efforts to reach the last mile and the most vulnerable populations, especially the ones living in low-income and fragile and conflict-affected countries.</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>In 2020, 69% of the global population had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. From 2016 to 2020, 20 countries accounted for more than 80 percent of the global population without access to clean cooking fuel; 19 of the 20 countries with the lowest percentage of the population having access were least-developed countries in Africa. In line with the 'leaving no one behind' paradigm accelerating access to clean cooking is an important step at</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	<p>minimizing the poorest households' vulnerability to the COVID-19 pandemic. The adoption of clean cooking solutions can reduce health risk from household air pollution, support a green and healthy recovery and support economic growth in low and middle-income countries.</p>
<p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>	<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 17.7 percent globally in 2019 - this is less than one percentage point higher than in 2015. The electricity sector records the largest share of renewables in total final energy consumption (26.2 percent in 2019), and drives most of the growth in renewable energy use, while the heat and transport sectors see limited progress. Keeping up with SDG7 and climate objectives requires a much faster progression of the indicator, hence stronger policy actions in all end-use sectors.</p>
<p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p>	<p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p> <p>The global primary energy intensity—defined as the ratio of global total energy supply per unit of GDP—improved from 5.6 megajoules (MJ) per U.S. dollar (2017 PPP) in 2010 to 4.7 MJ/USD in 2019. Since 2015, global energy intensity has improved by 1.6 percent per year on average, which is still short of the 3.2 percent annual rate now needed to reach target 3 of Sustainable Development Goal 7.</p>
<p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean and renewable energy reached USD 10.9 billion in 2019, 23.6% lower than in 2018, showing a contraction even before the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to 2018, multiple/other renewables and wind energy increased their share of commitments by 4 and 6 percentage points, respectively, while the rest of technologies saw a decrease. Multiple/other renewables attracted the bulk (37%) of commitments, followed by hydropower at 26% of flows, solar energy at 21% and wind energy with 12%, while geothermal energy reached a little over 3% of commitments in 2019. A longer five-year moving average (MA5) trend shows that average annual commitments decreased for the first time since 2008 by 5.5% from USD 17.5 billion in 2014-18 to USD 16.6 billion in 2015-19.</p>
<p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>Renewables are covering a larger share of capacity, reaching a record 245.7 Watts per capita of renewable capacity in 2020, also accomplishing the largest share of renewables to date at 36.1% of total capacity. Since 2015, renewable capacity per capita increased by 57.6% at an unprecedented 9.5% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) and just in 2020, the annual growth rate jumped to 11.6%. SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs had lower CAGRs of 8.3%, 5.2% and 2.4% respectively since 2015 –it would take LDCs and LLDCs almost 40 years and SIDS almost 15 years to reach the same progress as the developing countries reached on average in 2020. The impact of COVID-19 has been negligible for</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report
	2020 and it might be reflected in the coming years due to lengthy processes to commission new capacity.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal and Target	Report Update
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	<p>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>The global economy is slowly recovering, although activity remains below pre-pandemic levels. Following an increase of about 1.4 per cent in 2019, global real GDP per capita decreased sharply by 4.4 per cent in 2020. Global real GDP per capita is estimated to rebound at a growth rate 4.4 per cent in 2021 and projected to increase again by 3.0 per cent in 2022 and 2.5 per cent in 2023. The real GDP of the least developed countries increased by 5.0 per cent in 2019 and showed no growth in 2020 because of the disruption caused by the pandemic.</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>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in unprecedented and volatile developments in labour productivity levels. Globally, output per worker grew at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent between 2015 and 2019. In 2020, the pandemic led to sharp declines in both output and employment and output per worker dropped by 0.6 per cent, the first such decline since 2009. Global labour productivity rebounded sharply in 2021, rising by 3.2 per cent.</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>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</p> <p>As the COVID-19 crisis affected all economic sectors, containment measures and mobility restrictions prevented labour reallocation to informal employment, which had previously been a key mechanism of labour market adjustment in many regions. Rather than becoming unemployed or shifting to informal jobs, as in previous crises, laid-off employees and self-employed workers alike left the labour force. A disproportionate impact on informal workers was reflected in a decline in the informal employment rate in some countries at the height of the crisis. This, in turn, has left informal workers and their families in a highly precarious position, exposed to sudden income losses and facing heightened risks of falling into poverty.</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	<p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>The global material footprint continues to grow. At the same time, its growth slows down. Thus, the average annual growth rate of the global material footprint for 2015–2019 was 1.1 per cent, while for 2000–2014 it was 2.8 per cent. This indicates a slowdown in the growth of pressure of the economy on the environment.</p>

Goal and Target	Report Update
Production, with developed countries taking the lead	<p>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>The domestic material consumption (DMC) increased over the past 20 years and in 2019 amounted to 95.1 gigatons or 12.3 tons per capita. This trend was typical for all DMC components such as biomass, metal ores, non-metallic minerals and fossil fuels. At the same time, in the structure of DMC, there is a decrease in the shares of biomass and fossil fuels and an increase in the share of metal ores and non-metallic minerals.</p>
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	<p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The median gender pay gap in countries with data around 2017 (based on hourly earnings) is close to 12%, meaning that in half of all countries with data, women's hourly earnings are on average 12% lower than men. However, this gender pay gap is a raw calculation based on average hourly earnings without controlling for sector, occupation, educational level or work experience. A global study done by the ILO found a factor-weighted gender pay gap of 19%. In 87% of countries with recent data, professionals earn per hour on average more than double what workers in elementary occupations earn. (2020 submission)</p>
	<p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>In 2021, the global unemployment rate declined slightly to 6.2 per cent, which is still well above the pre-pandemic rate of 5.4 per cent. The ILO projects that unemployment will remain above its 2019 level until at least 2023. Meanwhile, the level of unemployment underestimates the full employment impact of the crisis since many who left the labour force have not come back. It also does not reflect the reduction in working hours for those that remained employed. In 2021, 4.3 per cent of global working hours were lost relative to the fourth quarter of 2019, which is equivalent to a deficit of 125 million full-time jobs (assuming a 48-hour working week).</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>The proportion of the world's youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is now at its highest level since 2005 (when the series began). The NEET rate had remained unchanged from 2015 to 2019 at 21.8 per cent, but increased to 23.3 per cent in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This represents an increase of almost 20 million youth not in education, employment or training. The pandemic and related containment measures disproportionately affected youth employment, as well as their education and training prospects. Although youth represented only 13 per cent of total employment before the crisis (2019), they made up 34.2 per cent of the 2020 decline in employment. Meanwhile, both technical and vocational education and on-the-job training suffered massive disruption, forcing many young people to quit their studies.</p>

Goal and Target	Report Update
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>The latest global estimates indicate that the number of children in child labour has risen to 160 million worldwide – an increase of 8.4 million children in the last four years. 63 million girls and 97 million boys were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children 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)</p>
	<p>8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>The global average for SDG 8.8.2 indicator in 2020 stood at 5.01. While violations of workers’ and employers’ right to organize and bargain collectively remained substantial, there has been continued progress under SDG indicator 8.8.2 since 2015.</p> <p>The full impact of COVID-19 pandemic on workers’ right to freedom of association and collective bargaining remains to be seen. The ILO’s Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in its 2020 and 2021 meetings, however, noted that “in some countries, exceptional measures have led to temporary restrictions including the setting aside of collective bargaining mechanisms and the resulting collective bargaining agreements”. Yet the Committee also noted that “in several countries collective bargaining mechanisms have played an important role in identifying responses to the crisis”.</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>Global GDP from tourism nearly halved between 2019 and 2020, and the sector faced its worst crisis in recent history with businesses, employment and livelihoods around the world severely impacted. After a marked positive trend over the past decade and reaching USD 3.4 trillion in 2019 or 4% of global GDP, the economic contribution of tourism plummeted to USD 1,8 trillion or 2.3% of world GDP in 2020. Tourism is an important part of many economies and has been one of the economic sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. While practically all countries saw their economies significantly affected by reduced tourism activity, in some countries the shrink in international tourism was (partially) compensated by higher domestic tourism activity. This redistribution of tourism flows and income has impacted various elements of sustainable tourism development: from difficulties in managing excessively high visitation in otherwise tranquil domestic destinations, to the challenges of—in the absence of tourism income—maintaining the protection of natural areas, jobs and livelihoods. Some places, for example, have seen a</p>

Goal and Target	Report Update
	<p>rise in poaching and other harmful practices as a result of reduced tourism income.</p>
<p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p>Access to finance has continued to rise worldwide since 2015, with new modes of access playing increasingly an important role in the more recent years. Globally, the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults grew from 65.3 in 2015 to 67.3 in 2020. By contrast, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 decreased slightly from 15.2 in 2015 to 14.4 in 2020. This trend can be attributed to the decline in the number of bank branches in advanced economies, especially in Northern America and Europe, 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 2020.</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>In recent years more than 500 million adults have opened an account at a formal financial institution or through a mobile money provider. Today, 69 percent of adults globally have an account—and millions are using digital financial services for the first time to collect government benefits amid the pandemic. But deep inequalities in account ownership persist, particularly in low and middle income economies. (2021 submission)</p>
<p>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p>	<p>8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</p> <p>In 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)</p>
<p>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p>	<p>8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</p> <p>The development and increasing implementation of national youth employment strategies seem to be increasing across most regions. Out of 81 countries reporting in this period, more than half have operationalised such strategies, while slightly less than one third have developed one but did not provide conclusive evidence on implementation. Only 10 countries reported being in the process of developing a strategy, and just 3 countries declared not to have one.</p>

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

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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)</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 network resulting in more diversified outputs and c) access to wider markets enabling optimal utilisation of production and distribution capacities.</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>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>Global manufacturing activity reached the above pre-pandemic level but the recovery remains incomplete and unequal. While many countries witnessed a surge in 2021, manufacturing in least developed countries stagnated owing to subdued and volatile global demand and disruption to global trade, in addition to tighter domestic economic policies. Despite the pandemic disruptions, the global share of MVA in total GDP increased from 16.2 per cent in 2015 to 16.9 per cent in 2021.</p> <p>Uneven recovery of employment and income across different population groups is increasing inequalities within countries. The same trend is being followed in manufacturing among countries, as reflected by MVA per capita. While Europe and Northern America reached their all-time high of \$5,006 in 2021, MVA per capita in LDCs decreased to \$134 comparable to the value in 2018. The recovery prospects for LDCs thus remain uncertain jeopardizing their achievement of many SDG targets by 2030.</p>
	<p>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>Despite the economic activity rebound in 2021, global employment did not reach the pre-pandemic levels yet. The manufacturing sector was among the sectors hit most severely at the start of the pandemic, initially via supply chain disruption, imposed containment measures and then by a decline in demand.</p>

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	<p>Because of the pandemic, nearly one in three jobs in manufacturing supply chains globally are likely to have undergone termination, a reduction in working hours or payment, or other worsened conditions. The share of manufacturing employment in total employment thus decreased significantly from 13.7 per cent in 2019 to 13.1 per cent in 2020.</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 per cent of small-scale industries in Africa received those forms of credit, compared to 44.2 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on survey data from 2006-2020.</p>
	<p>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p>See 9.3.1</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 emissions declined by 5.8 per cent in 2020, or almost 2 billion tons – the largest decline since 1990 and almost five times greater than the 2009 decline that followed the global financial crisis. Despite the decline in 2020, global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions remained at 31.5 billion tons, which contributed to carbon dioxide reaching its highest average annual concentration in the atmosphere. In 2021, global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions are projected to rebound and grow by 4.0 per cent as demand for coal, oil and gas rebounds with the economy.</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 substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>The global investment in research and development (R&D) continued to grow at a good pace, with the increase in the proportion of global GDP invested in R&D from 1.51 percent in 2000 and 1.61 percent in 2010 to 1.73 percent in 2018. However, this hides a wide difference between the various regions with Europe and Northern America, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia standing at 2.28 and 2.12 percent of GDP spent on R&D respectively in 2018, while most of the developing regions fell short of the world average, even spending less than 1% of GDP on R&D. While, this calls for the continued need for strong policy commitments towards increased financing for R&D, especially in developing economies, its importance has never been more apparent globally with the collaborative initiatives to cope with COVID-19. (2021 submission)</p>
	<p>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p> <p>Globally, there has been an increase in the number of researchers per million inhabitants from 801 in 2000 and 1,022 in 2010 to 1,235 in 2018. However, there were many dimensions of disparities existing across the regions. In Europe and Northern America, the number of researchers per million inhabitants was at 3,847 in 2018, while it was as low as 99 in sub-Saharan</p>

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	<p>Africa. On the other hand, while women represented only 30.5% of global researchers in 2018 (based on headcounts), it ranged from 44.9% in Latin America and the Caribbean to 23.1% and 21.3% in Southern Asia and Eastern Asia respectively. While this calls for the continued need of firm policy commitments towards substantially increasing in the number of research personnel, especially in developing economies, as well as addressing under-representation of women in the research profession as a whole, paying attention to these gaps would be critical in providing an enabling environment in the search for solutions to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>(2021 submission)</p>
<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>	<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 20% of all aid and reached USD 63.0 billion in 2020, which represents a growth of 35% since 2010.</p>
<p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	<p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p> <p>Higher technology industries had a better performance and therefore recovered faster, mainly attributable to the output of computers, electronics and optical products, electrical equipment, as well as pharmaceuticals. Most of the industries using medium- and high-technology have reached pre-pandemic levels, except for motor vehicles and other transport equipment. Production of motor vehicles is facing larger challenges worldwide due to supply chain disruptions of resources and intermediate goods. In 2019, the share of medium- and high-technology manufacturing in total manufacturing in Northern America and Europe was 47.7 per cent compared to 21.4 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa and 10.5 per cent in least developed countries.</p>
<p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p> <p>In most developing countries, mobile broadband (3G or above) is the main way—and often the only way—to connect to the Internet. It is a necessary condition, but not a sufficient one, as potential users face several other barriers to connectivity. Ninety-five per cent of the world population now has access to a mobile broadband network. Between 2015 and 2021, 4G network coverage doubled to reach 88 per cent of the world's population. However, the coverage gap remains significant in LDCs and LLDCs, where 17% of the population remains without any access to a mobile broadband network, thereby falling short of 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

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10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent 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 per cent of the population and the total population</p> <p>Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, more than three-fifths of countries with data available saw higher growth in household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population than the national average. The pandemic is threatening to reverse this trend. Though data for 2020 are scarce, in 2020 many countries saw declines in the growth of the bottom 40 per cent and declines of greater magnitude than the average.</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 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Since 2015, but prior to COVID-19, about half of countries have seen declines in the proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income. Unless countries were able to implement transfers to the most vulnerable, COVID-19 is threatening to make this trend worse. In the typical country, more than 10 per cent live below half the national median, and in some countries more than 20 per cent do.</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>10.3.1/16.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>Data from 49 countries and territories, between 2017 and 2021, show that women living in urban areas are slightly more likely to experience discrimination than their rural counterparts. Moreover, persons with disabilities are more likely to be victims of discrimination, with about one third of people living with disability felt discriminated in the last 5 years. Roughly 1 out of 5 persons reported having experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds prohibited under international human rights law</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.</p>
	<p>10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy</p> <p>In 2017, the labour income of the world's workers represented an estimated 51 per cent of the global Gross Domestic Product. This takes into account the employment-related earnings of both employees and the self-employed. The global labour income share is in a downward trend since 2004, when it stood at 54 per cent, implying that workers are receiving a smaller proportion of the output they contribute to producing.</p>

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	<p>The labour income share varies considerably from one region to the next. In 2017, the labour income of workers in Western Asia and Northern Africa accounted for a little over a third of the region's output (36 per cent). On the other end of the spectrum, the labour income share was close to 58 per cent in Northern America and Europe.</p> <p>Carefully designed policies and strategies are needed to ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of growth, so that no one is left behind.</p> <p>10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy Submitted by: Umar Serajuddin, World Bank (userajuddin@worldbank.org)</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)</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 weakened in 2020 mostly because of the COVID-19 pandemic although reported asset quality remained good. Based on FSI data for 2015 - 2020, the fraction of countries reporting return on assets (ROA) above one percent declined to 48 percent in 2020 from 72 percent in the previous year, and the median ROA declined from 1.5 to 1.0 percent. Meanwhile, COVID-19 loan restructuring or replacement operations by country authorities that classified impacted loans as new rather than as nonperforming reduced the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on reported asset quality. However, expenses from general provisions that were created as an additional buffer to absorb potential losses from these loans reduced banks' profitability.</p>
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	<p>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>The voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance needs to be broadened and strengthened. Governance reforms are being negotiated at the IMF, and changes were adopted at the World Bank in October 2018, however those changes have not yet been implemented. Full implementation will leave developing countries with just over 40 per cent of voting rights, still short of the 75 per cent they represent in the World Bank membership. (2019 submission)</p>
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

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<p>through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</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: 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)</p>

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	<p>10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>Globally, in 2021, 62.3 per cent 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 per cent 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 per cent of countries lacking a wide range of measures in these domains, respectively.</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 recorded 5,895 deaths on migratory routes worldwide in 2021, surpassing pre-pandemic figures and making last year the deadliest year on record for migrants since 2017. The widespread impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies across the world pushed more people seeking safety, family reunification, decent work, dignity, and better opportunities to take dangerous migration routes.</p>
	<p>10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin</p> <p>By mid-2021 the number of people who were forced to flee their countries due to war, conflict, persecution, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order had grown to 24.5 million, the highest absolute number on record. For every 100,000 people, currently 311 are refugees outside their country of origin – this is an increase from 216 in 2015. In addition, as of 12 April 2022, around 4.7 million refugees from Ukraine crossed borders into neighbouring countries.</p>
<p>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>	<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.</p>
<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>	<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 2020, total receipts by developing countries from DAC donors, multilateral agencies and other key providers were USD 200 billion, of which USD 195 billion were ODA.</p>

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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	<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 percent in 2016 and 6.3 percent 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 percent globally. In 2021, the SmaRT index was 3.76 percent. The share of corridors with SmaRT costs below 5 percent increased from 23 percent in 2016 to 70 percent in 2021.</p> <p>Despite marked progress, ongoing coordinated efforts by donors, public authorities, remittance service providers (RSPs) and NGOs are critical to preserve achievements and move forward towards meeting the SDG10 10.c.1 target of 3 percent for the Global Average and enabling remittances senders in all corridors to send at a cost of 5 percent or less by 2030.</p>

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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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>Over the years, the number of slum dwellers continues to grow, reaching remaining at over 1 billion in 2020. Slum dwellers are most prevalent in three regions, which are home to about 85% of the slum residents in the world -- Central and Southern Asia (359 million), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (306 million), and sub-Saharan Africa (230 million).</p>
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>Data for 2020 from 1510 cities from all world indicates that we are still a long way from maximizing on the benefits associated with development of elaborate public transport systems. Only about 37% of the urban areas are served by public transport i.e are within convenient reach of a public transport stop, which is measured as walking distance of 500 metres to low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and/or 1,000 metres of high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries). With variations in population concentrations within the cities, this translates to only about 52% of the world population having convenient access to public transport.</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>How we plan and develop our urban areas, infuse infrastructure and services with the physical development of cities, and respond to the needs of increasing populations significantly determines the long-term prosperity of the urban areas and their populations. With modern day increases in vulnerabilities such as those associated with natural disasters and epidemics such as COVID-19, urban areas, and in turn majority of the world's population remain at risk of exposure.</p>

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	<p>Data collected from a globally representative sample of 200 cities in the past showed that through the 1990 - 2015 period, the physical expansion of cities was faster than their rates of population growth, which has significant implications on the planning processes and service delivery. Updated 2019 data from an expanded sample of 755 cities from 95 countries demonstrates that, through the 1990 – 2015 period, most urban areas recorded a general increase in the amount of built-up area per person (built-up area per capita). On average, all the sub-regions other than Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia recorded a consistent increase in the built-up area per capita, with Australia and New Zealand recording the highest values. While Sub-Saharan Africa recorded a decline in its built-up area per capita, the lowest values were recorded in Central and Southern Asia followed by Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>While urbanization presents countries with economic and other growth opportunities, a major concern for city leaders and policy makers remains on how to ensure that urban areas grow sustainably (both outwards and within), and that the emerging urban densities do not overwhelm existing and/or planned infrastructure and services, while ensuring that the entire urban ecosystem continuously maximizes the benefits associated with agglomerations of people, infrastructure, services, economies and opportunity. (2020 submission)</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>Many global and national governance instruments recognize the value of active public participation in strengthening the urban planning, governance and management processes. Public participation and engagement in the decision-making processes of local authorities shows respect for citizens' opinion, boosts their enthusiasm for citizenship and politics, and strengthens their influence in urban planning and public life.</p> <p>Data collected from 143 cities from 45 countries provides a nuanced understanding of the extent to which cities engage their civil societies in urban planning, urban decision making and evaluation of urban management performance through formal participatory processes. In terms of urban planning, at least 50% of experts indicate that their cities offer structures for civil society participation in urban planning that are direct, regular and democratic (52%, 50%, 53% respectively). Data also shows that cities are less likely to offer the possibility to their citizens to participate in budget decision making processes; only 37%, 36% and 40% of experts agree that their cities have structures for civil society participation in budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic, respectively. Similarly, civil society participation in the evaluation of urban management performance seems to be low; for example, only 40% of experts agree that their cities offer them regular opportunities to evaluate their management performance.</p> <p>Clearly, there is room for cities and countries to improve civic engagement in decision making and governance processes. Local and national governments need encouragement and support to create an enabling environment including necessary legislation for local governments to institutionalize and facilitate</p>

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	civic participation. Public participation helps build consensus, enhance political interaction between citizens and governments, and offer legitimacy of the planning and management processes. (2020 submission)
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>Half of the respondent countries originated from Europe and Northern America. In 2019, public and private spending on heritage protection values were spread along a large spectrum based on a reduced sample of 29 countries representing all SDG regions except Oceania. Public spending on preserving world's heritage ranged from less than 1\$ PPP per capita to up to more than 100\$PPP.</p> <p>Covid-19 exacerbated already meagre governments' expenditure in culture, therefore, understanding the impact of Covid-19, becomes even more important.</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>
	<p>11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p> <p>No previous submission record exists; "new" indicator as previous 11.5.2 was split after 2022 refinement</p>
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	<p>11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities</p> <p>With increasing urbanization, we continue to witness a steady increase in the global municipal solid waste generated in urban areas with persistent concerns of timely collection and safe management in controlled facilities. In many cities, any uncollected waste eventually becomes the source of plastic pollution, Green House Gas emission, and sources of incubation for infections.</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>Worldwide, 9 in 10 people living in urban areas still breathe air that does not meet the World Health Organization's air quality guidelines value for particulate matter (PM2.5) and more than half of the world population has experienced and increase in PM2.5 over the 2010 to 2016 period. While countries in Europe and North America regions have seen their concentration</p>

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	<p>and exposures reducing thanks to effective policies, PM2.5 levels are on the contrary increasing in low- and middle-income countries in the other regions of the world, such as Central Asia, Southern Asia and Africa. There is indeed an increase in inequality in urban population PM2.5 exposure, where populations that are already suffering from the highest exposure levels have also seen a worsening condition between 2010 and 2016.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting lockdown worldwide have had an impact on the levels of air pollutants but extensive data analyses over extended periods, with consideration of all other factors affecting air pollution (e.g. weather) are required to provide meaningful information on both the lockdown effects and the long-term impacts on economic activity and mobility. (2021 submission)</p>
<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>	<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>Data for 2020 from 1072 cities from all world regions points to a poor distribution of open public spaces in most regions. Only about 38% of the urban residential areas are located within 400 meters of walking distance to an open public space, which translates to only about 45% of the global urban population having convenient access to these spaces.</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>
<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>	<p>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</p> <p>As of March 2021, 156 countries have developed national urban policies, with almost half (74) already in the implementation stage. A further breakdown shows that 40% of the countries are in the early stages of developing their plans, while 12% are monitoring and evaluating how well these plans are functioning.</p>
<p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic</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 31 Dec 2021, a total of 123 countries have reported the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies. This represents a significant advancement, marking an increase of 124 percent from 2015 when only 55 countries reported the adoption of such strategies. However, the full achievement of this target requires a further accelerated global effort and a more systemic and multi-hazard approach to DRR strategies – as highlighted by the COVID-19 crisis.</p>

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disaster risk management at all levels	<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 31 Dec 2021, a total of 98 countries have reported having local governments with disaster risk reduction strategies. This represents almost a doubling from 2015, when only 51 such countries reported the existence of such local strategies. In terms of average proportion of local governments with such strategies, until 2021 it is 66% and which has increased from 51% in 2015.</p>
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Note: no indicator for Target 11.c

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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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>Sustainable Consumption and Production can drive an inclusive and green global pandemic recovery by maximizing the socio-economic benefits of resource use while minimizing their impacts (decoupling). The extension of the mandate of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) is an opportunity to ramp up inclusive and green pandemic recovery strategies guided by Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). In 2021, 83 policy instruments supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production were reported by 26 countries, bringing the total number of policies developed, adopted and/or implemented up to 438, as reported by 59 countries and the European Union from 2019-2021. However, the distribution of SCP policies has so far been uneven, with 79 per cent of policies reported from high and upper-middle income countries, 0.5 per cent from low-income countries, and only 7.7 per cent from least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. Developing countries bear a large part of the climate, biodiversity and pollution impacts of resource intensive production processes, while not reaping their benefits - a situation that has been made worse by the impacts of the pandemic to lives and livelihoods, and that makes it all the more important to support universal implementation of SCP to maximize the socio-economic benefits of resource use while minimizing their impacts (decoupling) as part of sustainable global pandemic recovery strategies.</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>The global material footprint continues to grow. At the same time, its growth slows down. Thus, the average annual growth rate of the global material footprint for 2015–2019 was 1.1 per cent, while for 2000–2014 it was 2.8 per</p>

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	<p>cent. This indicates a slowdown in the growth of pressure of the economy on the environment.</p> <p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>The domestic material consumption (DMC) increased over the past 20 years and in 2019 amounted to 95.1 gigatons or 12.3 tons per capita. This trend was typical for all DMC components such as biomass, metal ores, non-metallic minerals and fossil fuels. At the same time, in the structure of DMC, there is a decrease in the shares of biomass and fossil fuels and an increase in the share of metal ores and non-metallic minerals.</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, is estimated at 13.3 percent in 2020, with no visible trend since 2016, suggesting that structural patterns of food losses have not changed.</p> <p>At the regional level, sub-Saharan Africa has the highest losses at 21.4 percent, with structural inadequacies resulting in food being lost in large quantities between the farm and retail levels. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia also register high food loss figures, at 15.1 percent, driven by high losses in the fruits and vegetable value chains. The lowest losses occur in Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Northern America at 12.3 percent and 9.9 percent respectively.</p> <p>From UNEP for 12.3.1(b): The UNEP Food Waste Index Report, conducting the most comprehensive food waste data collection, analysis and modelling to date, finds that consumer food waste is a global challenge, not correlated to country income level, and significant in nearly every country that has measured it. Global and country-level estimates are provided for 2019; subsequent evidence suggests that household food waste declined during Covid-19 lockdowns but has since returned to pre-pandemic levels. The Food Waste Index Report estimates that 931 million tonnes of food, or 17% of total food available to consumers in 2019, was wasted at household, food service and retail level. This is in addition to the 14% of food loss occurring from the farm up to and excluding retail, as estimated by FAO's Food Loss Index. UNEP has since launched Regional Food Waste Working Groups, supporting 25 member states in measurement, reporting and food waste prevention strategy development. Much more action and resources are needed to help countries step up to deliver SDG 12.3 and halve food waste by 2030.</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</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>The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic disrupted the normal flow of work under the ozone treaties in 2020 and 2021. Nevertheless, the parties have</p>

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soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	<p>remained resolute in their annual reporting of statistical data and related information on production and consumption of controlled substances.</p> <p>COVID-19 aggravated the global crisis on pollution, in particular plastics pollution. While plastic wastes are on the frontline, the management of chemicals, hazardous and other waste in a broader sense and as well as trade was impacted by COVID-19, thus making the effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions so much more urgent and important. The international community is prepared to address these challenges. The year of 2021 was marked by the establishment of a new global regime for controlling trade of plastic wastes for better transparency and tracing following the adoption of the Plastic Waste Amendments to the Basel Convention in 2019. As a consequence, annual national reports under the Basel Convention are to include data on generation, imports and exports of plastic wastes, in addition to other waste streams affected by the pandemic such as healthcare and household wastes as well as all other wastes addressed by the Convention. This data will be subsequently taken into account for measuring the indicator 12.4.1.</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>
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>Sustainability reporting is expanding rapidly across the world. Significant developments in international standards are pushing companies to publish reports. COVID-19 is acting as an accelerator, due to increased attention to sustainable finance. A preliminary analysis* shows that over 60% of large companies publish sustainability reports in 2021, a twofold increase from 2016. However, the data give indications of a significant difference between regions. In North America, Europe and Asia the number of reports more than doubled from 2016 to 2020, while Africa, Latin America and Oceania showed considerably slower growth rates. Manufacturing and finance activities feature the highest percentages of companies publishing sustainability reports. The sustainability indicators that are most widely disclosed by companies among the scope monitored include direct CO₂ emissions, board diversity, and the number of board meetings, while the least disclosed ones include ozone-depleting substances, gender pay gap, and bribery and fraud controversies.</p> <p>* UNCTAD and UNEP, co-custodians of SDG indicator 12.6.1 used a sample of over 10,000 public companies around the world provided by the Refinitiv database, complemented by other data sources which will continue to be explored for more comprehensive reporting on the indicator.</p>

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<p>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p>	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans³</p> <p>At a time when governments need to conduct expansionary fiscal policies to limit or avoid economic recessions, public procurement, which represents an average of 12% of GDP in OECD countries and 14.5% in low-income countries, offers a valuable opportunity to gear public expenditures towards green growth and contribute to the achievement of sustainability goals. While it may be tempting for governments to give up on environmental commitments to address short-term social and economic priorities, the global health crisis should be seen as an opportunity to build more sustainable and inclusive economies and societies, including through Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP).</p> <p>As of December 2020, 40 countries had reported on Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans (or equivalent legal dispositions), to encourage the procurement of environmentally-sound, energy-efficient products, and to promote more socially-responsible purchasing practices and sustainable supply chains.</p> <p>Despite current difficulties, governments have maintained their efforts in supporting SMEs' participation in public tenders and promoting the respect of human rights and decent work in supply chains. They have also strengthened their efforts in transparency of public procurement, by progressively switching to online procurement platforms, and are adapting their capacity-building efforts by replacing face-to-face seminars with webinars and online courses. However, further efforts could be made to address both the negative impact of purchasing practices and the COVID-19-induced crisis, by strengthening sustainability requirements in construction and transportation services, or by enhancing energy-efficiency in public buildings and addressing the environmental impact of the surge in use of medical protective equipment such as surgical masks, face shields, hand sanitizer and surgical gloves (2021 submission)</p>
<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>	<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>More efforts are needed to fully mainstream Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in national education systems so that learners can acquire the skills necessary to take action on sustainable development, global citizenship and peace and contribute positively to the well-being of their communities. Teacher training and teaching resources in these topics need to be more accessible so that the majority of teachers are confident to teach ESD and GCED. Schools need to address ESD and GCED throughout their curricula and ideally adopt a whole-school approach to sustainable development and global citizenship.</p>

³ Refinement of the indicator name approved in the interim by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and pending final approval by the 54th session of the Statistical Commission in March 2023.

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<p>12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>Renewables are covering a larger share of capacity, reaching a record 245.7 Watts per capita of renewable capacity in 2020, also accomplishing the largest share of renewables to date at 36.1% of total capacity. Since 2015, renewable capacity per capita increased by 57.6% at an unprecedented 9.5% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) and just in 2020, the annual growth rate jumped to 11.6%. SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs had lower CAGRs of 8.3%, 5.2% and 2.4% respectively since 2015 –it would take LDCs and LLDCs almost 40 years and SIDS almost 15 years to reach the same progress as the developing countries reached on average in 2020. The impact of COVID-19 has been negligible for 2020 and it might be reflected in the coming years due to lengthy processes to commission new capacity.</p>
<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>	<p>12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability</p> <p>As tourism is slowly recovering from its greatest crisis on record due to the Covid-19 pandemic, stakeholders worldwide are calling for more, better, and more timely data to transition towards a more sustainable tourism future. The implementation of tools to monitor sustainable tourism is more important than ever. However, data indicates that the implementation of necessary accounting tools to monitor sustainable tourism may be on the decline. Globally, the number of countries that reported having at least one table for evaluating key elements of tourism’s sustainability—from the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA)—steadily increased between 2008 and 2016, a year for which 92 countries report having at least one table. Since then, global data availability shows a downward trend with 75 countries reporting 2019 tables, and only 41 countries reporting tables with 2020 data (-45%). While it is normal for accounting tables to become available with some lag, the pandemic has also put immense pressure on (tourism) statistical operations.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP</p> <p>Global estimates on fossil fuel subsidies are not yet available for 2021 - but it is safe to say that the encouraging drop in fossil fuel subsidies seen in 2020 as international prices cratered due to a variety of factors was, unfortunately, an exception to the trend.</p>

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protects the poor and the affected communities	

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts⁴

Goal and Target	Report Update
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	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 See 1.5.1
	1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 See 1.5.3
	1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies See 1.5.4
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1/13.b.1 (with slight adjustment) 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 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 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

⁴ Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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	<p>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)</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 per cent in 2018, while emissions from developing countries rose by 14.4 per cent in 2014. It is therefore critical for all actors to strengthen their efforts in meeting the Paris Agreement goals. (2021 submission)</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>More efforts are needed to fully mainstream Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in national education systems so that learners can acquire the skills necessary to take action on sustainable development, global citizenship and peace and contribute positively to the well-being of their communities. Teacher training and teaching resources in these topics need to be more accessible so that the majority of teachers are confident to teach ESD and GCED. Schools need to address ESD and GCED throughout their curricula and ideally adopt a whole-school approach to sustainable development and global citizenship.</p>
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	<p>13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</p> <p>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 per cent 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 adaptation support is growing, and many countries are prioritizing adaptation in their provision of financial support. (2021 submission)</p>
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	<p>13.2.1/13.b.1 (with slight adjustment) Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>6 LDCs and 10 SIDS included adaptation information in their new or updated NDC. The adaptation components of the NDCs illustrate how adaptation is</p>

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	<p>being 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.</p> <p>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)</p>

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal and Target	Report Update
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	<p>14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density</p> <p>The satellite-derived eutrophication indicator estimated as a global Impact percent, show an increasing trend from 2016 to the present. While COVID-19 may have caused some reduced coastal pollution in some areas due to reduced tourism and activity, the pandemic does not appear to have globally reduced eutrophication. In fact, there was above 23% increase in the peak values of the Impact Percent for the 2020 and 2021 calendar year average, compared with the mean value for previous years.</p>
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	<p>14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p> <p>Goal 14/Indicator 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p> <p>Although the Ocean Health Index (OHI, Halpern et al. 2012) is not currently being considered as a SDG 14.2 indicator, several qualities make it uniquely suited to monitor SDG 14.2 progress for sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal systems, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OHI is the first and only ocean assessment tool that integrates key elements from all dimensions of the ocean's health (biological, physical, economic, and social), which is a significant advancement over conventional single-sector assessments. • A focus on ocean resources and services that people directly relate to and value.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly assessments starting in 2012 that will continue to be updated yearly, providing continuity of methods and data required to monitor progress of SDG targets. • A commitment to full transparency, with all data and methods readily available on our website (http://ohi-science.org/data/) and Github (https://github.com/ohi-Science/ohiprep_v2018 and https://github.com/ohi-Science/ohi-global) <p>The 2018 global OHI assessment describes how well regions are managing their marine resources, and because the OHI has been assessed yearly from 2012 to 2018 we can monitor change over time (Figure 1). Several regions have low scores and appear to getting worse (e.g., Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Syria, Somalia), whereas other regions have low scores but show improvement (e.g., Georgia, Samoa, Angola). To better understand what drives the OHI scores, we can further explore the performance of the 10 sub-indicators used to calculate the overall Index (Figure 2). In particular, many regions are failing to manage food provision and tourism and recreation resources as well as they could be.</p> <p>Additional information and resources</p> <p>The Ocean Health Index provides a comprehensive view of how well the marine system and the people who depend on it are faring. Every year, starting in 2012, the OHI team assesses the health of the global ocean based on the sustainable delivery of 10 goals that describe the services and benefits that humans value from oceans:</p> <p>Food Provision: The sustainable harvest of seafood from wild-caught fisheries and mariculture</p> <p>Artisanal Fishing Opportunity: The opportunity for small-scale fishers to supply catch for their families, members of their local communities, or sell in local markets</p> <p>Natural Products: The natural resources that are sustainably extracted from living marine resources</p> <p>Carbon Storage: The condition of coastal habitats that store and sequester atmospheric carbon</p> <p>Coastal Livelihoods and Economies: Coastal and ocean-dependent livelihoods (job quantity and quality) and economies (revenues) produced by marine sectors</p> <p>Tourism and Recreation: The value people have for experiencing and enjoying coastal areas through activities such as sailing, recreational fishing, beach-going, and bird watching</p> <p>Sense of Place: The conservation status of iconic species (e.g., salmon, whales) and geographic locations that contribute to cultural identity</p> <p>Clean Waters: The degree to which ocean regions are free of contaminants such as chemicals, eutrophication, disease pathogens, and trash</p> <p>Biodiversity: The conservation status of native marine species and key habitats that serve as a proxy for the suite of species that depend upon them</p> <p>Coastal Protection: The amount of protection provided by marine and coastal habitats serving as natural buffers against incoming waves</p> <p>Each goal is scored on a scale of 0-100 based on current status, trend in status, and external pressures and resilience variables acting on status. Scores are</p>

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	<p>calculated for each goal before being combined into a composite score for each coastal nation. For a detailed explanation of each goal visit the OHI website: http://ohi-science.org/ohi-global/goals, and for a deeper dive into the data and methodologies see our manual: https://rawgit.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/draft/global_supplement/Supplement.html. (2019 submission)</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. Data collected towards the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator from an increasing number of countries (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. There is, however, a continued need to further expand the temporal and spatial resolution of assessments of the effects and impacts of ocean acidification and to devise management and adaptation strategies at the necessary scales, at local and global levels.</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 percent in 1974 to 65.8 percent in 2017, which represents 78.7 percent of the current global marine fish landings. Although a declining trend has continued, the rate of decrease has decelerated in the most recent years. 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 per cent 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 integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation⁴</p>	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p>Between 2018 and 2022, the average degree of implementation of international instruments to combat IUU fishing as measured by the indicator has improved across the world. In this period, the global aggregated indicator has risen from 3 to 4 (out of a maximum score of 5). Countries have thus made good overall progress with close to 75 percent scoring highly in their degree of implementation of relevant international instruments in 2022 compared to 70 percent in 2018</p>

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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>Fisheries support the livelihoods of millions worldwide, providing an important source of income and food security. The long-term impact of COVID-19 on fisheries is yet unknown but poses significant challenges that threaten to undermine sustainable stock management and profitability. Ensuring fisheries resources are appropriately safeguarded is inextricably linked to continued equitable and sustainable development, especially for Least Developed Countries and SIDS.</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 smaller than for other major fields of research and innovation. On average, only 1.2% of national research budgets are allocated for ocean science, with percentages ranging from around 0.03% to 9.5%. This is a small proportion compared to the modestly estimated US\$1.5 trillion contribution of the ocean to the global economy in 2010. Some countries are ‘punching above their weight’ in the field of ocean science, as they allocate a large proportion of their GERD to ocean science, despite having very low overall GERD. (2021 submission)</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>On the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022, the degree of adoption of regulatory frameworks supporting small-scale fisheries and promoting participatory decision-making has improved worldwide. The average global score has risen to 5 out of 5 in 2022, up from 4 out of 5 in 2020 and 3 out of 5 in 2018. However, Northern Africa and Western Asia scored lower in 2022 compared to 2020, and reporting rates have been lower in 2022 compared to previous reporting years for all regions except Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighting the need to redouble efforts in country reporting.</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 91 parties for the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)). While UNCLOS, together with the Part XI Agreement, enjoys broad participation, UNFSA has a lower number of parties. Many States have implemented these instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks but further progress is needed in some developing countries, in particular the least developed countries. The methodology adopted</p>

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	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.

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

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15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>The world's forest area continues to decrease but at a slightly slower rate than previous decades. The proportion of forest area fell from 31.9 percent of the total land area in 2000 to 31.2 percent in 2020. Changes in forest area varies widely from region to region. Despite the overall loss of forest, the world continues to progress towards sustainable forest management. Since 2010, the share of forests under certification schemes, the proportion of forest within protected area and the proportion of forests under a long-term management plan has increased globally from 2010 to 2020. Forests are also accumulating biomass and carbon.</p> <p>Although the short and long-term impacts of COVID-19 on forest are difficult to measure, the pandemic has likely affected forests and forestry by intensifying the pressure on forest resources and changing the dynamics on land use and forest products demand.</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>Given the great variation in the distribution of biodiversity and threats to it around the planet, it is important that protected areas are located strategically in the most important locations for conserving nature. Safeguarding Key Biodiversity Areas through establishment of protected areas or other effective area-based conservation is therefore an essential contribution towards SDGs 14 and 15. Globally, this coverage of marine, terrestrial, freshwater, and mountain KBAs has increased from around a quarter of each site on average covered by protected areas on average 20 years ago to nearly a half today. There remains great variation in overall coverage, with Western Asia & Northern Africa, Central Asia & Southern Asia, Eastern Asia & Southeastern Asia, and Oceania still having mean coverage of less than 35% across marine, terrestrial, freshwater, and mountain Key Biodiversity Areas. However, the trend in these regions has been positive, with coverage more than doubling in Western Asia & Northern Africa.</p>
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>See 15.1.1</p>

Goal and Target	Report Update
afforestation and reforestation globally	
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>As of February 2021, 129 countries had committed themselves to setting their voluntary targets for achieving land degradation neutrality, and in 71 countries, governments had already officially endorsed those targets. Overall, commitments to land restoration are estimated at 1 billion hectares, out of which over 450 million hectares are committed through land degradation neutrality targets. (2021 submission with agency updates)</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 Mountain Green Cover Index</p> <p>Vegetation cover of the world's mountains remains roughly stable at approximately 73%, with a not significant decrease since 2015. Disaggregated data by mountain class shows that green cover tend to decrease with mountain elevation, evidencing the strong role of climate in mountain green cover patterns.</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>The Red List Index shows continuing deterioration in species extinction risk around the world, based on repeated assessments of the extinction risk of all amphibians, birds, mammals, corals, and cycads, about 25,000 species in total. The index went from 0.80 in 2000 to 0.72 in 2022. The prevalence and rate of extinction risk is particularly severe Central & Southern Asia and Eastern & South-east Asia, and in Small Island Developing States. The rate of deterioration has also been disproportionately fast in these regions, as well as in Northern Africa & Western Asia, Australia & New Zealand, Oceania, and in Least Developed Countries. Most impacts of COVID-19 on species extinction risk are indirect, and so it is too early to assess their full extent, but they are likely mainly negative as a result of reduced conservation capacity and resources, and increased threats.</p>
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	<p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>Countries continue to make progress in ratifying and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments aiming to ensure that benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably with the countries and communities providing them. Progress has been steady despite the challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. ABS mechanisms continue to enhance the contribution of genetic resources to achieving sustainable development around the world.</p> <p>At the end of 2021, 68 countries had at least one legislative, administrative or policy measure in place to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. Progress has been steady despite the challenges brought on by the COVID-19</p>

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	pandemic in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol. Furthermore, 79 countries reported measures in place to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
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)</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 (98%) have adopted national legislation relevant to prevention or control of invasive alien species, although there is wide variation in the coverage of this legislation across sectors, with the greatest focus on plant and animal health in agriculture, and only 42% of countries having environment-focused invasive alien species legislation. The proportion of countries aligning their invasive alien species -related targets with global targets has increased, from 74% in 2016 to 84% in 2020. Regarding adequate resourcing for invasive alien species response, 55% of countries report allocations from their national budgets, and 37% of countries report that they have accessed global financial mechanisms, but these percentages vary widely between regions. There have been reports that the COVID-19 pandemic has stimulated continued strengthening of invasive alien species responses through increased concern for biosecurity, but it is too early to detect systematic evidence for this. (2021 submission)</p>
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	<p>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</p> <p>The integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in national and local development strategies, planning processes, and accounting is essential to attaining most of the SDGs, improving human wellbeing, and addressing global challenges such as the decline in biodiversity, climate change and the possibility of future pandemics. There has been a steady upward trend in the number countries incorporating biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems. The majority of countries have established national targets in relation to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2, however progress towards these targets is variable with about a third of countries reporting that they are</p>

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	<p>on track to reach or exceed their national targets. The better integration of biodiversity in decision making processes will be essential in bringing about transformational change in society's relationship with biodiversity and is currently being deliberated in the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p>Despite a greater need than ever for statistics on the environment-economy nexus that go beyond GDP, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the ability of governments to mainstream biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting. As of March 2022, 89 countries have implemented the international statistical standard, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) as a way to make nature count in policies and build back better through accounts for natural resources and/or ecosystems. This number is unchanged from 2021, which can be explained primarily due to the strain the COVID-19 pandemic has put on national statistical offices. However, there are some bright spots in the situation. In particular, several countries moved from only compiling the accounts to also publishing the accounts, and four countries started compiling the newly adopted SEEA Ecosystem Accounting in 2021.</p>
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>15.a.1/15.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>In 2020, DAC members' ODA in support of biodiversity was USD 7.2 billion, an increase of nearly 3% in real terms over 2019</p>
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	<p>15.a.1/15.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>
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	<p>15.7.1/15.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	Report Update
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>In 2020, there were approximately 437 thousand homicide victims globally. Between 2015 and 2020, the global homicide rate declined by 5.2% (from 5.9 homicides to 5.6 homicides per 100,000 population), with the decline being slightly more pronounced for women (-5.7%) compared to men (-5.1%). 8 out of 10 of all homicide victims recorded worldwide are male. However, women</p>

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	<p>and girls bear a disproportionate burden of lethal violence in the home, accounting for around 60% per cent of all homicide victims killed by intimate partners or other family members. Global data on the impact of COVID-19 confinement measures on killings of women and girls in the home remain patchy and inconclusive, however, available data indicate that changes recorded from 2019 to 2020 were similar in size to previous annual changes recorded in the past decade.</p>
	<p>16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p> <p>The United Nations recorded at least 11,075 conflict-related deaths in 12 of the world's deadliest armed conflicts in 2021.* This translates to 4.1 conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population; one in eight deaths was a woman or child. Most deaths were caused by small arms and light weapons (28%), followed by heavy weapons and explosive munitions (15%), and planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO) (14%). Compared to 2020, the number of deaths the UN recorded decreased by 26% and 80% compared to 2015. Despite the overall reduction in deaths, the persistent violations of human rights and humanitarian laws point to the fragility of many armed conflicts with growing risks of escalation, as seen in early 2022.</p> <p>Note: * This figure includes only documented and verified civilian 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, Ukraine, and Yemen, and civilian and non-civilian deaths in Syria, Occupied Palestinian State and Israel. This figure may vary from other UN civilian casualty figures due to the methodology used that build on UN casualty data by integrating new data sources.</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 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 per cent, with a global average of 2.1 per cent. 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)</p>
	<p>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark</p>

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	<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.</p>
<p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	<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 76 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries with available data from 2013 to 2021, 8 in 10 children from 1 to 14 years of age were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home in the past month.</p>
	<p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>Female victims continue to be particularly affected by trafficking in persons. In 2018, for every 10 victims detected globally, about five were adult women and two were girls. About one third of the overall detected victims were children, both girls (19 per cent) and boys (15 per cent), while 20 per cent were adult men. Women and girls are mainly trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (77 per cent), while boys and men are trafficked for forced labour (68 per cent). Overall, the majority of the detected victims are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (50 per cent), while an increasing share of detected victims are trafficked for forced labour (38 per cent) and for other forms of exploitation (12 per cent).</p> <p>During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, as with previous economic crises, the sharp increase in unemployment rates brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to increase trafficking in persons, particularly from countries experiencing the fastest and most persistent drops in employment. Job seekers from these countries are likely to be more willing to take high risks in the hope of improving their opportunities. (2021 submission)</p>
	<p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p>Sexual violence is one of the most unsettling of children's rights violations but underreporting and a lack of comparable data limit understanding of the full extent of the issue. While more and more countries now have data on violence against women, most still lack data on violence against children: only 60 countries (mostly low- and middle-income) have internationally comparable data on sexual violence against girls and only 12 produce such data for boys. Across regions with representative estimates, the prevalence of sexual violence in childhood among girls ranges from 2 per cent in Central and Southern Asia to 7 per cent in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).</p>
<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<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>

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	<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 per cent of victims of sexual assault reported the last incident to the police or another officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism, while 40 to 50 per cent of victims of physical assault and 50 to 60 per cent 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)</p>
	<p>16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p>By the end of 2020, for the first time in the last two decades, there were significantly fewer persons held behind bars worldwide compared to the previous year: between 2019 and the end of 2020, the global prison population declined by around 4.7%, from just under 11.8 million to 11.2 million. However, the share of prisoners who are held in detention without being sentenced for a crime has remained relatively unchanged at the global level, suggesting limited global progress in improving access to justice. At the end of 2020, roughly 1 in every 3 prisoners worldwide was unsentenced, which is about the same level as it has been throughout the last two decades.</p>
	<p>16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism</p> <p>No submission for 16.3.3 since 2016.</p>
<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p>No submissions for 16.4.1 since 2016.</p>
	<p>16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</p> <p>While tracing is a key measure in the process of investigating and disclosing the origins of illicit firearms, its systematic implementation remains a global challenge. On average, Member States with available data successfully traced on average 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.</p>
<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</p>

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	<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 per cent, while high-income countries have an average prevalence rate of 7.2 per cent. 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)</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, almost one in six 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>What does the collected data for SDG 16.6.1 tell us about the budget execution for the period 2010-2021? From the 152 countries with available data for the period 2010-2021, half of the countries show less than 5% deviation in the budget execution compared to the approved budget, while one third of the countries' budgets deviate within 5-10 %, and the budgets of 18 % of the countries show deviation more than 10%.</p> <p>COVID-19 pandemic impacted the primary government expenditures as a proportion of the original approved budget, whether through revenue-financed expenditures, externally financed ones, and/or the fund which kept under suspense accounts. Fewer countries were able to maintain credible budgets during COVID when compared to previous years.</p> <p>Comparing 31 countries with available data for every year for the period 2015-2021, the average budget deviation according regions shows that for 2015-2019 the maximum budget deviations are 6% in underspending in Latin America and the Caribbean Region and Oceania, while during COVID-19 period 2020-2021 most of the regions have a significant budget deviations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in average underspending: Oceania with more than 10% (11.2 %), Central Asia and Southern Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean within 5-10% (CASA with 8.98 %; SAR with 8.67%; LAC with 5.76 %), but reaching peaks up to 40.67% in some countries in LAC - in overspending Northern America and Europe with average 8.49%, that is between 5-10%, but with deviation peaks for some countries up to 41%. <p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>

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	<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)</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>Parliaments and their leaders have become younger and more gender-diverse in the past five years. However, progress towards greater representativeness continues to be slow and uneven. Women and young people remain acutely underrepresented in leadership positions. Youth representation (MPs aged 45 or below) stood at 28.1 per cent in 2018, climbed to 31.1 per cent in 2021, and then dropped 0.9 points to 30.2 per cent in 2022. The proportion of women Speakers rose gradually each year (from 17.3 per cent in 2018 to 22 per cent in 2022), yet continues to be below the global average of women in parliament (26.1 per cent). The proportion of women committee chairs fell from 26.8 per cent in 2021 to 26.2 per cent in 2022. Male parliamentarians aged 46 and above continue to dominate leadership positions in parliament, holding 71.8 per cent of Speaker posts and 60.5 per cent of committee chairs covered by this indicator.</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>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>The voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance needs to be broadened and strengthened. Governance reforms are being negotiated at the IMF, and changes were adopted at the World Bank in October 2018, however those changes have not yet been implemented. Full implementation will leave developing countries with just over 40 per cent of voting rights, still short of the 75 per cent they represent in the World Bank membership. (2019 submission)</p>
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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	<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. Yet the births of around 1 in 4 children under age 5 worldwide have never been officially recorded. While a few regions have reached universal or near universal birth registration, only half of African children under five have had their births registered, and levels are even lower among younger children. Of all infants in sub-Saharan Africa, only 40% have been registered. Registration should take place as soon as possible after a birth has occurred. Registering a birth within a reasonable time (and no later than 30 days after the event) minimizes the risk of misreporting details or failing to report the birth altogether.</p>
<p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<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.</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>Progress is being made in terms of binding laws and policies giving individuals a right to access information held by public authorities. Access to information (ATI) laws have now been adopted by 135 countries, with at least 30 adopting such guarantees since 2015. However, UNESCO's research* also suggests that implementation of these guarantees could be improved. Out of the 91 countries and territories with ATI laws, only 44% (40) had data in 2020 on the number of requests for information received, while the remaining 56% (51) only had data from either 2018 or 2019, or no data at all. The low number of data availability in 2020 might indicate some difficulties faced by public bodies to treat and follow up ATI requests during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>*LINK: To Recovery and Beyond: 2021 UNESCO Report on Public Access to Information: https://www.unesco.org/reports/access-to-information/2021/en</p>
<p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>10.3.1/16.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>See 10.3.1</p>

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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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 34 percent of GDP in 2020. The average overall "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) is 25 percent of GDP amongst the advanced economies and 16 percent of GDP amongst emerging market and developing economies.</p> <p>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>Monitoring public spending – and how it is financed – is desirable regardless of the level of national income. In many countries, spending efficiency and efforts 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 67 percent amongst the advanced economies and 62 percent amongst emerging market and developing economies while it sharply declined following the pandemic to 53 percent for both groups of economies.</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 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	<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>Net ODA flows were \$177.6 billion in 2021, an increase of 3.3% in real terms compared to 2020, reaching a new peak. This is equivalent to 0.33% of DAC donors' combined gross national income, up from 0.32% in 2020 but below the target of 0.7% ODA to GNI. Since the SDGs were adopted in 2015, net ODA has increased by 20%.</p>
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	<p>17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>Global FDI flows showed a strong rebound in 2021, up 77% to an estimated \$1.65 trillion, from \$929 billion in 2020, surpassing their pre-COVID-19 level.</p>

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	<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.</p>
<p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>	<p>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p> <p>Total external debt stocks of low- and middle-income countries rose 5.3 percent in 2020 to \$8.7 trillion, driven by an increase in long-term debt. The pace of external debt accumulation outstripped exports growth; the debt service to export ratio increased in low-income countries from 3.1 percent in 2011 to 8.8 percent in 2020.</p>
<p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries</p> <p>In 2021, 28 countries, including 6 emerging or developing economies, adopted at least one type of investment promotion instrument for outward FDI in developing countries, including LDCs. The most widespread instruments are investment guarantees and insurance, followed by loans and equity participation of the State for investment projects abroad. The rate of new countries signing BITs with LDCs and developed economies has continued to slow down, as countries continue to assess the risks and benefits of these agreements. By the end of 2021, the cumulative number of countries that have signed (“adopted”) BITs with LDCs or have BITs in force (“implemented”) with LDCs reached 120 and 102, respectively.</p>
<p>Technology</p>	
<p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed⁵</p> <p>Fixed broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, attaining 17 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants on a global average in 2021. In the LDCs, despite double-digit growth, fixed broadband remains the privilege of the few, with only 1.4 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.</p>
<p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>Growth in trade of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) over 2015-2020 was 5% which, while positive, represented a drop in the overall growth rate prior to COVID (a growth rate of 8% over the period 2015-2019). While the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on international trade those countries with strong economies, large manufacturing and/or financial bases and a focus on innovation are increasing their investment in, and trade in, ESTs. This growth is however not being reflected in the trade performance of</p>

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	some of those countries still reliant on natural resources for economic growth and development and this needs to be addressed.
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	<p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p> <p>The Internet has long been a source of countless opportunities for personal fulfilment, professional development and value creation. With the COVID-19 pandemic, it has become a vital necessity for working, learning, accessing basic services and keeping in touch. The latest data show that uptake of the Internet has accelerated during the pandemic. In 2019, 4.1 billion people (or 54% of the world's population) were using the Internet. Since then, the number of users has surged by 782 million to reach 4.9 billion people in 2021, or 63% of the population.</p> <p>In most of these countries, a large gender gap in Internet usage can be observed as well.</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>Support for health policies and administration in developing countries increased by 50% in real terms over 2019, to reach USD 3.7 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 per cent. The latest figures from 2020 indicate that agriculture and clothing products continue to face the highest tariff rates at about 6 per cent, followed by textiles at 4 per cent and industrial products at 1.4 per cent.</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 1.03%. It has thus remained almost unchanged at slightly above 1% for the second consecutive year, after a recovery from 2015 (0.90%) to 2018 (1.06%). The target of "doubling the share of global least developed countries' exports" by 2020, from its value of 1.03% in 2011, has not been met; the indicator has instead remained constant. 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>

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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 per cent and per cent, respectively, since 2011.</p>
Systemic issues	
<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 2020, UNEP launched in collaboration with OECD the data collection for SDG Indicator 17.14.1 Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development. 27 countries had responded so far to the questionnaire. The low response rate may be related to the following main reasons: (1) the cross-cutting nature and complexity of the indicator, which requires broad consultation and coordination at the national level between different ministries and stakeholders in order to answer the questionnaire identifying mechanisms in place and measuring the policy coherence in the country; (2) the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, as highlighted by some countries in their response to the questionnaire; and (3) relatively low level of understanding about the indicator and its data collection methodology, which was finalized in 2019.</p> <p>As part of systematic efforts to enhance understanding about the indicator and its methodology, UNEP and OECD organized an Informative Session on this indicator for OECD countries, highlighting the methodology used for the data collection of this indicator, the questionnaire used and mapping the data collection with the standards developed by the OECD and its Members to promote Policy Coherence in the implementation of the SDGs. The session was followed by two additional sessions for member states of UNEP regional offices of Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia.</p> <p>UNEP will continue working with partner organizations and experts on enhancing the questionnaire to make the data collected more reliable and accurate, including by enabling countries provide evidence for their responses. (2021 submission)</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>Even prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, 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. Evidence shows that while alignment is fairly strong at strategy level, it drops off significantly in</p>

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	terms of using country-owned results indicators and government data. That is, 76% of the outcome objectives of new development co-operation projects and programmes align to those defined in country-owned strategies/plans, however, only 52% of results indicators of these projects and programmes are drawn from country-owned results frameworks and only 44% of all results indicators are monitored using data and statistics from government systems. Development partners must redouble their efforts to use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools, as this provides greater country ownership over development efforts to more effectively build back better from the pandemic and advance in the implementation of their strategies for sustainable development.
<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>Since 2016, only 56 of the 114 countries (45%) providing and/or receiving development co-operation, that took part in consecutive multi-stakeholder assessments, have reported overall progress towards strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships for development in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Over half of countries receiving development cooperation reported progress or sustained achievements made in improving the quality of their public financial management (PFM) systems since 2016. However, these efforts by developing countries to improve the quality of their PFM systems have not led to a significant increase in the use of these systems by providers of development cooperation, which marginally increased from 50% to 53% since 2016. Providers should live up to their commitments to use these systems, further strengthening them through use, as they are a critical element of effective public institutions and their use and management of resources, including resources to recover from the pandemic.</p>
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,	<p>17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring</p> <p>No submission for 17.18.1 since 2017.</p>

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age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	<p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>In 2021, 142 countries reported having national statistical legislation that was compliant with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, up from 136 countries in 2020. Progress has been substantial for indicator 17.18.2, with at least four more countries in 2021, 35 countries have advanced from having no statistical legislation that complies with the UN Fundamental Principles to adopting one since 2016.</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 2021, 150 countries reported they are implementing a national statistical plan, up from 141 countries in 2019. However, only 84 countries reported that their national statistical plan was fully funded. Only 16 countries improved from not having a plan under implementation and fully funded to having one since 2016. The pandemic has delayed the development of new national statistical plans across the world. As a result, many national statistical offices are implementing expired statistical plans that may not fully cover their evolving development objectives.</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>Between 2018 and 2019, official development assistance to data and statistics rose to USD 662 million. However, this amount is less than the commitment received in 2016 (\$674 million), after the adoption of the SDG monitoring framework. The overall trend of funding to data and statistics also remains stagnant in recent years. Only 0.3 per cent of total official development assistance (ODA) was dedicated to data and statistics.</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 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent 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.</p>

