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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/2025/62). It contains the Statistical Annex of global and regional data for the global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, adopted by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session in March 2017, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in June 2017 and the General Assembly in July 2017. The official indicator list includes the global indicator framework as contained in A/RES/71/313, the refinements agreed by the Statistical Commission at its 49th session in March 2018 (E/CN.3/2018/2, Annex II) and 50th session in March 2019 (E/CN.3/2019/2, Annex II), changes from the 2020 Comprehensive Review (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II) and refinements (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) from the 51st session in March 2020, refinements from the 52nd session in March 2021 (E/CN.3/2021/2, Annex), refinements (E/CN.3/2022/2, Annex I) and decision (53/101) by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41); annual refinements contained in (E/CN.3/2023/2, Annex II) by the 54th United Nations Statistical Commission, in (E/CN.3/2024/4 Annex I) by 55th United Nations Statistical Commission, and 2025 Comprehensive Review changes (Annex II) and annual refinements (Annex I) contained in E/CN.3/2025/6. 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/2025/62) is available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

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

Methodological notes

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

Symbols and conventions used in the tables

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

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

Supplementary Information

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

Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1

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

Indicator 1.1.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2020	2022	2023
World	29.3	21.5	15.7	10.5	8.7	9.7	9.0	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.3	49.9	43.1	39.1	37.6	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.7	4.1	3.1	4.4	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa	6.2	5.6	4.1	3.3	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	3.1	2.6	2.1	5.5	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	33.9	23.7	15.4	9.4	12.1	9.0	8.0
Central Asia	52.6	30.1	...	...	...	2.1	1.8	1.7
Southern Asia	...	34.0	24.3	15.8	9.6	12.4	9.3	8.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.2	18.9	11.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Eastern Asia	37.8	19.6	11.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	31.4	16.7	10.6	5.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.8	10.7	5.9	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4
Oceania	13.0	12.7	10.3	9.6	9.6	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	32.6	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Europe	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Northern America	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	52.4	40.1	31.1	28.4	26.3	26.3	25.2	...
Least developed countries	54.5	45.1	37.9	34.6	33.1	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	20.1	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

(b) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, both sexes²

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	28.0	19.6	14.1	8.3	7.8	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.5	46.7	40.0	35.2	34.8	32.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.3	4.8
Northern Africa	4.5	3.9	2.6	2.0	3.2	5.2
Western Asia	1.5	1.2	0.9	2.0	3.3	4.6
Central and Southern Asia	37.4	31.3	21.5	14.4	11.5	7.2
Central Asia	45.0	22.7	4.1	1.9	1.2	0.9
Southern Asia	37.1	31.7	22.2	14.9	11.9	7.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.3	19.3	12.6	2.1	0.9	0.8
Eastern Asia	36.7	20.0	13.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	30.9	17.0	10.9	5.9	2.5	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	6.9	3.7	2.4	3.8	2.4
Oceania	8.7	7.4	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.4	33.6	23.9	21.3	22.6	22.3
Europe and Northern America	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	47.9	36.1	28.3	24.9	23.2	21.6
Least developed countries	54.5	44.7	37.0	32.5	31.1	29.9
Small island developing States	13.0	12.1	9.9	8.9	9.0	9.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 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	26.4	34.5	12.9	20.1	7.5	13.4	6.2	12.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.9	58.8	38.2	45.1	33.3	41.0	31.9	39.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	3.9
Northern Africa	4.5	4.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.2
Western Asia	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.7	2.5	3.7
Central and Southern Asia	37.1	38.5	21.2	22.9	14.2	15.7	9.2	10.6
Central Asia	44.4	47.8	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2
Southern Asia	36.7	38.1	21.9	23.8	14.7	16.3	9.5	11.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.7	43.0	11.5	18.8	1.9	3.5	0.8	1.7
Eastern Asia	34.8	45.5	11.8	20.8	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.7
South-Eastern Asia	29.5	35.9	10.4	13.6	5.6	7.5	2.4	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	13.0	3.5	4.5	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.4
Oceania	8.1	11.2	4.3	7.4	4.2	6.2	4.4	5.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.4	37.3	22.6	28.6	20.7	24.1	20.9	22.9
Europe and Northern America	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.4	52.1	26.0	34.4	22.7	31.6	20.6	28.8
Least developed countries	53.8	56.3	36.1	39.7	31.3	36.4	29.2	34.3
Small island developing States	12.3	16.4	9.2	13.7	8.3	11.9	7.9	10.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(d) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 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	29.3	27.1	14.2	14.1	8.3	8.3	7.3	6.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.2	53.9	40.9	39.1	36.2	34.2	35.1	32.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.6	3.1
Northern Africa	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.9
Western Asia	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.4	0.9	3.2
Central and Southern Asia	42.4	35.6	23.2	20.9	15.9	13.9	10.3	9.0
Central Asia	41.3	47.8	3.6	4.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.2
Southern Asia	42.5	35.2	24.6	21.4	16.9	14.3	10.9	9.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.8	34.2	12.5	12.7	2.0	2.2	0.9	1.0
Eastern Asia	38.0	35.6	13.0	13.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	32.6	29.6	10.9	11.0	5.7	6.1	2.6	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	10.3	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.8
Oceania	8.4	8.9	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.3	39.1	26.0	22.2	22.6	20.3	22.0	20.6
Europe and Northern America	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	47.8	48.0	29.0	27.7	26.0	24.1	23.8	21.6
Least developed countries	59.9	50.8	40.9	34.2	36.1	30.0	33.9	28.0
Small island developing States	14.4	12.1	11.3	8.9	10.0	8.0	9.4	7.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(e) Proportion of employed female population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 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	27.7	35.7	13.0	20.3	7.4	13.8	6.4	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.2	57.6	39.8	44.0	35.0	39.8	34.0	38.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.2
Northern Africa	4.5	5.3	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.0
Western Asia	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3
Central and Southern Asia	42.1	43.7	22.7	25.4	15.5	18.0	10.1	11.6
Central Asia	40.8	43.6	3.4	4.2	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.4
Southern Asia	42.2	43.7	24.1	26.9	16.5	19.1	10.7	12.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.4	42.8	11.5	17.6	1.8	3.2	0.8	1.6
Eastern Asia	36.4	44.8	11.9	19.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	31.5	36.5	10.4	12.9	5.5	7.0	2.4	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	11.0	3.6	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0
Oceania	7.6	11.3	4.8	7.6	4.5	6.2	4.5	5.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	34.4	37.7	25.0	29.3	22.1	24.5	21.7	23.4
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.6	51.1	27.3	33.6	24.3	31.0	22.4	28.3

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Least developed countries	59.6	60.6	40.5	41.9	35.3	38.3	33.2	35.8
Small island developing States	13.5	18.3	10.6	14.8	9.6	12.9	9.1	11.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(f) Proportion of employed male population below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day, by age³

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2019	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	25.5	33.7	12.9	19.9	7.5	13.1	6.0	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.7	59.8	36.8	46.0	31.7	42.0	30.1	39.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.9	4.3
Northern Africa	4.5	4.6	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.7	4.2
Western Asia	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.3	3.0	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	35.2	36.6	20.7	22.0	13.7	14.9	8.9	10.3
Central Asia	47.1	50.7	4.7	4.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1
Southern Asia	34.9	36.3	21.2	22.7	14.1	15.4	9.1	10.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.3	43.2	11.5	19.7	2.0	3.8	0.8	1.8
Eastern Asia	33.6	46.2	11.8	22.1	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.7
South-Eastern Asia	28.1	35.5	10.3	14.1	5.7	7.9	2.4	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.2	14.2	3.5	4.8	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.7
Oceania	8.4	11.1	3.9	7.2	4.0	6.2	4.3	5.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	39.8	36.9	20.6	28.0	19.5	23.7	20.2	22.5
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.1	52.8	25.0	35.1	21.4	32.0	19.2	29.3
Least developed countries	49.9	53.2	33.0	38.0	28.5	34.9	26.5	33.1
Small island developing States	11.5	15.2	8.2	12.9	7.4	11.3	7.1	10.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

¹Based on the international poverty line of US\$2.15 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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>							
	<i>Total population¹</i>	<i>Children²</i>	<i>Mothers with newborns³</i>	<i>Persons with disabilities⁴</i>	<i>Work-injury victims⁵</i>	<i>Unemployed⁶</i>	<i>Older persons⁷</i>	<i>Vulnerable⁸</i>
World	52.4	28.2	36.4	38.9	37.4	16.7	79.6	37.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.4	12.9	5.9	5.8	11.2	4.1	22.3	10.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.8	26.3	19.4	25.4	47.7	2.6	60.8	23.7
Northern Africa	35.8	30.0	10.4	18.6	49.6	2.9	55.1	20.3
Western Asia	43.5	22.6	27.3	31.4	46.3	2.3	65.7	26.8
Central and Southern Asia	36.3	28.4	46.3	21.1	11.4	0.7	48.8	26.3
Central Asia	60.3	40.3	22.9	68.4	52.5	11.4	96.7	41.6
Southern Asia	35.4	27.9	47.1	19.2	9.8	0.4	47.1	25.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	69.0	14.9	29.3	39.7	39.5	21.6	89.2	41.4
Eastern Asia	78.5	9.0	29.0	44.7	43.3	23.8	98.6	43.0
South-Eastern Asia	45.9	24.5	29.9	27.7	29.4	10.6	45.6	37.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.2	42.3	29.6	61.3	44.5	10.0	79.3	42.9
Oceania	72.5	56.0	71.5	72.5	72.8	80.6	74.4	69.3
Australia and New Zealand	95.2	96.6	94.4	99.8	84.4	100.0	78.6	95.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	19.0	4.2	22.3	8.3	28.9	4.2	31.6	7.1
Europe and Northern America	87.4	89.3	79.0	98.4	84.0	58.4	98.2	79.6
Europe	90.9	92.3	89.7	99.2	82.5	61.5	97.4	74.9
Northern America	80.6	84.0	58.9	96.9	86.9	50.1	100.0	88.8
Landlocked developing countries	21.0	14.8	8.7	17.9	17.2	2.2	47.4	14.8
Least developed countries	13.0	13.4	9.0	10.4	9.4	0.6	27.1	9.8
Small island developing States	43.7	20.3	25.2	33.1	54.4	2.0	48.8	25.0

¹Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit.

²Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit.

³Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit.

⁴Proportion of the population with severe disabilities collecting disability cash benefits.

⁵Proportion of employed population covered in the event of work injury

⁶Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits.

⁷Proportion of the population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension.

⁸Proportion of the vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit.

Note: Global and regional aggregates are weighted by population group.

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

Target 1.4

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

Indicator 1.4.1

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

(a) Proportion of population using basic drinking water services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	81.6	83.9	86.1	88.1	90.1	91.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.3	49.8	54.7	59.4	64.1	67.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83.8	85.2	87.4	89.4	91.1	92.2
Northern Africa	81.6	82.9	85.1	86.9	88.4	89.7
Western Asia	85.8	87.3	89.5	91.5	93.4	94.4
Central and Southern Asia	81.8	84.5	87.4	90.2	93.0	95.1
Central Asia	84.2	86.8	89.6	92.3	95.0	96.4
Southern Asia	81.7	84.4	87.3	90.1	92.9	95.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	81.4	85.3	88.7	91.5	93.8	95.4
Eastern Asia	82.5	86.4	89.7	92.4	94.5	96.5
South-Eastern Asia	78.0	82.2	86.2	89.1	91.9	92.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.0	92.8	94.2	95.5	96.6	97.5
Oceania	86.6	85.8	86.4	87.1	87.9	88.5
Australia and New Zealand	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.3	49.8	53.3	56.6	59.8	62.6
Europe and Northern America	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.9
Europe	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4
Northern America	...	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.7	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	52.1	55.7	59.9	63.6	68.2	71.6
Least developed countries	51.3	54.7	58.6	62.4	66.5	69.6
Small island developing States	79.8	80.4	81.7	82.8	83.8	84.8

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	75.8	95.7	78.9	96.0	82.0	96.3	84.6	96.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.5	81.1	44.3	83.0	49.1	84.9	53.0	86.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	76.3	94.9	79.7	95.5	83.0	95.9	85.2	96.1
Northern Africa	76.5	93.4	79.5	93.8	82.1	94.0	84.3	94.3
Western Asia	76.1	95.9	80.0	96.6	84.3	97.1	86.5	97.3
Central and Southern Asia	83.9	94.5	87.4	95.4	91.1	96.2	94.0	96.9
Central Asia	82.7	97.1	87.4	97.6	92.2	97.9	94.8	98.1
Southern Asia	83.9	94.4	87.4	95.3	91.1	96.2	93.9	96.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	79.4	97.1	83.7	97.2	87.9	97.3	91.7	97.2
Eastern Asia	79.4	97.9	83.9	97.7	88.4	97.5	93.8	97.3
South-Eastern Asia	79.4	94.6	83.2	95.7	87.0	96.8	88.5	96.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.1	98.0	83.9	98.5	87.6	99.0	90.9	99.3
Oceania	59.7	98.9	62.1	99.0	64.6	99.0	66.5	99.0
Australia and New Zealand	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	41.0	89.7	45.6	89.9	50.1	90.1	53.6	90.1
Europe and Northern America	96.6	99.2	96.9	99.2	97.1	99.3	97.0	99.3
Europe	96.6	99.0	96.6	98.9	96.3	99.0	96.0	99.0
Northern America	96.3	99.7	97.8	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	48.2	88.4	52.9	88.8	58.2	89.9	62.3	90.6
Least developed countries	49.4	80.4	53.2	82.0	57.5	83.5	60.9	84.5
Small island developing States	61.3	94.3	63.7	94.1	66.1	93.9	68.2	94.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

(c) Proportion of population using basic sanitation services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	55.9	60.8	66.8	72.7	78.4	82.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.1	24.5	27.5	30.5	33.8	35.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.0	79.2	82.7	86.6	89.4	91.0
Northern Africa	74.1	76.0	78.9	82.1	85.2	87.9
Western Asia	79.7	82.2	86.1	90.6	93.2	93.7
Central and Southern Asia	24.2	35.1	47.1	59.5	72.1	81.2
Central Asia	94.1	94.7	95.5	96.3	97.0	97.5
Southern Asia	21.6	32.9	45.4	58.2	71.1	80.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.5	68.1	76.2	83.8	90.9	95.1
Eastern Asia	62.1	70.1	78.6	86.3	93.4	97.5
South-Eastern Asia	56.0	62.6	69.9	77.3	84.7	89.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.1	78.7	82.1	85.4	88.0	90.4
Oceania	82.7	81.7	81.2	80.9	80.7	80.4
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	35.2	34.6	35.1	35.5	35.9	36.3
Europe and Northern America	97.1	95.6	96.3	97.0	97.6	98.0
Europe	95.8	93.7	94.7	95.7	96.6	97.3
Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5
Landlocked developing countries	33.5	35.6	38.4	40.7	43.8	46.0
Least developed countries	20.8	24.8	29.6	34.1	38.9	41.6
Small island developing States	63.9	64.7	66.3	67.6	68.4	69.1

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	49.7	82.1	58.0	84.8	66.4	87.6	72.1	89.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.7	40.9	21.7	44.1	24.0	47.4	25.6	48.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	69.2	92.5	74.5	94.3	79.1	95.7	81.8	96.2
Northern Africa	68.6	88.9	73.1	90.6	77.7	92.2	81.6	93.6
Western Asia	70.0	94.9	76.4	96.7	81.1	97.9	82.1	97.9
Central and Southern Asia	37.2	67.2	51.9	73.7	67.0	80.7	78.2	85.9
Central Asia	95.3	95.7	96.6	95.9	97.8	96.2	98.6	96.5
Southern Asia	35.6	65.6	50.6	72.6	66.1	79.9	77.5	85.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.0	85.2	74.5	89.6	85.1	94.1	92.0	96.7
Eastern Asia	65.4	86.6	76.6	91.1	87.9	95.6	95.1	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	61.1	80.8	70.3	85.0	80.1	89.3	87.0	91.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.0	87.3	65.6	89.7	70.7	92.0	75.3	93.6
Oceania	46.9	...	46.6	...	46.6	...	46.4	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.2	71.0	23.5	69.1	24.8	66.9	25.9	65.1
Europe and Northern America	92.3	97.6	93.0	98.2	93.5	98.8	93.7	99.2
Europe	89.8	96.5	90.9	97.4	91.7	98.3	92.1	98.9
Northern America	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.8	98.8	99.7	98.4	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	29.5	60.2	32.3	60.3	35.8	61.4	38.1	62.2
Least developed countries	23.6	43.8	28.0	47.0	32.8	50.6	36.2	51.3
Small island developing States	43.2	78.1	45.0	78.8	46.9	79.2	48.0	79.3

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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 Framework¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	131
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	22
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	30

¹The value represents the number of countries that reported, as of end of 2024, 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, 2025.

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 that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction as proportion of GNI¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.099	0.071	0.089	0.094	0.094	0.089
Northern Africa	0.022	0.022	0.017	0.011	0.011	0.009
Western Asia	0.032	0.061	0.021	0.023	0.047	0.036
Central Asia	0.054	0.027	0.013	0.009	0.017	0.013
Southern Asia	0.024	0.024	0.016	0.011	0.010	0.007
Eastern Asia	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
South-Eastern Asia	0.018	0.012	0.012	0.008	0.008	0.006
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003
Oceania	0.659	0.286	0.190	0.181	0.185	0.129
Europe	0.080	0.016	0.013	0.021	0.013	0.022
Landlocked developing countries	0.199	0.183	0.144	0.106	0.115	0.095
Least developed countries	0.175	0.188	0.197	0.162	0.145	0.120
Small island developing States	0.091	0.058	0.062	0.042	0.047	0.062

¹Based on gross disbursements, except for the year 2000 that is based on commitments.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Indicator 1.a.2

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

Proportion of total government spending on essential services

(Percentage)

		<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	Education	13.20	14.01	13.86	13.90	13.15	13.52
	Health	9.22	9.71	10.15	11.29	12.65	11.25
	Social Protection	22.50	20.07	21.37	22.32	24.95	20.90

	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total government spending on essential services	45.00	43.68	45.01	47.26	50.54	45.82

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Goal 2

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

Target 2.1

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

Indicator 2.1.1

Prevalence of undernourishment

(a) Prevalence of undernourishment

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023¹</i>
World	12.8	12.2	8.7	7.7	8.5	9.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.7	23.0	18.2	18.4	21.7	23.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3	8.3	6.5	7.6	8.8	10.3
Northern Africa	8.5	7.8	6.2	5.6	6.2	7.8
Western Asia	10.1	8.7	6.8	9.3	11.0	12.4
Central and Southern Asia	16.3	20.0	14.6	12.4	13.2	13.4
Central Asia	14.5	13.8	6.4	3.9	3.2	3.0
Southern Asia	16.3	20.2	14.9	12.7	13.6	13.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.8	9.6	5.2	3.2	2.5	2.7
Eastern Asia	10.1	6.9	2.7	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.2	17.0	11.6	7.8	5.6	6.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.4	8.9	6.1	5.2	6.5	6.2
Oceania	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.7	7.3
Australia and New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.2	21.5	24.0	22.4	21.3	23.0
Europe and Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Landlocked developing countries	30.7	24.8	16.5	15.3	19.0	19.3
Least developed countries	31.6	26.7	19.7	19.4	21.3	22.4
Small island developing States	17.3	17.3	14.9	13.8	15.4	16.8

¹Estimates are based on projected values.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	21.5 (20.7-22.2)	28.8 (28.4-29.3)	28.9 (28.5-29.4)	28.9 (28.4-29.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.4 (48.7-50.1)	59.4 (58.6-60.2)	63.6 (63.0-64.2)	63.3 (62.6-64.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.3 (28.5-30.2)	34.1 (33.3-34.8)	35.6 (34.5-36.6)	35.8 (34.8-36.8)
Northern Africa	26.2 (24.8-27.7)	30.2 (29.1-31.3)	32.4 (31.1-33.8)	33.8 (32.5-35.2)
Western Asia	32.0 (31.0-33.1)	37.5 (36.5-38.5)	38.3 (36.8-39.9)	37.5 (36.1-39.0)
Central and Southern Asia	27.0 (24.5-29.6)	42.2 (40.7-43.7)	40.1 (38.5-41.7)	40.2 (38.6-41.8)
Central Asia	9.1 (8.1-10.2)	17.8 (16.5-19.0)	17.4 (16.2-18.7)	16.6 (15.3-17.9)
Southern Asia	27.7 (25.0-30.4)	43.1 (41.6-44.7)	41.0 (39.3-42.6)	41.1 (39.5-42.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.3 (7.3-9.3)	10.0 (9.4-10.6)	9.3 (8.7-9.9)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)
Eastern Asia	5.9 (4.5-7.3)	7.8 (6.9-8.6)	6.2 (5.4-7.0)	6.3 (5.5-7.1)
South-Eastern Asia	14.6 (14.2-15.0)	15.6 (15.0-16.2)	16.9 (16.4-17.4)	17.1 (16.5-17.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.4 (24.0-24.9)	34.6 (34.2-35.1)	31.4 (30.9-31.8)	28.2 (27.8-28.6)
Oceania	21.3 (20.0-22.6)	23.2 (21.8-24.5)	24.1 (22.9-25.4)	26.8 (25.5-28.0)
Australia and New Zealand	9.4 (7.8-11.1)	11.6 (9.8-13.5)	12.2 (10.6-13.9)	15.9 (14.3-17.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	49.4 (47.8-50.9)	50.1 (48.5-51.7)	51.3 (49.7-52.9)	51.5 (49.9-53.1)
Europe and Northern America	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	7.6 (7.3-7.8)	8.5 (8.3-8.7)	8.7 (8.5-9.0)
Europe	8.4 (7.9-8.9)	7.3 (6.9-7.6)	7.9 (7.5-8.3)	8.2 (7.8-8.6)
Northern America	10.3 (10.0-10.6)	8.3 (8.0-8.5)	9.7 (9.7-9.7)	9.8 (9.8-9.8)
Landlocked developing countries	42.7 (41.8-43.7)	50.5 (49.4-51.7)	53.3 (52.4-54.2)	50.7 (49.3-52.0)
Least developed countries	49.8 (48.8-50.7)	54.7 (53.9-55.4)	58.1 (57.4-58.8)	57.3 (56.4-58.1)
Small island developing States	52.0 (51.3-52.7)	55.6 (54.9-56.3)	53.3 (52.4-54.3)	52.1 (51.2-53.1)

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	20.3 (19.6-21.0)	18.4 (17.7-19.2)	27.3 (26.8-27.7)	24.9 (24.4-25.3)	26.7 (26.3-27.2)	25.4 (24.9-25.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.3 (48.6-50.0)	48.2 (47.4-48.9)	59.6 (58.8-60.4)	57.9 (57.1-58.8)	62.7 (62.0-63.5)	62.6 (61.8-63.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.9 (29.0-30.8)	27.0 (26.2-27.9)	34.9 (34.1-35.7)	31.9 (31.2-32.6)	36.5 (35.4-37.5)	33.6 (32.6-34.6)
Northern Africa	26.8 (25.2-28.3)	24.8 (23.4-26.2)	29.8 (28.7-31.0)	29.5 (28.3-30.6)	35.0 (33.6-36.4)	31.3 (30.0-32.6)
Western Asia	32.7 (31.6-33.8)	28.8 (27.8-29.7)	39.3 (38.2-40.4)	33.8 (32.9-34.7)	37.7 (36.1-39.3)	35.4 (33.9-37.0)
Central and Southern Asia	29.1 (26.4-31.8)	25.3 (22.8-27.9)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)	37.9 (36.4-39.5)	41.9 (40.4-43.4)	38.1 (36.4-39.7)
Central Asia	9.7 (8.7-10.7)	8.4 (7.2-9.5)	19.3 (17.9-20.7)	15.8 (14.6-17.0)	16.7 (15.5-17.9)	16.2 (14.8-17.7)
Southern Asia	29.9 (27.0-32.7)	25.9 (23.3-28.6)	47.4 (45.8-48.9)	38.7 (37.1-40.3)	42.8 (41.3-44.4)	38.8 (37.1-40.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.8 (6.9-8.8)	8.1 (7.0-9.2)	8.6 (8.0-9.3)	10.7 (10.1-11.3)	8.8 (8.1-9.4)	9.5 (8.9-10.0)
Eastern Asia	5.5 (4.2-6.8)	6.2 (4.7-7.6)	6.1 (5.3-7.0)	9.3 (8.5-10.1)	5.6 (4.7-6.5)	7.0 (6.3-7.7)
South-Eastern Asia	14.4 (14.0-14.7)	13.6 (13.2-14.0)	15.4 (14.9-16.0)	14.6 (14.0-15.2)	17.1 (16.5-17.7)	16.1 (15.4-16.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.0 (25.6-26.4)	22.2 (21.8-22.6)	38.1 (37.7-38.6)	30.2 (29.8-30.6)	30.3 (29.9-30.7)	25.1 (24.6-25.5)
Oceania	20.2 (18.8-21.5)	18.5 (17.3-19.8)	20.7 (19.4-22.0)	22.1 (20.6-23.6)	24.8 (23.4-26.1)	25.6 (24.4-26.9)
Australia and New Zealand	11.0 (9.3-12.8)	7.9 (6.3-9.5)	11.1 (9.5-12.8)	12.1 (10.1-14.1)	15.7 (14.0-17.5)	16.1 (14.6-17.7)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	49.3 (47.7-50.8)	49.6 (48.0-51.1)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)	50.4 (48.8-52.0)	51.5 (49.8-53.1)	51.9 (50.3-53.6)
Europe and Northern America	10.0 (9.7-10.4)	7.3 (7.0-7.6)	7.6 (7.4-7.9)	6.6 (6.4-6.8)	9.2 (9.0-9.5)	8.0 (7.7-8.3)
Europe	9.5 (9.1-10.0)	6.6 (6.2-6.9)	7.1 (6.8-7.4)	6.3 (6.0-6.6)	8.3 (8.0-8.6)	7.9 (7.5-8.3)
Northern America	11.4 (11.1-11.7)	9.2 (8.9-9.5)	9.1 (8.8-9.4)	7.4 (7.2-7.7)	11.5 (11.5-11.5)	8.2 (8.1-8.2)
Landlocked developing countries	41.2 (40.3-42.0)	40.0 (39.0-40.9)	49.3 (48.2-50.4)	48.2 (47.0-49.3)	49.4 (48.1-50.7)	48.9 (47.5-50.3)
Least developed countries	49.4 (48.3-50.4)	47.6 (46.5-48.6)	53.8 (53.0-54.5)	52.3 (51.5-53.1)	56.0 (55.2-56.9)	55.1 (54.1-56.0)
Small island developing States	53.0 (52.3-53.6)	49.0 (48.3-49.6)	56.6 (56.0-57.3)	53.0 (52.3-53.7)	52.7 (51.7-53.6)	49.7 (48.8-50.7)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

(c) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	7.5 (7.0-8.0)	10.6 (10.3-10.8)	10.8 (10.5-11.2)	10.7 (10.4-11.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.5 (18.0-18.9)	23.3 (22.6-24.0)	23.8 (23.3-24.3)	23.8 (23.2-24.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3 (8.9-9.8)	10.9 (10.5-11.3)	13.0 (12.4-13.5)	12.6 (12.1-13.2)
Northern Africa	9.0 (8.2-9.7)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)	12.0 (11.2-12.8)	11.9 (11.1-12.7)
Western Asia	9.7 (9.1-10.2)	12.2 (11.7-12.8)	13.8 (13.1-14.5)	13.3 (12.6-14.0)
Central and Southern Asia	12.8 (10.9-14.6)	18.3 (17.4-19.3)	18.5 (17.2-19.7)	18.5 (17.2-19.8)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.0-1.8)	4.8 (4.1-5.4)	4.6 (4.0-5.1)	3.4 (2.9-4.0)
Southern Asia	13.2 (11.2-15.1)	18.8 (17.9-19.8)	19.0 (17.6-20.3)	19.1 (17.8-20.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	2.0 (1.7-2.3)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	1.6 (1.4-1.7)
Eastern Asia	0.8 (...-1.0)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
South-Eastern Asia	1.9 (1.8-2.0)	2.1 (2.0-2.2)	2.6 (2.4-2.8)	2.9 (2.7-3.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5 (6.3-6.7)	11.1 (10.8-11.4)	11.0 (10.7-11.3)	8.7 (8.5-9.0)
Oceania	8.4 (7.8-9.1)	8.6 (7.9-9.3)	9.3 (8.7-9.9)	10.4 (9.8-11.0)
Australia and New Zealand	2.6 (1.9-3.4)	2.6 (1.7-3.4)	3.3 (2.6-3.9)	4.8 (4.1-5.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.2 (21.0-23.4)	22.6 (21.3-23.8)	23.1 (21.9-24.4)	23.2 (22.0-24.5)
Europe and Northern America	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	1.6 (1.5-1.8)
Europe	1.5 (1.3-1.7)	1.3 (1.2-1.5)	1.8 (1.6-1.9)	2.0 (1.7-2.2)
Northern America	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.9 (0.9-0.9)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)
Landlocked developing countries	14.9 (14.3-15.5)	18.8 (18.0-19.6)	19.0 (18.1-19.9)	17.8 (16.9-18.6)
Least developed countries	18.8 (18.3-19.4)	21.1 (20.6-21.6)	22.0 (21.5-22.6)	21.9 (21.3-22.4)
Small island developing States	24.8 (24.2-25.4)	25.5 (24.8-26.1)	23.2 (22.3-24.1)	23.4 (22.7-24.1)

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	7.0 (6.5-7.4)	6.2 (5.8-6.7)	10.0 (9.7-10.3)	8.9 (8.6-9.2)	10.0 (9.6-10.3)	9.2 (8.9-9.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.5 (18.1-18.9)	17.8 (17.3-18.2)	23.4 (22.6-24.1)	22.5 (21.8-23.2)	23.6 (23.1-24.1)	23.2 (22.7-23.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3 (8.9-9.8)	8.6 (8.1-9.0)	11.3 (10.9-11.7)	10.0 (9.6-10.3)	12.4 (11.9-12.9)	12.3 (11.7-12.8)
Northern Africa	8.7 (8.0-9.4)	8.9 (8.1-9.7)	9.7 (9.0-10.3)	8.9 (8.3-9.5)	12.5 (11.7-13.4)	10.7 (9.9-11.5)
Western Asia	9.8 (9.2-10.4)	8.3 (7.7-8.8)	12.7 (12.1-13.3)	10.8 (10.4-11.3)	12.3 (11.8-12.9)	13.5 (12.7-14.3)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Central and Southern Asia	14.1 (12.1-16.1)	11.7 (9.9-13.5)	20.9 (19.9-21.9)	16.0 (15.0-17.0)	20.1 (18.9-21.4)	17.0 (15.6-18.3)
Central Asia	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	5.1 (4.4-5.7)	4.3 (3.7-5.0)	3.2 (2.7-3.6)	3.7 (3.1-4.3)
Southern Asia	14.6 (12.5-16.7)	12.1 (10.2-14.0)	21.5 (20.5-22.5)	16.4 (15.4-17.5)	20.8 (19.4-22.1)	17.4 (16.1-18.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	1.6 (1.5-1.8)
Eastern Asia	0.6 (...-0.8)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	1.5 (1.1-1.9)	2.5 (2.1-2.9)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	1.2 (1.0-1.3)
South-Eastern Asia	1.9 (1.7-2.0)	1.8 (1.6-1.9)	2.0 (1.9-2.1)	2.0 (1.9-2.2)	2.8 (2.6-3.1)	2.9 (2.6-3.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9 (6.7-7.2)	5.7 (5.5-5.9)	11.8 (11.5-12.0)	10.0 (9.8-10.3)	9.2 (8.9-9.4)	7.8 (7.5-8.1)
Oceania	7.4 (6.8-8.1)	7.5 (6.9-8.2)	7.3 (6.8-7.9)	8.0 (7.2-8.8)	9.1 (8.5-9.6)	10.1 (9.5-10.7)
Australia and New Zealand	2.8 (2.1-3.6)	2.4 (1.7-3.2)	2.4 (1.7-3.1)	2.7 (1.8-3.7)	4.3 (3.6-4.9)	5.3 (4.6-6.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.1 (20.9-23.3)	22.4 (21.1-23.6)	22.5 (21.2-23.7)	22.8 (21.5-24.1)	23.2 (21.9-24.5)	23.5 (22.2-24.8)
Europe and Northern America	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)	1.9 (1.7-2.2)
Europe	2.0 (1.8-2.1)	1.2 (1.0-1.3)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	2.0 (1.8-2.1)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)
Northern America	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	1.2 (1.2-1.2)	0.8 (0.8-0.8)
Landlocked developing countries	14.8 (14.2-15.4)	13.3 (12.7-13.9)	18.8 (18.0-19.6)	17.3 (16.5-18.0)	17.8 (17.1-18.6)	16.5 (15.5-17.4)
Least developed countries	19.2 (18.5-19.9)	17.2 (16.6-17.7)	20.8 (20.3-21.3)	19.6 (19.0-20.1)	21.5 (21.0-22.0)	20.6 (20.0-21.2)
Small island developing States	25.8 (25.2-26.4)	23.0 (22.5-23.6)	26.0 (25.4-26.7)	24.2 (23.6-24.9)	24.1 (23.4-24.8)	22.0 (21.3-22.6)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

(e) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	32.9 (32.5-33.2)	29.2 (28.6-29.7)	26.1 (25.7-26.5)	31.9 (31.5-32.3)	29.9 (29.3-30.4)	25.5 (25.1-25.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.8 (63-64.6)	66.3 (65.7-66.8)	61.1 (60.4-61.7)	62.4 (61.5-63.2)	66.5 (65.8-67.2)	61.2 (60.6-61.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.0 (38.2-39.8)	36.8 (35.5-38.1)	33.8 (33.1-34.6)	40.6 (39.9-41.4)	37.8 (36.5-39.1)	33.2 (32.4-33.9)
Northern Africa	37.0 (36.1-37.8)	28.1 (26.4-29.8)	33.3 (32.4-34.2)	40.0 (39.2-40.8)	29.8 (28.1-31.5)	34.0 (33.1-34.9)
Western Asia	40.7 (39.4-42.0)	46.3 (44.3-48.3)	34.3 (33.1-35.5)	41.1 (39.9-42.4)	46.7 (44.7-48.6)	32.5 (31.3-33.6)
Central and Southern Asia	42.2 (40.7-43.6)	40.4 (38.9-41.9)	39.0 (37.6-40.3)	39.7 (38.1-41.4)	42.8 (41.4-44.2)	37.5 (36.0-39.0)
Central Asia	15.3 (14.4-16.2)	18.3 (17.3-19.3)	17.5 (16.3-18.6)	14.8 (13.8-15.9)	17.4 (16.1-18.6)	16.4 (15.2-17.7)
Southern Asia	43.4 (41.9-45.0)	41.2 (39.7-42.7)	39.7 (38.4-41.1)	40.9 (39.2-42.6)	43.7 (42.3-45.2)	38.3 (36.8-39.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.5 (14.0-15.0)	8.8 (8.1-9.6)	7.7 (7.2-8.2)	14.5 (13.9-15)	9.1 (8.3-9.9)	7.8 (7.3-8.3)
Eastern Asia	11.9 (11.2-12.6)	5.0 (3.9-6.0)	5.4 (4.7-6.0)	12 (11.3-12.7)	5.0 (4.0-6.0)	5.5 (4.9-6.2)
South-Eastern Asia	19.6 (19.1-20.2)	18.8 (18.2-19.4)	13.8 (13.4-14.3)	19.3 (18.6-20.1)	19.6 (18.7-20.5)	13.8 (13.3-14.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.7 (35.4-36.1)	35.7 (35.2-36.2)	28.4 (28.0-28.8)	32.2 (31.9-32.6)	30.7 (30.3-31.2)	26.0 (25.6-26.3)
Oceania	10.3 (9.6-11.0)	14.4 (13.3-15.4)	11.9 (10.5-13.3)	15.3 (14.7-15.9)	16.6 (15.2-17.9)	15.8 (14.5-17.1)
Australia and New Zealand	10.3 (8.8-11.8)	14.4 (12.8-16.0)	11.9 (10.3-13.5)	15.3 (14.0-16.7)	16.6 (14.5-18.7)	15.8 (14.4-17.3)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.3 (10.3-10.3)	14.4 (14.4-14.4)	11.9 (11.9-11.9)	15.3 (15.3-15.3)	16.6 (16.6-16.6)	15.8 (15.8-15.8)
Europe and Northern America	8.2 (8.0-8.4)	8.0 (7.6-8.3)	9.3 (9.1-9.5)	8.5 (8.2-8.8)	8.2 (7.9-8.5)	9.7 (9.4-9.9)
Europe	8.0 (7.6-8.3)	7.9 (7.4-8.3)	8.2 (7.8-8.5)	8.6 (8.2-8.9)	8.1 (7.7-8.5)	8.6 (8.2-8.9)
Northern America	8.7 (8.7-8.7)	8.2 (8.2-8.2)	11.5 (11.5-11.5)	8.3 (8.3-8.4)	8.4 (8.4-8.4)	11.8 (11.8-11.8)
Landlocked developing countries	56.2 (54.8-57.7)	56.4 (55.7-57.1)	44.9 (43.7-46.1)	51.3 (49.8-52.9)	56.5 (55.3-57.7)	41.1 (39.5-42.6)
Least developed countries	62.3 (61.4-63.2)	57.5 (56.7-58.3)	54.5 (53.8-55.2)	60.5 (59.5-61.5)	58.3 (57.4-59.2)	52.6 (51.7-53.5)
Small island developing States	41.2 (40.7-41.8)	55.0 (53.9-56.1)	46.8 (46.0-47.7)	41.4 (40.8-41.9)	55.0 (54.0-56.0)	45.2 (44.2-46.1)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

(f) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by residence
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	12.2 (11.9-12.4)	11.5 (11.1-11.9)	9.3 (9.0-9.6)	11.3 (11.0-11.5)	12.0 (11.5-12.4)	9.0 (8.8-9.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.7 (24.1-25.2)	24.9 (24.5-25.4)	22.1 (21.6-22.6)	23.9 (23.4-24.4)	25.2 (24.6-25.8)	22.4 (21.9-22.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13.3 (12.9-13.8)	13.1 (12.5-13.8)	12.6 (12.2-13.0)	13.1 (12.6-13.6)	13.5 (12.9-14.0)	11.8 (11.4-12.3)
Northern Africa	12.7 (11.9-13.5)	9.8 (9.0-10.7)	12.8 (12.2-13.5)	13.0 (12.2-13.7)	9.8 (8.9-10.7)	12.6 (11.9-13.2)
Western Asia	13.9 (13.3-14.5)	16.8 (15.7-17.8)	12.4 (11.9-13.0)	13.2 (12.6-13.9)	17.5 (16.7-18.3)	11.2 (10.6-11.8)
Central and Southern Asia	20.5 (19.4-21.7)	19.3 (18.1-20.5)	16.9 (15.8-17.9)	17.8 (16.5-19)	20.8 (19.5-22)	16.5 (15.4-17.7)
Central Asia	4.1 (3.6-4.6)	4.0 (3.6-4.4)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	3.1 (2.6-3.6)
Southern Asia	21.3 (20.1-22.5)	19.8 (18.6-21)	17.3 (16.2-18.4)	18.5 (17.2-19.8)	21.4 (20-22.7)	17 (15.9-18.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.9 (1.8-2.0)	1.7 (1.6-1.7)	1.1 (1.0-1.1)	2.0 (1.8-2.1)	1.9 (1.8-2.0)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)
Eastern Asia	1.3 (1.2-1.3)	1.2 (1.2-1.3)	0.7 (0.6-0.7)	1.3 (1.3-1.4)	1.3 (1.2-1.3)	0.8 (0.7-0.8)
South-Eastern Asia	3.2 (3.0-3.4)	2.8 (2.6-2.9)	2.2 (2.0-2.4)	3.2 (2.9-3.5)	3.4 (3.1-3.7)	2.4 (2.2-2.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.5 (13.3-13.7)	12.9 (12.6-13.3)	9.6 (9.3-9.8)	10.9 (10.7-11.1)	10.4 (10.1-10.7)	7.6 (7.3-7.8)
Oceania	2.8 (2.5-3.0)	4.0 (3.5-4.6)	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	5.1 (4.8-5.3)	4.6 (4.1-5.1)	4.7 (4.2-5.3)
Australia and New Zealand	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	4.0 (3.2-4.9)	3.0 (2.4-3.6)	5.1 (4.6-5.6)	4.6 (3.8-5.4)	4.7 (4.2-5.3)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.8 (2.8-2.8)	4.0 (4.0-4.0)	3.0 (3.0-3.0)	5.1 (5.1-5.1)	4.6 (4.6-4.6)	4.7 (4.7-4.7)
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.3-1.5)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	1.5 (1.3-1.6)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	1.8 (1.7-2.0)
Europe	1.7 (1.5-1.8)	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	1.8 (1.7-1.9)	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	2.0 (1.7-2.3)	2.2 (2.0-2.3)
Northern America	0.8 (0.8-0.8)	0.7 (0.7-0.7)	1.2 (1.2-1.2)	0.9 (0.9-0.9)	0.7 (0.7-0.7)	1.2 (1.2-1.2)
Landlocked developing countries	20.3 (19.3-21.2)	20.7 (20.0-21.4)	15.1 (14.1-16.1)	17.8 (17.1-18.6)	21.4 (20.4-22.4)	12.6 (11.8-13.3)
Least developed countries	23.8 (23.2-24.5)	21.8 (21.3-22.4)	20.5 (19.9-21.0)	23.4 (22.9-23.9)	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)

Regions	2022			2023		
	Rural	Town and semi-dense area	Urban	Rural	Town and semi-dense area	Urban
Small island developing States	18.2 (17.6-18.8)	25.3 (24.2-26.4)	21 (20.2-21.8)	18.5 (18.0-19.0)	26.7 (25.9-27.6)	21.0 (20.3-21.7)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.

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

Target 2.2

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

Indicator 2.2.1

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

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2005	2010	2015	2020	2024
World	31.2 (30.8-31.6)	27.9 (27.5-28.3)	24.6 (24.4-24.9)	22.4 (22.0-22.8)	23.2 (22.6-23.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.4 (41.1-41.8)	37.5 (37.2-37.9)	34.3 (34.1-34.6)	31.9 (31.5-32.3)	32.2 (31.5-32.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25.3 (24.9-25.7)	23.0 (22.6-23.4)	19.5 (19.1-19.9)	17.5 (16.7-18.3)	18.1 (17.0-19.3)
Northern Africa	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.5 (2.2-2.9)	2.8 (2.5-3.2)	3.3 (2.9-3.8)	4.1 (3.5-4.8)
Western Asia	24.4 (24.0-24.8)	21.5 (21.0-22.0)	18.3 (17.8-18.9)	17.0 (16.4-17.6)	18.0 (17.0-19.1)
Central and Southern Asia	45.4 (44.6-46.3)	41.4 (40.4-42.4)	36.3 (35.6-37.0)	31.3 (30.2-32.4)	30.2 (28.5-31.9)
Central Asia	22.6 (22.0-23.3)	16.8 (16.2-17.5)	12.2 (11.7-12.6)	8.6 (8.2-9.0)	7.4 (6.9-8.0)
Southern Asia	46.1 (45.2-47.0)	42.3 (41.3-43.3)	37.3 (36.6-38.1)	32.4 (31.3-33.5)	31.4 (29.7-33.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.4 (20.9-21.8)	17.5 (17.2-17.9)	14.4 (14.0-14.8)	12.4 (11.9-12.9)	13.1 (12.5-13.7)
Eastern Asia	13.1 (12.5-13.8)	8.8 (8.4-9.3)	6.5 (5.9-7.1)	5.2 (4.4-6.1)	4.8 (3.9-6.0)
South-Eastern Asia	34.9 (34.4-35.4)	32.1 (31.5-32.7)	28.0 (27.6-28.5)	24.1 (23.6-24.6)	22.7 (22.1-23.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8 (15.5-16.2)	13.6 (13.3-13.9)	12.3 (12-12.6)	11.9 (11.5-12.3)	12.4 (11.8-13.0)
Australia and New Zealand	2.4 (1.6-3.4)	3.4 (2.5-4.4)	3.5 (2.5-4.8)	3.0 (1.9-4.7)	3.1 (1.7-5.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.8 (35.3-38.4)	40.3 (38.9-41.6)	40.9 (38.1-43.7)	40.2 (35.0-45.6)	41.5 (35.0-48.3)
Europe and Northern America	4.5 (3.6-5.6)	4.0 (3.2-5.0)	3.8 (3.1-4.8)	3.6 (3.0-4.4)	3.8 (3.1-4.6)
Europe	5.5 (4.2-7.2)	4.8 (3.6-6.4)	4.4 (3.3-5.8)	3.8 (2.8-5.0)	3.6 (2.7-4.8)
Northern America	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	2.5 (2.2-2.9)	2.8 (2.5-3.2)	3.3 (2.9-3.8)	4.1 (3.5-4.8)
Landlocked developing countries	43.5 (43.1-43.9)	37.8 (37.4-38.2)	32.8 (32.5-33.1)	29.3 (28.7-29.8)	29.1 (28.3-30.0)
Least developed countries	45.2 (45.0-45.5)	40.3 (40.1-40.6)	36.5 (36.3-36.8)	33.7 (33.2-34.1)	33.9 (33.2-34.5)
Small island developing States	20.9 (20.3-21.5)	21.3 (20.7-21.8)	21.0 (20.0-21.9)	20.5 (18.8-22.3)	21.3 (19.0-23.7)

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

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2025 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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	8.3 (7.3-9.6)	7.7 (6.6-9.0)	7.1 (6.0-8.4)	6.7 (5.5-8.2)	6.6 (5.3-8.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.9 (7.0-8.9)	7.2 (6.4-8.1)	6.6 (5.8-7.5)	5.9 (5.2-6.8)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1 (3.5-7.4)	4.9 (3.3-7.3)	4.7 (3.0-7.3)	4.5 (2.8-7.3)	4.4 (2.6-7.3)
Northern Africa	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)
Western Asia	4.7 (2.4-8.9)	4.4 (2.2-8.6)	4.0 (1.9-8.4)	3.8 (1.7-8.2)	3.5 (1.5-8.0)
Central and Southern Asia	15.7 (12.5-19.6)	14.9 (11.4-19.3)	14.2 (10.5-19.0)	13.5 (9.5-18.8)	13.0 (9.0-18.5)
Central Asia	5.3 (4.1-6.9)	4.2 (3.4-5.2)	3.3 (2.5-4.2)	2.5 (1.8-3.6)	2.1 (1.3-3.3)
Southern Asia	16.0 (12.7-20.0)	15.3 (11.7-19.9)	14.7 (10.8-19.7)	14.1 (9.9-19.6)	13.6 (9.3-19.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.9 (4.4-5.6)	4.5 (3.9-5.1)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	3.8 (3.2-4.5)	4.0 (3.2-4.9)
Eastern Asia	2.6 (2.3-2.8)	2.2 (2.0-2.4)	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	1.6 (1.5-1.8)	1.4 (1.3-1.6)
South-Eastern Asia	8.9 (7.4-10.6)	8.3 (6.9-10.0)	7.8 (6.4-9.6)	7.4 (5.8-9.3)	7.0 (5.4-9.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.8 (1.4-2.4)	1.7 (1.3-2.2)	1.5 (1.1-2.1)	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	1.3 (0.9-1.9)
Australia and New Zealand ²	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.9 (5.5-8.6)	7.3 (5.5-9.4)	7.6 (5.5-10.5)	8.1 (5.4-11.9)	8.4 (5.3-13.1)
Northern America	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)
Landlocked developing countries	7.8 (6.2-9.8)	7.0 (5.6-8.9)	6.3 (4.9-8.1)	5.7 (4.4-7.4)	5.2 (3.9-6.9)
Least developed countries	9.6 (8.1-11.2)	8.7 (7.4-10.3)	8.0 (6.6-9.5)	7.3 (6.0-8.8)	6.7 (5.5-8.3)
Small island developing States	4.5 (3.0-6.5)	4.3 (3.0-6.2)	4.2 (2.9-6.0)	4.1 (2.9-5.9)	4.0 (2.8-5.7)

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

²Regional average is based only on Australia data; hence confidence intervals are not provided.

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2025 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	5.4 (5.3-5.6)	5.4 (5.2-5.6)	5.2 (5.0-5.5)	5.2 (4.8-5.6)	5.5 (4.9-6.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.1 (4.8-5.3)	4.1 (3.9-4.2)	3.3 (3.2-3.4)	3.1 (3.0-3.3)	3.9 (3.5-4.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.7 (10.2-11.3)	10.7 (10.1-11.3)	9.2 (8.6-9.8)	7.7 (7.0-8.4)	7.4 (6.3-8.5)
Northern Africa	8.1 (7.4-9.0)	8.4 (7.6-9.2)	8.6 (7.7-9.7)	9.1 (7.8-10.6)	9.8 (7.6-12.7)
Western Asia	9.0 (8.4-9.7)	9.4 (8.8-10.1)	8.1 (7.4-8.9)	6.7 (5.8-7.6)	6.2 (5.0-7.6)
Central and Southern Asia	2.9 (2.6-3.3)	2.8 (2.6-3.1)	2.8 (2.5-3.0)	2.9 (2.5-3.2)	3.3 (2.5-4.4)
Central Asia	10.8 (9.9-11.7)	8.7 (8.0-9.5)	6.4 (5.8-7.1)	5.5 (4.7-6.4)	6.4 (5.0-8.1)
Southern Asia	2.7 (2.0-4.3)	2.6 (2.3-2.9)	2.6 (2.4-2.9)	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	3.2 (2.3-4.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.4 (5.0-5.8)	6.0 (5.5-6.5)	6.7 (6.0-7.5)	7.2 (5.7-9.0)	7.5 (5.1-10.8)
Eastern Asia	6.1 (5.5-6.8)	6.3 (5.5-7.1)	7.0 (5.9-8.4)	8.3 (6.1-11.3)	10.1 (6.2-16.3)
South-Eastern Asia	4.3 (4.0-4.6)	5.5 (5.1-5.9)	6.1 (5.7-6.6)	5.3 (5.0-5.7)	4.3 (3.8-4.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.0 (6.5-7.5)	7.2 (6.7-7.7)	7.6 (7.0-8.1)	8.1 (7.3-8.9)	8.8 (7.4-10.3)
Australia and New Zealand	8.5 (6.6-10.9)	11.0 (8.9-13.5)	14.8 (11.9-18.2)	19.4 (15.0-24.8)	23.4 (16.1-32.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.2 (5.1-7.5)	8.9 (7.5-10.6)	12.4 (9.3-16.5)	15.3 (9.6-23.7)	16.0 (8.6-27.7)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Europe and Northern America	9.1 (8.2-10.1)	8.7 (7.7-9.9)	8.1 (6.9-9.5)	7.9 (6.6-9.5)	8.6 (6.9-10.8)
Europe	9.6 (8.3-11.2)	8.9 (7.3-10.8)	7.8 (6.1-10.0)	7.3 (5.5-9.5)	7.9 (5.7-10.8)
Northern America	8.1 (7.4-9.0)	8.4 (7.6-9.2)	8.6 (7.7-9.7)	9.1 (7.8-10.6)	9.8 (7.6-12.7)
Landlocked developing countries	5.1 (4.9-5.3)	4.4 (4.2-4.6)	3.6 (3.5-3.8)	3.4 (3.2-3.7)	4.1 (3.7-4.6)
Least developed countries	3.8 (3.6-3.9)	3.3 (3.2-3.4)	2.8 (2.7-2.9)	2.7 (2.6-2.9)	3.3 (3.0-3.7)
Small island developing States	6.0 (5.3-6.9)	6.6 (5.9-7.4)	7.5 (6.5-8.6)	8.3 (6.5-10.5)	8.6 (6.2-11.8)

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

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2025 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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	27.6 (25.4-29.8)	28.0 (25.7-30.2)	29.2 (26.3-32.1)	30.7 (26.6-34.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.2 (33.8-40.7)	35.8 (32.6-39.0)	35.8 (32.2-39.7)	36.8 (31.8-42.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.3 (24.1-35.5)	28.4 (23.4-34.6)	29.0 (23.4-35.5)	30.2 (23.2-38.3)
Northern Africa	30.1 (23.7-37.9)	29.2 (23.0-36.3)	30.2 (23.1-38.3)	32.0 (23.0-41.8)
Western Asia	28.5 (22.3-37.2)	27.6 (21.4-35.7)	27.8 (21.2-36.5)	28.7 (20.6-38.9)
Central and Southern Asia	45.1 (38.2-52.0)	46.1 (39.4-52.3)	47.4 (39.2-54.5)	48.7 (37.5-58.4)
Central Asia	33.2 (27.6-39.6)	31.3 (26.0-37.9)	31.1 (24.3-39.2)	32.0 (22.9-43.4)
Southern Asia	45.6 (38.5-52.7)	46.7 (39.7-53.1)	48.0 (39.5-55.4)	49.3 (37.7-59.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.3 (16.5-22.5)	18.4 (15.7-21.7)	18.1 (14.1-22.9)	18.7 (12.6-26.8)
Eastern Asia	16.4 (13.1-20.0)	15.5 (12.3-19.4)	15.3 (10.8-21.4)	16.0 (8.8-26.5)
South-Eastern Asia	26.5 (21.7-32.4)	25.3 (20.6-31.0)	24.1 (18.2-31.6)	24.2 (16.4-34.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.4 (15.0-22.0)	17.7 (14.1-21.8)	18.6 (14.2-23.8)	19.9 (14.3-27.5)
Oceania	12.4 (9.6-16.0)	13.1 (9.6-17.6)	14.9 (9.7-21.9)	16.8 (9.7-26.7)
Australia and New Zealand	7.3 (5.3-10.2)	7.8 (5.5-11.0)	9.5 (5.3-15.9)	11.3 (5.2-21.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.5 (17.8-36.1)	25.7 (15.8-39.8)	27.1 (14.4-45.7)	28.8 (12.7-52.4)
Europe and Northern America	12.8 (10.1-16.7)	13.8 (11.0-17.7)	15.5 (12.1-19.8)	17.3 (13.1-22.7)
Europe	14.3 (10.5-19.8)	15.1 (11.1-20.7)	16.8 (12.0-23.1)	18.6 (12.8-26.2)
Northern America	9.6 (8.0-11.4)	11.2 (9.4-13.5)	12.9 (10.1-16.0)	14.9 (10.3-20.3)
Landlocked developing countries	29.8 (27.4-32.4)	29.4 (27.0-32.0)	30.5 (27.2-34.4)	32.2 (27.1-38.4)
Least developed countries ²	35.7 (32.8-38.6)	34.9 (31.9-38.2)	35.7 (31.7-40.2)	37.2 (31.7-43.3)
Small island developing States	24.8 (20.7-29.8)	25.0 (20.9-30.1)	26.8 (21.6-33.1)	28.7 (21.7-37.0)

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

²Based on December 2024 Classification.

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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	36.1 (34.0-38.2)	34.8 (32.9-36.7)	34.9 (32.5-37.2)	35.5 (32.1-39.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.7 (41.4-47.9)	43.7 (40.6-46.8)	43.0 (39.6-46.5)	43.4 (38.7-48.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	32.4 (28.0-37.3)	31.9 (27.4-36.9)	33.2 (27.8-39.0)	34.6 (27.9-41.9)
Northern Africa	32.8 (26.7-39.3)	32.5 (26.6-39.1)	34.3 (27.4-42.1)	36.2 (27.6-45.9)
Western Asia	32.0 (26.7-38.0)	31.2 (25.7-37.4)	32.1 (25.4-39.1)	33.1 (25.0-41.6)
Central and Southern Asia	46.9 (41.6-52.3)	44.9 (40.1-49.6)	43.1 (37.3-48.4)	42.5 (34.4-50.9)
Central Asia	35.4 (30.2-40.7)	34.6 (29.2-40.2)	35.1 (28.3-42.3)	36.0 (26.9-46.3)
Southern Asia	47.4 (41.9-53.0)	45.3 (40.4-50.3)	43.5 (37.4-49.1)	42.8 (34.2-51.5)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25.3 (22.1-28.5)	23.0 (19.9-26.1)	21.9 (17.7-26.4)	21.8 (15.8-28.1)
Eastern Asia	20.1 (16.5-23.9)	17.8 (14.4-21.8)	16.0 (11.3-21.5)	15.4 (9.0-23.3)
South-Eastern Asia	33.9 (28.3-39.4)	31.6 (26.1-36.7)	29.3 (22.7-35.8)	28.1 (20.0-36.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.7 (20.8-28.2)	24.3 (20.4-27.7)	25.1 (20.3-29.2)	25.8 (19.9-30.8)
Oceania	23.2 (15.4-31.2)	22.4 (14.3-31.1)	22.0 (12.8-32.2)	21.9 (11.6-33.7)
Australia and New Zealand	15.8 (7.2-25.1)	14.9 (6.7-24.4)	14.0 (5.5-24.9)	13.8 (4.5-27.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32.1 (18.3-46.2)	31.1 (16.5-46.2)	30.7 (13.9-48.1)	31.0 (12.2-51.7)
Europe and Northern America	17.2 (13.6-20.6)	16.8 (13.0-20.5)	16.1 (12.1-20.5)	16.0 (11.2-21.5)
Europe	20.5 (15.5-25.3)	20.0 (14.8-25.0)	19.4 (14.2-24.8)	19.4 (13.2-25.8)
Northern America	11.2 (8.4-14.1)	11.1 (7.8-14.8)	10.5 (6.4-15.7)	10.7 (5.4-18.2)
Landlocked developing countries	37.0 (34.0-39.9)	36.4 (33.7-39.2)	36.2 (32.4-40.0)	36.9 (31.7-42.8)
Least developed countries ²	42.8 (40.2-45.3)	41.9 (39.4-44.3)	41.4 (38.1-45.0)	42.0 (37.2-47.3)
Small island developing States	34.2 (29.2-39.5)	33.2 (28.3-38.6)	33.3 (27.4-39.5)	33.6 (26.9-41.3)

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

²Based on December 2024 Classification.

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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	27.1 (24.9-29.4)	27.6 (25.3-30.0)	28.9 (26.0-31.9)	30.5 (26.2-34.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.3 (32.8-40.0)	34.9 (31.6-38.3)	35.1 (31.3-39.1)	36.2 (31.0-42.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.1 (23.7-35.6)	28.1 (23.1-34.5)	28.7 (23.1-35.6)	30.0 (22.8-38.2)
Northern Africa	29.9 (23.3-37.9)	29.0 (22.6-36.3)	30.0 (22.8-38.3)	31.7 (22.6-41.8)
Western Asia	28.3 (21.8-37.2)	27.4 (21.0-35.8)	27.6 (20.8-36.5)	28.4 (20.2-39.0)
Central and Southern Asia	45.0 (37.9-52.1)	46.2 (39.2-52.5)	47.6 (39.1-54.9)	49.0 (37.6-58.9)
Central Asia	33.1 (27.3-39.7)	31.1 (25.6-38.0)	30.8 (23.8-39.3)	31.7 (22.2-43.5)
Southern Asia	45.5 (38.1-52.8)	46.7 (39.5-53.4)	48.3 (39.4-55.8)	49.6 (37.8-59.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.1 (16.2-22.3)	18.3 (15.5-21.6)	18.0 (14.0-22.8)	18.7 (12.5-26.8)
Eastern Asia	16.3 (13.0-20.0)	15.4 (12.2-19.3)	15.3 (10.7-21.4)	16.0 (8.8-26.6)
South-Eastern Asia	26.2 (21.3-32.2)	25.0 (20.3-30.9)	23.9 (17.9-31.5)	24.1 (16.1-34.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.1 (14.7-21.9)	17.4 (13.8-21.7)	18.3 (13.9-23.7)	19.7 (14.0-27.5)
Oceania	11.9 (9.1-15.5)	12.6 (9.1-17.3)	14.6 (9.2-21.7)	16.6 (9.4-26.6)
Australia and New Zealand	7.0 (5.0-9.9)	7.5 (5.2-10.8)	9.3 (5.2-15.9)	11.2 (5.0-21.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.0 (17.2-36.0)	25.3 (15.1-39.9)	26.8 (13.7-46.2)	28.7 (12.1-53.2)
Europe and Northern America	12.7 (10.0-16.6)	13.8 (10.9-17.7)	15.5 (12.1-19.9)	17.4 (13.1-22.8)
Europe	14.1 (10.2-19.7)	15.0 (10.9-20.7)	16.8 (11.9-23.2)	18.6 (12.6-26.3)
Northern America	9.5 (8.0-11.4)	11.2 (9.4-13.5)	12.9 (10.2-16.1)	15.0 (10.4-20.5)
Landlocked developing countries	29.1 (26.5-31.8)	28.8 (26.3-31.5)	30.0 (26.6-34.0)	31.8 (26.6-38.2)
Least developed countries ²	35.0 (31.9-38.1)	34.3 (31.1-37.8)	35.2 (31.0-40.0)	36.8 (31.1-43.1)
Small island developing States	24.3 (20.1-29.5)	24.6 (20.4-29.8)	26.5 (21.1-33.0)	28.5 (21.4-37.0)

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

²Based on December 2024 Classification.

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

Indicator 2.2.4

Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group (children aged 6 to 23.9 months and non-pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years)

Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	34.33

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.02
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.85
Northern Africa	42.18
Western Asia	35.03
Central and Southern Asia	26.96
Central Asia	50.70
Southern Asia	26.05
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	55.55
Eastern Asia	60.10
South-Eastern Asia	50.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.32
Oceania ¹	...
Australia and New Zealand	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	33.57
Europe and Northern America ¹	...
Europe ¹	...
Northern America	...
Landlocked developing countries	23.61
Least developed countries	21.18
Small island developing States	37.88

¹Regional estimate not displayed as population coverage is less than 50 percent.

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Infant and Young Child Feeding.

Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity among non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	64.70
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.63
Northern Africa and Western Asia	74.04
Northern Africa	78.06
Western Asia	70.21
Central and Southern Asia	47.71
Central Asia	88.26
Southern Asia	46.27
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	84.05
Eastern Asia	86.20
South-Eastern Asia	79.51
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.47
Oceania	61.30
Australia and New Zealand	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.30
Europe and Northern America	78.97
Europe	72.96
Northern America	82.62
Landlocked developing countries	49.43
Least developed countries	44.81
Small island developing States	59.38

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Target 2.4

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

Indicator 2.4.1

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

PROXY: Progress toward productive and sustainable agriculture

(Score)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Current Status</i>			<i>Trend</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	3.28	3.29	3.34	3.43	3.99	3.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.63	2.69	2.65	3.35	3.76	3.79
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.68	2.69	2.68	3.16	3.81	3.58
Northern Africa	2.64	2.73	2.78	3.17	3.63	3.69
Western Asia	2.71	2.65	2.61	3.16	3.95	3.50
Central and Southern Asia	2.71	2.70	2.83	2.92	3.48	3.47
Central Asia	2.63	2.71	2.83	2.71	3.25	3.21
Southern Asia	2.78	2.69	2.83	3.12	3.68	3.72
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.49	3.60	3.72	3.30	4.07	4.18
Eastern Asia	3.54	3.67	3.81	3.30	4.12	4.25
South-Eastern Asia	3.22	3.28	3.29	3.34	3.83	3.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.52	3.56	3.60	3.48	4.18	3.99
Oceania	3.58	3.30	3.71	3.86	4.01	4.70
Australia and New Zealand	3.58	3.30	3.72	3.86	4.01	4.70
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.79	2.79	2.85	3.39	3.88	3.85
Europe and Northern America	4.13	4.15	4.09	3.87	4.46	4.32
Europe	3.96	3.97	4.01	3.75	4.40	4.26
Northern America	4.29	4.31	4.17	4.00	4.52	4.37
Landlocked developing countries	2.52	2.57	2.60	3.10	3.71	3.63
Least developed countries	2.47	2.49	2.52	3.35	3.88	3.86
Small island developing States	3.29	3.25	3.35	3.54	3.37	3.48

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

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

Target 2.5

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

Indicator 2.5.1

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

(a) Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3,557,456	4,385,753	5,022,056	5,501,525	5,822,577	5,941,616
Sub-Saharan Africa	151,145	182,430	201,197	213,160	223,920	226,197
Northern Africa and Western Asia	57,397	94,422	150,408	187,837	222,644	227,662
Northern Africa	7,797	36,991	87,957	118,821	128,236	130,391
Western Asia	49,600	57,431	62,451	69,016	94,408	97,271
Central and Southern Asia	351,361	460,202	502,651	551,715	583,444	598,912
Central Asia	63,275	67,007	68,733	74,768	75,582	75,582
Southern Asia	288,086	393,195	433,918	476,947	507,862	523,330
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	214,285	264,537	293,404	322,022	342,129	344,886
Eastern Asia	180,725	202,158	215,792	234,053	243,946	246,645
South-Eastern Asia	33,560	62,379	77,612	87,969	98,183	98,241
Latin America and the Caribbean	280,653	317,470	386,694	457,441	483,491	487,337
Oceania	174,102	221,416	240,029	276,303	308,834	338,802
Australia and New Zealand	172,749	219,159	237,158	272,571	304,701	333,342
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,353	2,257	2,871	3,732	4,133	5,460
Europe and Northern America	1,639,018	2,109,527	2,484,255	2,687,702	2,781,662	2,810,871
Europe	1,080,409	1,523,536	1,826,427	2,009,192	2,081,718	2,105,172
Northern America	558,609	585,991	657,828	678,510	699,944	705,699
Landlocked developing countries	171,694	199,648	221,889	241,951	251,315	253,795
Least developed countries	114,992	141,757	160,422	185,163	194,717	196,372
Small island developing States	15,629	18,338	20,967	24,664	25,845	27,359
International Centers (FAO)	689,495	735,749	763,418	805,345	876,453	906,949

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

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

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones)</i>	<i>Number of transboundary breeds for which sufficient genetic materials are stored for reconstitution</i>
World	7,809	...	1,126	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	811	18	366	30
Northern Africa and Western Asia	579	10	156	4
Northern Africa	187	3	76	3
Western Asia	392	7	101	...
Central and Southern Asia	808	...	201	...
Central Asia	164	...	76	...
Southern Asia	644	...	151	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,197	...	231	...
Eastern Asia	824	...	128	...
South-Eastern Asia	373	18	151	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	590	...	351	...
Oceania	246	...	291	...
Australia and New Zealand	182	...	272	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	64	...	60	...
Europe and Northern America	3,578	206	747	140
Europe	3,453	190	694	77
Northern America	125	...	268	...
Landlocked developing countries	818	...	406	21
Least developed countries	834	...	306	...
Small island developing States	245	...	187	...

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

Indicator 2.5.2

Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	60.0	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.0	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	21.0	...	...	...
Northern Africa	4.0	15.0	17.0	...	26.0	28.0
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	25.0	11.0	18.0	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	9.0	9.0	...	...	...
Southern Asia	24.0	13.0	20.0	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.0	22.0	23.0	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	36.0	20.0	24.0	32.0	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	28.0	24.0	20.0	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	..	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	75.0	77.0	79.0	84.0	82.0	83.0
Europe	75.0	76.0	79.0	84.0	82.0	83.0
Northern America	84.0	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24.0	18.0	20.0	...	...	...
Least developed countries	17.0	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Target 2.a

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

Indicator 2.a.1

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures¹

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	0.51	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.32
Northern Africa	0.49	0.31	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.30
Western Asia	0.25	0.32	0.29	0.33	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.34
Central and Southern Asia	0.33	0.37	0.49	0.42	0.32	0.37	0.39	0.40
Central Asia	0.20	0.35	0.57	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.32
Southern Asia	0.33	0.37	0.48	0.43	0.32	0.36	0.38	0.41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.63	0.61	0.81	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.73	0.77
Eastern Asia	0.71	0.70	0.99	1.05	0.91	0.88	0.83	0.87
South-Eastern Asia	0.29	0.31	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.49	0.48	0.37	0.32	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.20
Oceania	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.25
Australia and New Zealand	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.27
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16
Europe and Northern America	0.69	0.64	0.52	0.41	0.51	0.43	0.39	0.38
Europe	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Northern America	1.03	0.84	0.56	0.41	0.82	0.53	0.41	0.39
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.19

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Least developed countries	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.21
Small island developing States	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.69	0.77	0.78	0.69

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

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

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) combined with secondary sources (IMF, EUROSTAT, ECLAC) where applicable and/or derived from official country publications (e.g. MoF, Stat Yearbook, Central Bank reports, and UNSD national accounts estimates). FAO imputation for missing values.

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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total official flows	8,474.67	5,870.07	12,312.87	12,884.58	16,773.08	18,492.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,157.87	1,652.64	3,046.56	3,603.83	5,250.38	6,078.65
Northern Africa	618.69	270.52	338.06	803.16	814.01	1,985.90
Western Asia	605.17	210.75	511.00	709.75	576.80	762.72
Central Asia	120.51	88.68	178.76	220.85	481.31	514.12
Southern Asia	845.60	912.72	2,159.95	2,343.11	1,767.24	2,000.20
Eastern Asia	348.38	364.42	377.89	454.85	572.54	307.66
South-Eastern Asia	972.77	558.71	1,684.19	1,014.74	1,772.54	1,675.34
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,893.63	901.62	1,853.86	1,346.48	1,554.79	1,449.40
Oceania	96.25	43.94	60.26	90.19	144.52	115.64
Europe	215.80	122.61	340.61	338.66	532.29	517.76
Landlocked developing countries	1,969.39	1,403.59	2,880.09	2,902.78	3,508.28	3,766.10
Least developed countries	2,395.40	1,850.47	3,778.52	4,117.79	4,964.05	5,761.44
Small island developing States	645.17	128.89	388.88	284.07	623.00	394.04
Residual/Unallocated ODA	536.21	743.47	1,761.73	1,958.97	3,306.66	3,084.78

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, 2025, 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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	513.0	247.1	77.9	65.5	68.3	56.8	25.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.1	8.3	24.7	20.4	38.0	33.1	...
Northern Africa	7.7	7.1	24.7	20.4	38.0	33.1	...
Western Asia	12.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	8.4	29.4	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Southern Asia	8.4	29.4	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	34.1	29.1	29.5	33.4	30.3	23.7	25.4
Eastern Asia	34.1	29.1	29.5	33.4	30.3	23.7	25.4
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Oceania	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	434.8	179.2	23.6	11.6	...	...	...
Europe	349.2	115.8	14.7	9.0	...	...	...
Northern America	85.6	63.4	8.8	2.7	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...

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

Source: Notifications by WTO Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 2024, 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>Abnormal</i>				<i>Moderate</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	8.0	10.9	21.9	33.3	13.9	11.9	29.4	17.9	21.9	22.9	51.2	51.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.8	14.9	12.8	23.4	17.0	10.6	27.7	19.1	29.8	25.5	40.4	42.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.5	0.0	20.8	16.7	4.2	12.5	25.0	16.7	16.7	12.5	45.8	33.3
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	66.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Abnormal</i>				<i>Moderate</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Western Asia	16.7	0.0	27.8	5.6	5.6	11.1	33.3	16.7	22.2	11.1	61.1	22.2
Central and Southern Asia	15.4	0.0	46.2	7.7	23.1	0.0	30.8	15.4	38.5	0.0	76.9	23.1
Central Asia	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
Southern Asia	11.1	0.0	44.4	11.1	11.1	0.0	33.3	22.2	22.2	0.0	77.8	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.7	13.3	20.0	20.0	6.7	13.3	20.0	20.0	13.3	26.7	40.0	40.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	50.0
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	9.1	18.2	18.2	9.1	18.2	9.1	18.2	18.2	27.3	27.3	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	17.1	14.6	36.6	4.9	12.2	36.6	12.2	9.8	29.3	51.2	48.8
Oceania	6.7	13.3	20.0	46.7	13.3	26.7	40.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	60.0	66.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.7	15.4	15.4	46.2	7.7	30.8	38.5	23.1	15.4	46.2	53.8	69.2
Europe and Northern America	2.2	8.7	32.6	56.5	23.9	10.9	26.1	21.7	26.1	19.6	58.7	78.3
Europe	2.4	9.5	31.0	61.9	23.8	9.5	28.6	19.0	26.2	19.0	59.5	81.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0
Landlocked developing countries	16.7	10.0	23.3	10.0	10.0	3.3	36.7	23.3	26.7	13.3	60.0	33.3
Least developed countries	17.1	17.1	9.8	14.6	9.8	7.3	24.4	17.1	26.8	24.4	34.1	31.7
Small island developing States	7.1	14.3	11.9	38.1	11.9	19.0	38.1	14.3	19.0	33.3	50.0	52.4

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

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

Goal 3

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

Target 3.1

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

Indicator 3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio

(Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	328 (309-349)	283 (268-300)	253 (240-268)	228 (211-248)	211 (190-242)	197 (174-234)
Sub-Saharan Africa	748 (680-817)	663 (612-721)	653 (604-710)	604 (543-682)	493 (430-596)	454 (387-572)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	161 (138-193)	128 (107-159)	99 (84-118)	83 (69-101)	88 (70-115)	78 (61-105)
Northern Africa	239 (194-303)	184 (144-244)	135 (110-172)	106 (83-139)	116 (86-163)	101 (72-146)
Western Asia	87 (73-105)	71 (59-87)	60 (50-74)	55 (44-74)	56 (44-77)	52 (38-76)
Central and Southern Asia	395 (360-442)	301 (274-334)	215 (198-235)	161 (147-179)	136 (121-157)	112 (97-134)
Central Asia	49 (45-54)	40 (36-44)	31 (28-35)	25 (22-29)	27 (22-33)	21 (17-28)
Southern Asia	405 (369-452)	309 (281-343)	222 (204-243)	167 (152-186)	141 (126-164)	117 (101-140)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	119 (107-133)	100 (90-113)	85 (76-99)	69 (60-84)	71 (59-95)	65 (53-88)
Eastern Asia	54 (45-64)	40 (34-47)	32 (28-38)	26 (21-30)	20 (16-25)	17 (13-22)
South-Eastern Asia	230 (203-262)	196 (173-226)	173 (148-207)	140 (117-178)	136 (108-187)	114 (89-158)
Latin America and the Caribbean	92 (89-96)	85 (82-89)	81 (76-86)	74 (70-79)	94 (86-105)	77 (68-88)
Oceania	128 (92-180)	132 (96-187)	117 (86-161)	95 (71-132)	88 (62-125)	82 (56-127)
Australia and New Zealand	7 (7-8)	6 (5-7)	6 (6-7)	6 (6-7)	6 (5-6)	3 (2-4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	274 (196-390)	279 (201-399)	251 (184-350)	199 (145-279)	178 (124-257)	173 (116-268)
Europe and Northern America	17 (16-18)	15 (14-16)	13 (12-14)	12 (11-13)	15 (13-17)	11 (9-12)
Europe	19 (18-21)	16 (15-17)	12 (11-13)	10 (9-10)	11 (9-13)	7 (6-8)
Northern America	12 (11-12)	13 (13-14)	14 (14-15)	17 (16-18)	22 (19-26)	16 (13-20)
Landlocked developing countries	705 (643-769)	591 (543-642)	523 (482-571)	430 (387-485)	332 (291-390)	284 (244-343)
Least developed countries	686 (641-734)	565 (530-603)	516 (482-551)	439 (403-483)	344 (309-396)	313 (277-368)
Small island developing States	262 (230-302)	238 (210-276)	227 (192-276)	204 (173-245)	203 (169-258)	193 (155-253)

Source: Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2023: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025.

Indicator 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	60.9	64.4	72.3	79.5	83.6	86.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.6	42.4	49.5	57.4	67.5	72.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.4	76.2	83.4	88.5	91.1	93.0
Northern Africa	63.9	71.8	82.3	89.4	92.8	94.8
Western Asia	76.4	80.7	84.6	87.5	89.3	91.2
Central and Southern Asia	37.9	44.6	59.5	75.1	82.8	88.3
Central Asia	95.4	96.7	97.8	99.3	99.7	99.6
Southern Asia	36.2	43.0	58.1	74.0	82.0	87.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.3	87.9	92.2	95.0	96.4	97.0
Eastern Asia	97.1	97.9	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
South-Eastern Asia	67.7	72.1	80.0	87.1	92.0	94.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.9	88.7	92.2	94.4	93.5	94.6
Oceania	77.8	79.3	82.8	84.2	85.4	89.0
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	52.0	56.4	63.2	67.3	71.1	77.8
Europe and Northern America	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.9
Europe	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.8	99.0
Northern America	99.4	99.4	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.8
Landlocked developing countries	32.7	36.9	46.7	58.0	69.8	74.1
Least developed countries	29.9	35.5	45.7	57.1	68.6	74.8
Small island developing States	66.5	66.6	71.3	75.0	78.4	83.0

Source: Joint global database on skilled attendance at birth, 2025, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO); 2025.

Target 3.2

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

Indicator 3.2.1

Under-five mortality rate

(a) Under-five mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	76.7	63.3	51.7	43.7	38.7	36.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	152.0	124.5	102.4	89.0	75.5	68.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.0	42.6	33.0	28.7	25.5	24.3
Northern Africa	59.5	51.3	38.9	32.4	29.2	27.5
Western Asia	43.0	34.0	26.9	24.7	21.5	21.1
Central and Southern Asia	91.1	74.3	60.1	47.0	37.3	33.2
Central Asia	60.2	43.3	29.9	22.1	18.5	17.0
Southern Asia	92.0	75.3	61.2	48.1	38.3	34.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.9	28.9	21.5	16.8	14.8	14.3
Eastern Asia	35.3	22.6	15.1	10.4	7.4	6.3
South-Eastern Asia	47.7	38.9	32.2	27.3	24.2	22.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.0	25.9	22.8	18.5	16.9	15.9
Oceania	31.1	29.6	26.0	23.5	21.2	19.3
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.4	57.1	51.7	45.8	40.4	37.0
Europe and Northern America	9.7	8.2	6.9	6.0	5.2	5.1
Europe	10.5	8.4	6.8	5.7	4.6	4.3
Northern America	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.4
Landlocked developing countries	136.1	107.0	84.0	71.8	58.0	52.9
Least developed countries	134.2	108.2	88.4	74.7	62.2	56.8
Small island developing States	59.7	54.2	61.3	43.3	39.0	36.2

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2025.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	49.6	53.6	41.6	45.7	36.4	40.9	34.3	39.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.5	108.9	83.0	94.8	70.0	80.6	63.7	73.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30.4	35.4	26.4	30.9	23.2	27.6	22.2	26.4
Northern Africa	35.9	41.7	29.7	34.9	26.7	31.7	25.1	29.9
Western Asia	24.8	29.0	22.8	26.5	19.6	23.4	19.2	22.9
Central and Southern Asia	60.4	59.7	46.5	47.5	36.2	38.3	32.0	34.4
Central Asia	25.9	33.8	19.1	24.8	16.1	20.7	14.9	19.1
Southern Asia	61.7	60.7	47.7	48.5	37.2	39.2	32.9	35.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.8	23.1	15.3	18.1	13.3	16.1	12.9	15.7
Eastern Asia	14.1	16.0	9.7	11.0	7.0	7.8	5.9	6.6
South-Eastern Asia	28.8	35.3	24.3	30.2	21.5	26.9	19.9	24.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.7	24.9	16.6	20.3	15.1	18.5	14.2	17.4
Oceania	24.0	27.9	21.6	25.2	19.4	23.0	17.6	21.0
Australia and New Zealand	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.1	55.0	42.4	49.1	37.1	43.6	33.9	40.0
Europe and Northern America	6.2	7.6	5.4	6.6	4.7	5.7	4.6	5.5
Europe	6.0	7.4	5.1	6.3	4.1	5.0	3.9	4.6
Northern America	6.5	7.8	6.0	7.2	5.8	6.9	5.8	6.9
Landlocked developing countries	77.8	89.9	66.5	76.8	53.3	62.4	48.5	57.1
Least developed countries	82.2	94.3	69.3	79.9	57.3	66.9	52.2	61.2
Small island developing States	57.6	64.7	39.7	46.6	35.7	42.2	33.0	39.3

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2025.

(c) Infant mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	53.2	44.6	37.2	31.8	28.5	27.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.2	74.1	62.6	55.4	48.0	44.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	41.0	34.2	27.6	24.0	21.8	20.6
Northern Africa	46.3	39.5	31.9	27.2	24.6	23.0
Western Asia	36.1	28.8	23.2	20.6	18.8	18.1
Central and Southern Asia	67.9	57.9	48.8	39.5	32.2	28.9
Central Asia	51.5	37.3	25.9	19.0	15.9	14.7
Southern Asia	68.4	58.5	49.7	40.4	33.0	29.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.7	23.2	17.2	13.3	11.8	11.5
Eastern Asia	28.3	18.2	11.9	8.0	5.5	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	37.7	31.1	25.9	22.2	19.8	18.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.1	21.5	18.4	15.6	14.3	13.5
Oceania	24.4	23.2	20.5	18.5	17.0	15.5
Australia and New Zealand	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.8	44.6	40.4	35.9	32.0	29.4
Europe and Northern America	8.1	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.3
Europe	8.7	6.9	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.6
Northern America	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4
Landlocked developing countries	86.7	69.9	56.7	49.1	40.9	37.8
Least developed countries	85.5	70.0	58.3	50.2	42.9	39.6
Small island developing States	43.5	40.1	41.2	32.9	30.2	28.2

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2025.

(d) Infant mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	34.8	39.4	29.5	33.8	26.3	30.7	24.8	29.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.3	68.5	49.9	60.7	43.1	52.7	39.8	48.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25.2	29.9	21.9	26.1	19.7	23.7	18.6	22.4
Northern Africa	29.0	34.6	24.7	29.6	22.2	26.9	20.7	25.1
Western Asia	21.2	25.1	18.9	22.3	17.0	20.5	16.4	19.7
Central and Southern Asia	47.8	49.8	38.3	40.6	30.8	33.5	27.4	30.3
Central Asia	22.2	29.4	16.3	21.5	13.7	17.9	12.8	16.6
Southern Asia	48.8	50.6	39.3	41.5	31.6	34.3	28.2	31.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.7	18.5	12.2	14.4	10.7	12.9	10.4	12.6
Eastern Asia	11.1	12.7	7.4	8.5	5.2	5.8	4.3	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	23.1	28.6	19.7	24.5	17.6	21.9	16.4	20.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.5	20.3	13.9	17.2	12.8	15.8	12.1	14.9
Oceania	18.8	22.1	16.9	20.0	15.4	18.4	14.0	16.9
Australia and New Zealand	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.3	43.3	32.9	38.7	29.1	34.6	26.8	32.0
Europe and Northern America	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.6	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.7
Europe	5.0	6.2	4.3	5.3	3.5	4.2	3.3	3.9
Northern America	5.5	6.7	5.2	6.1	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.8
Landlocked developing countries	50.8	62.3	44.1	53.9	36.5	45.0	33.7	41.7
Least developed countries	52.6	63.8	45.3	55.0	38.4	47.0	35.5	43.6
Small island developing States	37.9	44.3	29.8	35.8	27.2	32.9	25.4	30.8

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2025.

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	30.7	26.2	22.5	19.7	18.2	17.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.9	35.5	32.4	30.1	27.9	26.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.4	20.1	16.9	14.6	13.6	12.8
Northern Africa	26.5	23.1	19.6	16.7	15.6	14.6
Western Asia	20.4	17.1	14.1	12.3	11.6	11.0
Central and Southern Asia	45.1	38.6	33.5	28.0	23.1	20.7
Central Asia	26.9	22.3	16.5	12.0	10.0	9.1
Southern Asia	45.6	39.1	34.1	28.7	23.8	21.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.3	14.9	10.9	8.4	7.4	7.2
Eastern Asia	20.0	13.0	8.0	5.1	3.4	2.9
South-Eastern Asia	20.8	18.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	11.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.0	12.8	11.1	10.1	9.6	8.7
Oceania	13.7	13.2	12.0	11.2	10.6	9.9
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.2	24.7	23.2	21.3	19.7	18.6
Europe and Northern America	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.7
Europe	5.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern America	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4
Landlocked developing countries	41.3	36.3	31.8	28.2	25.4	23.9
Least developed countries	41.7	36.3	32.0	28.8	26.0	24.6
Small island developing States	23.1	22.7	22.0	20.5	19.4	18.4

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2025.

Target 3.3

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

Indicator 3.3.1

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

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.25	0.19	0.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.30	2.50	1.80	1.20	0.78	0.55
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07
Western Asia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06
Central Asia	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12
Southern Asia	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.13
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20
Oceania	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17
Australia and New Zealand	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.54	0.63
Europe and Northern America	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16
Europe	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20
Northern America	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09
Landlocked developing countries	2.00	1.50	1.10	0.77	0.41	0.28
Least developed countries	1.40	1.10	0.87	0.67	0.44	0.30
Small island developing States	0.73	0.57	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.38

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2024 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.32	0.32	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.18
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.10	1.50	1.50	0.97	0.97	0.58	0.69	0.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.08
Western Asia	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Central and Southern Asia	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.08
Central Asia	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.09	0.15	0.08	0.15

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Southern Asia	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.03	0.12
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.09
South-Eastern Asia	0.13	0.25	0.10	0.22	0.06	0.19	0.05	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.13	0.30	0.12	0.30	0.11	0.30	0.10	0.30
Oceania	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.21	0.14
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.46	0.35	0.47	0.32	0.68	0.41	0.80	0.48
Europe and Northern America	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.26	0.09	0.25	0.09	0.24
Europe	0.11	0.27	0.12	0.30	0.12	0.29	0.12	0.29
Northern America	0.05	0.20	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.15
Landlocked developing countries	1.30	1.00	0.90	0.65	0.48	0.33	0.33	0.24
Least developed countries	0.98	0.76	0.79	0.54	0.54	0.34	0.36	0.24
Small island developing States	0.44	0.51	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.38

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2024 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Adult (15-49)	Children (0-14)
World	0.48	0.16	0.40	0.10	0.32	0.07	0.28	0.06
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.00	0.75	2.10	0.39	1.30	0.27	0.91	0.20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.01
Northern Africa	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.02
Western Asia	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Central and Southern Asia	0.13	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.01
Central Asia	0.22	0.06	0.23	0.05	0.21	0.02	0.21	0.02
Southern Asia	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.01
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.16	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.14	0.01
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00
South-Eastern Asia	0.32	0.04	0.27	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.23	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.36	0.05	0.35	0.04	0.34	0.04	0.34	0.03
Oceania	0.22	... ¹	0.21	... ¹	0.26	... ¹	0.30	... ¹
Australia and New Zealand	0.09	... ¹	0.07	... ¹	0.04	... ¹	0.02	... ¹
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.59	... ¹	0.58	... ¹	0.82	... ¹	0.97	... ¹
Europe and Northern America	0.31	... ¹	0.34	... ¹	0.33	... ¹	0.33	... ¹
Europe	0.36	... ¹	0.41	... ¹	0.42	... ¹	0.42	... ¹
Northern America	0.21	... ¹	0.19	... ¹	0.18	... ¹	0.16	... ¹
Landlocked developing countries	1.80	0.55	1.30	0.29	0.68	0.15	0.47	0.11
Least developed countries	1.30	0.44	1.10	0.25	0.71	0.17	0.49	0.12
Small island developing States	0.73	0.21	0.65	0.15	0.63	0.16	0.61	0.15

¹ Not published data

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2024 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	0.71	0.43	0.57	0.34	0.43	0.27	0.35	0.24
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.30	1.70	3.00	1.10	1.90	0.62	1.40	0.43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
Northern Africa	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08
Western Asia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.10
Central Asia	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Southern Asia	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.10
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.14	0.24	0.12	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.09	0.27
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.10
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	0.57	0.29	0.55	0.20	0.53	0.17	0.57
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.41	0.20	0.42	0.19	0.43	0.18	0.43
Oceania	0.22	0.14	0.23	0.13	0.36	0.16	0.43	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.66	0.34	0.67	0.30	1.00	0.40	1.20	0.47
Europe and Northern America	0.22	0.43	0.20	0.31	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.22
Europe	0.29	0.49	0.29	0.35	0.29	0.22	0.31	0.23
Northern America	0.07	0.34	0.04	0.26	0.03	0.22	0.03	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	2.50	1.10	1.90	0.68	1.00	0.34	0.69	0.24
Least developed countries	1.90	0.80	1.50	0.59	1.10	0.40	0.76	0.28
Small island developing States	0.83	0.62	0.76	0.51	0.74	0.49	0.72	0.46

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2024 epidemiological estimates.

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

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2023	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	0.49	0.47	0.41	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.25	0.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.60	2.30	2.60	1.60	1.70	0.92	1.20	0.64
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.11
Northern Africa	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.14
Western Asia	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.09
Central and Southern Asia	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.13
Central Asia	0.17	0.28	0.17	0.30	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.27
Southern Asia	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.21	0.06	0.22	0.06	0.23
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.16
South-Eastern Asia	0.22	0.42	0.16	0.37	0.11	0.34	0.09	0.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.51	0.19	0.51	0.18	0.51	0.17	0.51
Oceania	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.37	0.23
Australia and New Zealand	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.70	0.49	0.71	0.45	1.10	0.59	1.30	0.70
Europe and Northern America	0.17	0.45	0.19	0.49	0.19	0.48	0.19	0.47
Europe	0.22	0.50	0.25	0.57	0.25	0.58	0.26	0.58
Northern America	0.08	0.34	0.07	0.32	0.06	0.29	0.05	0.27
Landlocked developing countries	2.10	1.50	1.60	1.00	0.84	0.52	0.57	0.37
Least developed countries	1.60	1.10	1.30	0.83	0.89	0.52	0.61	0.37
Small island developing States	0.68	0.78	0.63	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.60

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2024 epidemiological estimates.

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Estimated incidence of tuberculosis

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	181 (135-233)	164 (129-203)	147 (133-160)	129 (121-136)	134 (125-145)
Sub-Saharan Africa	348 (276-428)	334 (274-400)	278 (237-321)	225 (200-251)	213 (188-239)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	59 (44-78)	47 (36-59)	38 (33-43)	31 (29-34)	28 (26-31)
Northern Africa	71 (42-108)	62 (41-87)	52 (43-63)	43 (38-49)	38 (33-43)
Western Asia	48 (39-58)	33 (30-36)	25 (24-27)	21 (20-23)	20 (18-22)
Central and Southern Asia	285 (129-501)	251 (133-406)	222 (181-267)	191 (172-211)	193 (169-218)
Central Asia	137 (88-198)	114 (77-157)	83 (67-100)	69 (57-82)	67 (54-82)
Southern Asia	291 (130-515)	256 (134-417)	227 (185-274)	196 (176-217)	198 (173-224)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	179 (141-221)	151 (133-170)	140 (124-157)	129 (114-145)	149 (128-173)
Eastern Asia	106 (66-157)	80 (67-93)	69 (60-79)	62 (55-70)	57 (50-64)
South-Eastern Asia	382 (304-468)	337 (281-397)	317 (267-372)	291 (244-341)	369 (299-446)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (48-60)	43 (39-47)	41 (38-44)	42 (39-45)	50 (45-55)
Oceania	87 (59-119)	99 (67-136)	103 (86-122)	106 (88-126)	109 (90-130)
Australia and New Zealand	7 (6-8)	7 (6-8)	6 (6-7)	7 (6-8)	6 (6-7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	306 (205-428)	325 (216-456)	334 (275-398)	337 (276-403)	341 (278-411)
Europe and Northern America	34 (24-45)	26 (19-35)	21 (16-26)	15 (12-17)	14 (11-18)
Europe	46 (32-62)	37 (26-50)	29 (22-37)	21 (17-25)	20 (16-25)
Northern America	7 (6-8)	4 (4-5)	3 (3-4)	3 (2-3)	3 (3-4)
Landlocked developing countries	290 (190-410)	218 (170-271)	170 (149-193)	141 (125-157)	142 (125-160)
Least developed countries	307 (240-383)	260 (220-305)	227 (201-254)	200 (180-221)	209 (186-233)
Small island developing States	118 (88-151)	125 (98-154)	126 (112-141)	124 (110-140)	125 (110-142)

Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses. Data extracted as of 7 January 2025, based on data originally compiled for the 2024 WHO Global TB Report.

Source: The WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2024, World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk

(Per 1,000 population at risk)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	79.0 (73.9-85.4)	69.1 (63.9-76.1)	58.0 (53.8-62.9)	59.1 (53.5-66.0)	60.4 (54.8-67.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	353.0 (327.0-383.5)	280.9 (257.9-310.8)	236.5 (218.4-257.6)	231.1 (208.2-258.3)	224.5 (201.8-251.8)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19.7 (13.7-40.2)	10.0 (7.4-14.9)	8.7 (6.3-11.8)	15.2 (9.0-25.3)	15.3 (9.1-24.9)
Northern Africa	18.6 (12.4-26.7)	6.9 (5.2-9.2)	9.1 (6.0-13.4)	16.7 (8.4-30.1)	16.6 (8.3-29.9)
Western Asia	22.6 (10.2-102.3)	17.7 (10.0-33.8)	7.6 (5.2-11.1)	11.2 (7.2-17.0)	11.9 (7.4-18.3)
Central and Southern Asia	18.5 (14.9-23.7)	15.3 (11.6-21.1)	6.2 (5.2-7.9)	2.6 (2.2-3.2)	4.0 (3.4-5.0)
Central Asia	0.9 (0.9-0.9)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Southern Asia	18.8 (15.1-24.2)	15.6 (11.7-21.8)	6.3 (5.3-8.0)	2.7 (2.2-3.3)	4.1 (3.5-5.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.0 (3.4-4.9)	4.1 (3.6-4.7)	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	0.8 (0.8-0.9)	1.8 (1.5-4.2)
Eastern Asia	0.2 (0.2-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
South-Eastern Asia	9.4 (7.9-11.5)	9.4 (8.3-10.9)	3.5 (3.3-3.8)	1.9 (1.7-2.0)	3.9 (3.2-9.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.5 (12.2-15.0)	6.1 (5.5-6.7)	4.0 (3.7-4.3)	4.3 (4.0-4.7)	3.6 (3.3-3.8)
Oceania	282.5 (119.2-478.3)	141.9 (60.7-243.0)	96.0 (63.8-134.0)	146.1 (103.6-193.3)	149.8 (109.1-193.8)
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)	282.5 (119.1-472.4)	141.9 (58.5-242.0)	96.0 (64.0-134.0)	146.1 (104.5-193.3)	149.8 (109.0-193.3)
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	257.5 (230.1-292.0)	217.9 (185.0-280.6)	191.0 (165.6-221.6)	167.9 (145.5-196.4)	165.9 (142.1-195.2)
Least developed countries	265.5 (247.5-288.5)	205.2 (186.4-236.3)	182.9 (167.9-200.9)	175.7 (160.3-194.6)	174.3 (158.1-194.0)
Small island developing States	115.4 (69.1-170.6)	60.5 (34.7-92.7)	38.2 (26.9-51.6)	56.7 (41.7-73.3)	59.7 (43.8-77.2)

Source: The World Malaria Report, 2024, World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

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

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

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

Source: World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.5

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Population requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	2,190,414,971	1,800,670,337	1,734,017,200	1,494,893,681
Sub-Saharan Africa	632,128,842	644,725,366	582,297,342	522,466,072
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79,518,653	39,841,915	32,658,144	29,382,260
Central and Southern Asia	1,049,222,256	794,690,474	867,446,231	745,073,372
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,190,835	180,676,495	157,978,390
Latin America and the Caribbean	88,382,477	70,756,732	61,745,655	30,726,668
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,769	20,404	10,441
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10,536,459	8,439,657	9,171,058	9,254,471
Europe and Northern America	1,084,009	4,589	1,871	2,007
Landlocked developing countries	249,364,741	249,666,308	225,448,085	212,793,296
Least developed countries	662,782,809	583,843,018	501,100,314	492,709,410
Small island developing States	26,175,055	24,301,964	21,043,046	18,540,835

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

Target 3.4

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

Indicator 3.4.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020ⁱ</i>	<i>2021ⁱ</i>
World	19.6 (16.1-23.7)	18.4 (14.8-22.6)	17.8 (13.7-22.6)	17.8 (13.5-22.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.8 (14.9-32.4)	22.1 (14.1-31.5)	22.0 (13.5-31.6)	21.4 (13.1-30.8)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.0 (15.5-28.9)	21.0 (14.7-27.6)	19.4 (13.0-26.0)	19.0 (12.4-25.6)
Northern Africa	24.3 (16.6-32.6)	24.0 (16.7-32.1)	21.8 (14.5-29.4)	21.4 (13.9-29.3)
Western Asia	20.0 (14.5-25.5)	18.2 (13.0-23.5)	17.3 (11.6-22.8)	16.7 (11.0-22.2)
Central and Southern Asia	23.1 (18.6-29.2)	22.6 (18.2-28.5)	22.8 (18.2-29.2)	22.7 (17.9-29.4)
Central Asia	33.4 (29.6-38.0)	28.0 (24.2-31.4)	24.6 (20.2-28.8)	22.5 (17.9-27.0)
Southern Asia	22.7 (18.2-28.9)	22.4 (18.0-28.4)	22.7 (18.1-29.2)	22.7 (17.9-29.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.2 (15.8-23.0)	17.5 (13.9-21.6)	16.5 (12.2-21.5)	16.6 (12.1-21.9)
Eastern Asia	18.0 (15.2-20.8)	16.1 (13.0-19.2)	15.0 (11.3-19.2)	15.1 (11.2-19.4)
South-Eastern Asia	23.4 (18.1-30.8)	22.5 (16.9-29.9)	21.5 (15.6-29.1)	21.8 (15.5-29.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.1 (14.2-18.4)	15.3 (13.4-17.5)	15.0 (12.6-18.0)	14.7 (12.1-18.0)
Oceania	13.6 (10.6-16.9)	13.3 (10.2-17.0)	12.7 (9.3-16.7)	12.7 (9.3-16.7)
Australia and New Zealand	10.2 (8.8-11.7)	9.6 (8.1-11.0)	8.6 (7.1-10.0)	8.6 (7.1-10.1)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32.3 (21.8-43.8)	32.9 (21.7-45.2)	32.3 (20.8-45.0)	30.9 (19.9-43.6)
Europe and Northern America	17.3 (15.9-18.6)	15.8 (14.5-17.0)	14.6 (13.0-16.3)	14.6 (12.6-16.7)
Europe	18.6 (17.1-20.2)	16.8 (15.3-18.3)	15.3 (13.3-17.3)	15.3 (12.7-17.9)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020¹</i>	<i>2021¹</i>
Northern America	14.2 (13.3-14.8)	13.6 (12.7-14.1)	13.2 (12.5-14.1)	13.2 (12.4-14.1)
Landlocked developing countries	25.6 (18.3-34.4)	23.8 (16.6-32.3)	23.1 (15.5-32.0)	21.9 (14.4-30.8)
Least developed countries	24.0 (14.9-34.6)	22.8 (14.0-33.5)	22.8 (14.0-34.2)	22.0 (13.4-33.3)
Small island developing States	20.4 (15.4-27.2)	20.5 (15.2-27.5)	20.5 (14.8-28.2)	20.1 (14.4-28.2)

¹ Estimates of this indicator for 2020 and 2021, except for "Australia and New Zealand" and "Northern America", may be underestimated, and need to be interpreted with caution given that some non-communicable disease deaths may be included in a separate category called "other pandemic-related mortality" due to lack of vital registration data.

Source: Global Health Estimates 2021: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2021. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2024.

(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>Region</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020¹</i>		<i>2021¹</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	14.6 (11.6-18.3)	22.2 (18.2-27.0)	14.1 (10.8-18.3)	21.5 (16.8-27.0)	14.9 (11.2-19.5)	20.7 (15.8-26.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.7 (13.1-29.7)	23.7 (15.3-33.7)	20.6 (12.6-29.8)	23.6 (14.7-33.7)	20.9 (12.7-30.2)	22.1 (13.5-31.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.4 (12.0-23.7)	24.5 (17.4-31.4)	15.9 (10.5-22.1)	22.9 (15.4-29.7)	16.1 (10.4-22.5)	21.9 (14.4-28.7)
Northern Africa	20.9 (14.3-28.9)	27.2 (19.0-35.3)	19.3 (12.7-26.9)	24.3 (16.3-31.9)	19.3 (12.4-27.3)	23.6 (15.5-31.5)
Western Asia	14.2 (9.9-18.9)	22.2 (16.0-27.9)	12.8 (8.4-17.5)	21.7 (14.7-27.7)	13.1 (8.5-18.0)	20.3 (13.4-26.2)
Central and Southern Asia	19.8 (15.6-25.1)	25.3 (20.7-31.9)	19.7 (15.5-25.6)	25.7 (20.8-32.7)	21.9 (17.2-28.4)	23.5 (18.6-30.3)
Central Asia	21.8 (18.8-24.7)	34.9 (30.1-38.6)	19.4 (16.0-23.1)	30.4 (24.8-35.0)	18.3 (14.7-22.2)	27.3 (21.5-32.1)
Southern Asia	19.7 (15.5-25.1)	25.0 (20.4-31.6)	19.8 (15.5-25.7)	25.5 (20.6-32.6)	22.1 (17.3-28.6)	23.4 (18.5-30.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.9 (10.1-16.0)	22.1 (17.7-27.1)	12.1 (8.9-15.9)	20.9 (15.6-26.9)	12.8 (9.2-16.9)	20.5 (15.1-26.8)
Eastern Asia	11.3 (9.1-13.5)	20.8 (16.9-24.8)	10.6 (7.9-13.6)	19.4 (14.6-24.7)	11.0 (8.1-14.2)	19.2 (14.2-24.6)
South-Eastern Asia	18.3 (13.4-24.5)	26.9 (20.9-35.7)	17.2 (12.2-23.6)	26.0 (19.5-34.9)	18.5 (12.9-25.6)	25.3 (18.5-34.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.1 (11.3-15.2)	17.7 (15.6-20.0)	12.6 (10.5-15.2)	17.6 (14.9-20.9)	12.6 (10.3-15.6)	17.0 (14.1-20.6)
Oceania	11.3 (8.5-14.6)	15.4 (11.8-19.4)	10.7 (7.7-14.2)	14.8 (11.0-19.2)	10.9 (7.8-14.6)	14.5 (10.8-18.9)
Australia and New Zealand	7.6 (6.4-8.8)	11.5 (9.8-13.3)	6.8 (5.5-8.0)	10.4 (8.7-12.2)	6.9 (5.6-8.1)	10.5 (8.7-12.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.6 (20.8-43.6)	34.0 (22.5-46.5)	30.0 (19.2-42.3)	34.3 (22.3-47.3)	30.0 (19.1-42.5)	31.8 (20.5-44.5)
Europe and Northern America	11.3 (10.3-12.3)	20.5 (18.9-22.0)	10.4 (9.2-11.7)	19.1 (17.0-21.0)	10.7 (9.2-12.3)	18.8 (16.3-21.3)
Europe	11.5 (10.3-12.6)	22.5 (20.7-24.4)	10.3 (8.9-11.8)	20.6 (18.1-23.1)	10.7 (8.9-12.7)	20.2 (17.0-23.4)
Northern America	10.9 (10.3-11.6)	16.3 (15.1-16.7)	10.5 (10.0-11.4)	15.9 (14.9-16.6)	10.5 (9.9-11.4)	16.0 (14.8-16.8)
Landlocked developing countries	21.2 (14.4-29.4)	26.7 (19.1-35.6)	20.4 (13.3-28.9)	26.1 (18.0-35.5)	20.3 (13.0-29.0)	23.8 (16.0-32.9)
Least developed countries	21.1 (12.7-31.2)	24.7 (15.4-36.1)	20.7 (12.5-31.6)	25.1 (15.6-37.1)	20.9 (12.5-32.0)	23.2 (14.3-34.6)
Small island developing States	18.3 (13.1-24.9)	22.8 (17.4-30.4)	17.8 (12.4-24.9)	23.3 (17.4-31.8)	17.9 (12.4-25.4)	22.4 (16.6-31.2)

¹ Estimates of this indicator for 2020 and 2021, except for "Australia and New Zealand" and "Northern America", may be underestimated, and need to be interpreted with caution given that some non-communicable disease deaths may be included in a separate category called "other pandemic-related mortality" due to lack of vital registration data.

Source: Global Health Estimates 2021: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2021. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2024.

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

(a) Suicide rate

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	10.7 (8.6-12.6)	9.8 (7.8-11.7)	9.1 (7.0-11.4)	9.2 (6.9-11.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1 (4.7-10.3)	7.0 (4.5-10.2)	7.1 (4.5-10.5)	7.5 (4.6-11.1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.7 (1.6-4.0)	2.5 (1.6-3.7)	2.2 (1.3-3.3)	2.2 (1.2-3.3)
Northern Africa	2.4 (1.3-3.7)	2.2 (1.2-3.5)	1.8 (1.0-2.9)	1.9 (1.0-3.0)
Western Asia	3.0 (2.0-4.2)	2.8 (1.8-3.9)	2.6 (1.6-3.8)	2.4 (1.4-3.6)
Central and Southern Asia	13.0 (9.7-15.4)	12.0 (8.8-14.3)	10.5 (7.7-13.1)	10.3 (7.6-12.9)
Central Asia	14.4 (12.6-16.2)	12.9 (11.3-14.4)	9.6 (8.0-10.9)	8.9 (7.1-10.5)
Southern Asia	13.0 (9.6-15.4)	12.0 (8.7-14.3)	10.6 (7.7-13.1)	10.3 (7.6-13.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.1 (8.0-11.9)	8.5 (6.7-10.6)	8.4 (6.2-10.9)	8.6 (6.3-11.2)
Eastern Asia	12.5 (10.0-14.4)	10.2 (8.1-12.4)	10.1 (7.6-12.8)	10.2 (7.6-13.0)
South-Eastern Asia	4.0 (2.8-5.5)	4.2 (2.9-5.9)	4.4 (3.0-6.2)	4.6 (3.0-6.7)
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.7 (5.0-6.4)	6.3 (5.5-7.2)	6.5 (5.6-7.6)	6.9 (5.8-8.2)
Oceania	10.1 (8.8-11.7)	10.9 (9.4-12.7)	10.3 (8.7-12.2)	10.4 (8.7-12.4)
Australia and New Zealand	12.2 (11.0-13.3)	13.4 (12.1-14.6)	12.8 (11.1-14.3)	12.9 (11.2-14.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.7 (2.8-7.6)	4.7 (2.8-7.9)	4.3 (2.5-7.0)	4.3 (2.5-7.1)
Europe and Northern America	16.7 (15.6-17.7)	15.9 (14.8-16.8)	14.3 (12.8-15.7)	14.5 (12.6-16.2)
Europe	18.3 (17.0-19.6)	16.6 (15.3-17.8)	14.1 (12.3-15.9)	14.3 (12.0-16.5)
Northern America	13.2 (12.6-13.6)	14.3 (13.6-14.8)	14.6 (13.6-15.2)	15.0 (13.9-15.7)
Landlocked developing countries	7.8 (5.5-10.7)	7.3 (5.1-10.3)	6.9 (4.5-10.0)	7.1 (4.6-10.4)
Least developed countries	5.6 (3.4-8.6)	5.5 (3.3-8.5)	5.5 (3.2-8.8)	5.8 (3.4-9.3)
Small island developing States	8.0 (6.1-10.6)	8.3 (6.1-11.1)	7.9 (5.7-10.8)	7.5 (5.2-10.6)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2021: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2021. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2024.

(b) Suicide rate, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	6.3 (4.6-7.8)	13.2 (10.9-15.6)	5.7 (4.1-7.3)	12.4 (9.8-15.3)	5.9 (4.2-7.7)	12.4 (9.6-15.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3 (2.0-5.1)	10.7 (7.1-15.4)	3.3 (1.9-5.2)	10.9 (7.0-16.0)	3.5 (2.0-5.6)	11.4 (7.3-16.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.5 (0.8-2.4)	3.5 (2.3-4.9)	1.3 (0.6-2.0)	3.2 (1.9-4.6)	1.3 (0.6-2.0)	3.0 (1.8-4.5)
Northern Africa	1.6 (0.7-2.5)	2.9 (1.7-4.4)	1.3 (0.6-2.1)	2.3 (1.4-3.6)	1.3 (0.6-2.2)	2.4 (1.4-3.8)
Western Asia	1.5 (0.9-2.2)	4.0 (2.7-5.4)	1.2 (0.7-1.9)	3.9 (2.4-5.4)	1.2 (0.6-1.9)	3.5 (2.2-5.1)
Central and Southern Asia	9.7 (6.4-11.8)	14.2 (11.1-16.7)	8.3 (5.6-10.5)	12.7 (9.8-15.5)	8.6 (5.8-11.1)	11.9 (9.2-14.7)
Central Asia	6.4 (5.5-7.2)	19.6 (17.1-21.8)	4.9 (4.1-5.7)	14.3 (11.8-16.0)	4.8 (3.8-5.7)	13.1 (10.4-15.2)
Southern Asia	9.8 (6.4-12.0)	14.0 (10.9-16.5)	8.4 (5.6-10.7)	12.7 (9.7-15.5)	8.7 (5.9-11.3)	11.9 (9.2-14.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.2 (4.7-8.1)	10.7 (8.5-12.9)	6.1 (4.4-8.1)	10.7 (8.0-13.5)	6.4 (4.6-8.6)	10.7 (7.9-13.7)
Eastern Asia	7.9 (6.1-10.2)	12.4 (10.1-14.6)	7.8 (5.7-10.2)	12.3 (9.4-15.2)	8.1 (5.9-10.8)	12.2 (9.3-15.2)
South-Eastern Asia	2.1 (1.4-3.1)	6.3 (4.5-8.7)	2.1 (1.3-3.1)	6.7 (4.6-9.4)	2.2 (1.4-3.4)	7.1 (4.7-10.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7 (2.4-3.1)	9.9 (8.8-11.3)	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	10.4 (9.0-12.0)	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	10.9 (9.2-12.9)
Oceania	5.8 (4.9-7.1)	16.0 (14.0-18.2)	5.4 (4.4-6.6)	15.3 (12.9-17.8)	5.5 (4.5-6.8)	15.3 (12.9-18.0)
Australia and New Zealand	6.9 (6.1-7.7)	19.9 (18.1-21.5)	6.4 (5.5-7.3)	19.2 (16.8-21.4)	6.6 (5.7-7.6)	19.2 (16.9-21.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.0 (1.7-5.6)	6.4 (3.8-10.1)	2.6 (1.4-4.8)	5.9 (3.5-9.1)	2.6 (1.4-4.7)	6.0 (3.5-9.4)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Europe and Northern America	7.0 (6.4-7.6)	25.2 (23.5-26.5)	6.2 (5.5-6.9)	22.7 (20.3-24.7)	6.4 (5.5-7.3)	23.0 (20.0-25.5)
Europe	7.1 (6.3-7.7)	26.9 (25.0-28.7)	6.2 (5.3-7.1)	22.6 (19.8-25.4)	6.5 (5.4-7.6)	22.6 (19.1-26.1)
Northern America	6.9 (6.6-7.2)	21.8 (20.5-22.1)	6.2 (5.8-6.6)	23.0 (21.1-23.5)	6.3 (5.9-6.7)	23.6 (21.6-24.2)
Landlocked developing countries	3.9 (2.5-5.7)	10.8 (7.7-14.9)	3.6 (2.2-5.5)	10.2 (6.8-14.5)	3.8 (2.3-5.9)	10.3 (6.8-15.0)
Least developed countries	3.1 (1.7-5.0)	7.9 (4.9-12.1)	3.0 (1.6-5.1)	8.1 (4.9-12.6)	3.2 (1.7-5.3)	8.5 (5.1-13.3)
Small island developing States	4.0 (2.7-5.7)	12.5 (9.5-16.5)	3.7 (2.4-5.3)	12.0 (9.0-16.3)	3.4 (2.2-5.1)	11.5 (8.3-16.1)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2021: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2021. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2024.

Target 3.5

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

Indicator 3.5.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.9	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.1
Africa ¹	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.4
Asia	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Americas	13.0	13.3	13.7	13.8	12.9	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.6
Oceania	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.5	15.3	15.6
Europe	27.8	27.4	26.7	26.8	27.2	26.9	27.3	27.0	27.9

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	5.7	14.2	4.4	11.7	4.3	11.7	4.0	11.1
Africa ¹	0.6	4.3	0.6	4.5	0.7	4.4	0.8	5.2
Asia	2.3	10.2	1.3	7.6	1.3	7.7	1.2	7.5
Americas	10.5	14.8	8.0	12.5	7.8	12.4	7.0	11.5
Oceania	16.3	17.9	17.3	18.9	17.7	19.0	14.9	16.0
Europe	14.4	35.2	14.1	34.1	14.2	34.6	14.7	35.1

¹ Estimates for Africa are based on a small number of countries with available data.

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

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

(Litres of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.9 (4.6-5.3)	5.7 (5.4-6.2)	5.9 (5.5-6.4)	5.1 (4.7-5.5)	5.0 (4.7-5.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9 (3.6-4.2)	4.0 (3.7-4.3)	4.0 (3.7-4.3)	3.6 (3.3-3.9)	3.6 (3.3-3.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	0.9 (0.8-1.1)
Northern Africa	0.3 (0.3-0.5)	0.3 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.3 (0.3-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
Western Asia	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	1.8 (1.5-2.2)	1.5 (1.2-1.8)	1.4 (1.2-1.8)	1.4 (1.2-1.8)
Central and Southern Asia	1.8 (1.2-2.6)	3.4 (2.5-4.3)	3.6 (2.7-4.6)	3.4 (2.5-4.3)	3.4 (2.5-4.3)
Central Asia	3.0 (2.6-3.5)	2.9 (2.5-3.5)	3.3 (2.8-3.9)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)
Southern Asia	1.8 (1.1-2.5)	3.4 (2.4-4.3)	3.7 (2.7-4.7)	3.4 (2.5-4.4)	3.4 (2.5-4.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.8 (3.1-4.6)	5.5 (4.7-6.4)	6.5 (5.5-7.5)	4.7 (3.9-5.5)	4.5 (3.8-5.3)
Eastern Asia	4.1 (3.1-5.1)	6.2 (5.0-7.4)	7.5 (6.1-8.8)	5.0 (4.0-6.1)	4.8 (3.7-5.9)
South-Eastern Asia	3.1 (2.8-3.5)	3.5 (3.1-4.0)	3.9 (3.5-4.4)	3.9 (3.5-4.3)	3.8 (3.4-4.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.0 (6.4-7.7)	7.4 (6.7-8.1)	6.9 (6.3-7.5)	6.7 (6.2-7.4)	6.8 (6.2-7.4)
Oceania	8.9 (7.8-10.1)	8.7 (7.7-9.9)	8.3 (7.2-9.6)	8.5 (7.3-9.6)	8.5 (7.4-9.7)
Australia and New Zealand	11.0 (9.5-12.5)	10.8 (9.5-12.3)	10.3 (8.7-11.9)	10.7 (9.1-12.2)	10.8 (9.4-12.4)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.4 (1.1-1.9)	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	1.8 (1.3-2.5)	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	1.5 (1.0-2.1)
Europe and Northern America	11.4 (10.8-12.0)	11.0 (10.4-11.6)	10.5 (9.9-11.1)	10.3 (9.7-10.9)	10.3 (9.7-10.9)
Europe	12.4 (11.8-13.0)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	11.0 (10.4-11.6)	10.6 (10.0-11.1)	10.5 (10.0-11.0)
Northern America	9.2 (7.7-10.6)	9.2 (7.8-10.7)	9.3 (7.9-10.9)	9.7 (8.3-11.1)	9.8 (8.4-11.2)
Landlocked developing countries	3.7 (3.5-4.0)	3.8 (3.6-4.1)	3.9 (3.6-4.2)	3.6 (3.3-4.0)	3.7 (3.4-4.0)
Least developed countries	2.1 (2.0-2.3)	2.3 (2.2-2.5)	2.5 (2.3-2.7)	2.3 (2.1-2.5)	2.3 (2.1-2.5)
Small island developing States	4.3 (3.9-4.8)	4.0 (3.6-4.5)	4.0 (3.6-4.5)	3.9 (3.5-4.4)	3.9 (3.5-4.3)

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

Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023.

Target 3.7

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

Indicator 3.7.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2025</i>
World	73.7	74.9	75.7	76.4	76.8	77.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.9	40.6	45.9	51.6	54.8	58.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.9	59.2	60.7	61.6	62.8	64.7
Northern Africa	66.8	69.2	69.8	69.8	70.2	71.6
Western Asia	46.2	50.2	52.7	54.4	56.5	58.9
Central and Southern Asia	64.4	67.2	68.2	70.1	73.4	74.9
Central Asia	73.7	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.6	76.2
Southern Asia	64.0	66.9	68.0	70.0	73.3	74.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.6	86.7	86.9	86.8	86.3	86.3
Eastern Asia	90.7	90.5	90.5	90.2	90.3	90.6
South-Eastern Asia	69.9	72.3	74.1	75.3	73.7	74.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.0	79.1	81.1	82.2	82.9	83.4
Oceania	77.1	76.5	76.5	77.3	77.5	77.8
Australia and New Zealand	84.4	84.3	84.6	85.6	85.8	86.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	41.5	43.6	46.0	48.4	50.6	52.5
Europe and Northern America	73.7	75.8	77.8	78.8	79.7	80.9
Europe	70.7	73.7	76.4	78.0	79.2	80.7
Northern America	80.5	80.6	81.1	80.8	81.0	81.6
Landlocked developing countries	43.7	48.5	54.1	59.6	62.0	64.5
Least developed countries	38.5	43.9	49.6	54.9	57.3	60.1
Small island developing States	67.2	68.1	69.4	69.0	68.4	68.7

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2024.

Indicator 3.7.2

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	3.47	2.82	2.10	1.47	1.13	1.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.46	8.00	6.11	4.30	3.38	3.08
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.79	1.49	1.11	0.87	0.68	0.59
Northern Africa	2.00	1.87	1.43	1.09	0.89	0.76
Western Asia	1.58	1.12	0.80	0.65	0.48	0.41
Central and Southern Asia	5.72	3.58	1.82	0.78	0.43	0.34

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Central Asia	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Southern Asia	5.95	3.72	1.88	0.80	0.44	0.35
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.13
Eastern Asia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
South-Eastern Asia	1.23	0.82	0.55	0.48	0.40	0.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.18	3.12	3.13	2.74	2.02	1.66
Oceania	2.22	1.96	1.58	0.83	0.66	0.57
Australia and New Zealand	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.76	4.90	3.68	1.80	1.48	1.28
Europe and Northern America	0.42	0.38	0.31	0.22	0.16	0.13
Europe	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.11
Northern America	1.00	0.77	0.52	0.31	0.22	0.16
Landlocked developing countries	6.60	5.72	4.41	2.79	2.00	1.75
Least developed countries	10.11	8.00	5.89	3.96	3.08	2.89
Small island developing States	3.90	3.40	2.85	1.87	1.42	1.25

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	66.29	53.89	52.18	45.91	40.15	38.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.05	124.49	118.32	110.47	97.82	92.92
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.60	48.30	47.56	45.25	38.56	35.51
Northern Africa	47.48	45.53	47.46	47.95	40.98	37.16
Western Asia	55.78	51.09	47.66	42.76	36.30	33.95
Central and Southern Asia	106.01	67.54	50.64	32.08	27.32	25.05
Central Asia	28.45	19.87	27.95	32.26	26.73	29.03
Southern Asia	109.01	69.49	51.52	32.07	27.34	24.91
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.27	16.76	22.72	21.71	15.60	14.03
Eastern Asia	6.34	6.43	11.09	9.84	6.15	4.78
South-Eastern Asia	44.71	42.21	45.48	41.63	30.57	28.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.03	76.40	73.31	67.21	54.75	50.32
Oceania	37.11	35.59	35.74	30.50	26.51	24.46
Australia and New Zealand	19.64	18.42	19.25	13.22	8.45	7.07
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	69.52	65.33	62.91	56.60	51.95	49.40
Europe and Northern America	27.83	25.21	23.79	16.80	11.31	9.48
Europe	20.54	19.72	18.80	14.33	9.65	8.11
Northern America	44.61	37.02	32.84	20.93	13.95	11.72
Landlocked developing countries	114.42	107.42	99.71	92.64	84.87	80.52
Least developed countries	130.69	121.05	111.20	101.26	93.91	89.45
Small island developing States	72.71	63.32	62.53	55.27	47.68	44.59

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

Target 3.8

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

Indicator 3.8.1

Coverage of essential health services

Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index

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

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

Indicator 3.8.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.3
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	3.1	3.4	5.2	5.8	6.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
Oceania	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Europe and Northern America	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Europe	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Northern America	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Landlocked developing countries	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Least developed countries	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.2
Small island developing States	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9

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

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Global database on financial protection
<http://apps.who.int/gho/cabinet/uhc.jsp> and <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/universal-health-coverage>

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank Global database on financial protection
<http://apps.who.int/gho/cabinet/uhc.jsp> and <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/universal-health-coverage>

Target 3.9

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

Indicator 3.9.1

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and household air pollution</i>
World	52	59	104
Sub-Saharan Africa	130	65	169
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	73	87
Northern Africa	17	78	93
Western Asia	14	69	82
Central and Southern Asia	80	84	144
Central Asia	37	105	134

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

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

Indicator 3.9.2

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

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

(Per 100,000 population)

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

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

Indicator 3.9.3

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1.0 (0.6-1.3)	0.9 (0.5-1.2)	0.8 (0.4-1.1)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4 (0.8-2.2)	1.3 (0.8-2.2)	1.3 (0.7-2.2)	1.3 (0.7-2.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)
Northern Africa	0.7 (0.3-1.3)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)	0.6 (0.2-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-1.0)
Western Asia	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)
Central and Southern Asia	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.3 (0.1-0.4)	0.3 (0.1-0.4)
Central Asia	1.4 (1.2-1.8)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)
Southern Asia	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.3 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4 (0.7-1.8)	1.3 (0.5-1.7)	1.1 (0.5-1.6)	1.1 (0.5-1.5)
Eastern Asia	1.8 (0.8-2.2)	1.6 (0.7-2.1)	1.4 (0.6-1.9)	1.3 (0.6-1.9)
South-Eastern Asia	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Oceania	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)
Australia and New Zealand	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.6 (0.2-1.2)	0.6 (0.2-1.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.9)	0.5 (0.2-1.1)
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.3-1.5)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	0.9 (0.7-1.0)
Europe	1.9 (1.7-2.0)	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)
Northern America	0.4 (0.4-0.4)	0.4 (0.4-0.4)	0.5 (0.4-0.5)	0.5 (0.5-0.5)
Landlocked developing countries	1.7 (1.0-2.7)	1.5 (0.9-2.5)	1.5 (0.8-2.5)	1.4 (0.8-2.5)
Least developed countries	1.2 (0.7-2.2)	1.2 (0.6-2.1)	1.2 (0.6-2.2)	1.2 (0.5-2.2)
Small island developing States	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.6)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2021: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2021. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2024.

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	1.1 (0.6-1.5)	0.6 (0.3-0.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.4)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.9 (0.5-1.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1 (0.6-1.7)	1.6 (0.9-2.6)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	1.5 (0.8-2.7)	1.1 (0.6-1.8)	1.5 (0.8-2.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.7 (0.4-1.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.6 (0.2-1.1)
Northern Africa	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	0.8 (0.3-1.4)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	0.6 (0.3-1.2)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.2)
Western Asia	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.6 (0.2-1.0)
Central and Southern Asia	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)
Central Asia	0.7 (0.5-0.8)	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	0.6 (0.4-0.7)	1.2 (0.9-1.6)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	1.1 (0.8-1.5)
Southern Asia	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.0 (0.4-1.3)	1.6 (0.7-2.1)	0.8 (0.3-1.2)	1.4 (0.6-2.0)	0.8 (0.3-1.2)	1.3 (0.6-1.9)
Eastern Asia	1.3 (0.5-1.7)	1.9 (0.8-2.5)	1.1 (0.4-1.5)	1.7 (0.8-2.3)	1.1 (0.4-1.6)	1.6 (0.7-2.2)
South-Eastern Asia	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.8 (0.3-1.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.7 (0.3-1.1)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.7 (0.3-1.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)
Oceania	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)
Australia and New Zealand	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	1.0 (0.4-2.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.8 (0.3-2.0)
Europe and Northern America	0.6 (0.5-0.6)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	0.5 (0.4-0.5)	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	1.2 (1.0-1.4)
Europe	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	2.0 (1.8-2.1)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	1.5 (1.3-1.8)
Northern America	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.6 (0.6-0.6)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.7 (0.6-0.7)
Landlocked developing countries	1.2 (0.7-1.9)	1.8 (1.1-3.0)	1.2 (0.6-2.1)	1.7 (0.9-3.0)	1.2 (0.6-2.1)	1.7 (0.9-3.0)
Least developed countries	0.9 (0.5-1.6)	1.4 (0.7-2.6)	0.9 (0.5-1.7)	1.4 (0.7-2.6)	0.9 (0.4-1.8)	1.4 (0.6-2.7)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Small island developing States	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.4 (0.2-0.9)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)

Source: Global Health Estimates 2021: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2021. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2024.

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	11.1	41.6	9.3	38.4	7.9	35.5	7.4	34.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.5	21.0	3.5	18.5	2.8	16.3	2.5	15.6
Northern Africa	1.1	40.1	0.8	40.2	0.7	40.8	0.6	41.2
Western Asia	10.3	37.9	10.2	36.1	10.0	34.7	9.9	34.2
Central Asia	5.2	42.3	4.8	38.5	4.4	34.8	4.3	33.5
Southern Asia	21.0	51.8	15.6	45.2	11.5	39.4	10.2	37.4
Eastern Asia	3.0	46.7	2.7	45.1	2.3	43.6	2.2	43.1
South-Eastern Asia	7.3	57.0	5.8	56.1	4.6	55.0	4.2	54.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	24.7	10.1	21.7	8.6	19.2	8.1	18.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Oceania	18.9	30.2	16.6	27.9	14.6	25.7	13.9	25.1
Australia and New Zealand	16.6	20.6	13.9	17.9	11.6	15.6	10.9	14.9
Europe	22.1	38.0	21.3	34.8	20.6	31.9	20.4	30.8
Northern America	21.3	32.3	19.6	30.6	18.3	28.8	17.7	28.1
Landlocked developing countries	7.2	30.8	5.5	27.4	4.2	24.3	3.8	23.3
Least developed countries	14.3	38.5	10.9	35.0	8.3	31.6	7.5	30.5
Small island developing States	12.4	31.8	10.4	29.2	9.0	27.1	8.5	26.4

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

Target 3.b

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

Indicator 3.b.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	72	77	83	85	83	81	84	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	61	70	69	73	72	72	73
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	87	91	88	85	85	84	81
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	91	90	85	83
Western Asia	84	83	86	82	79	79	83	80
Central and Southern Asia	62	69	77	86	85	86	91	90
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	93	96	98	97
Southern Asia	61	69	76	85	85	85	91	90
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83	85	94	94	92	85	92	88
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99	97	96	94
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	87	86	84	71	88	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	76	75	79	83
Oceania	79	84	79	77	74	71	72	71
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	95	94	93	93
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	66	75	62	57	50	43	47	45
Europe and Northern America	94	96	94	93	93	94	93	94
Europe	94	96	94	92	94	93	93	93
Northern America	94	96	94	95	93	94	94	94
Landlocked developing countries	54	66	77	78	78	78	78	81
Least developed countries	57	70	76	77	76	73	73	74
Small island developing States	71	78	78	76	69	67	70	69

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2023 revision, July 2024, 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)¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	17	32	41	63	71	71	73	74
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	2	15	38	38	42	48
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36	71	68	82	82	81	80	79
Northern Africa	54	69	57	89	84	84	80	80
Western Asia	18	73	80	76	79	78	80	78
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	12	69	81	82	87	88
Central Asia	92	89	79	98	96	98	98	98
Southern Asia	3	4	10	68	81	82	87	87
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	56	85	83	89	84	86	83
Eastern Asia	2	77	98	98	99	98	96	93
South-Eastern Asia	9	22	62	57	72	61	72	70
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	55	60	71	63	69	69	67
Oceania	0	43	45	56	66	62	64	70
Australia and New Zealand	...	70	72	92	93	92	90	92
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	9	10	10	32	26	34	45
Europe and Northern America	60	74	79	89	91	91	91	91
Europe	50	71	78	87	90	90	89	90
Northern America	78	79	81	92	94	94	94	94
Landlocked developing countries	12	12	13	26	51	53	57	59
Least developed countries	...	1	5	29	44	43	47	51
Small island developing States	5	23	26	27	52	51	56	61

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2023 revision, July 2024, 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)¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4	10	38	52	52	61	65
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	3	60	69	66	67	68
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	16	45	54	53	50	49
Northern Africa	...	0	33	53	51	46	43
Western Asia	1	34	58	55	55	55	54
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	20	42	45	70	81
Central Asia	...	...	17	72	82	84	89
Southern Asia	...	...	20	40	43	70	81
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	0	7	17	15	20	27
Eastern Asia	...	...	7	8	9	10	10
South-Eastern Asia	...	0	8	27	22	30	44
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	82	74	71	73	73
Oceania	42	51	63	73	70	72	69
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	93	96	96	94	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1	26	46	41	46	40
Europe and Northern America	39	56	61	81	82	83	83
Europe	11	37	44	80	81	83	83
Northern America	89	90	92	82	82	84	84
Landlocked developing countries	...	2	56	71	70	71	74

<i>Regions</i>	2008	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Least developed countries	...	1	59	72	68	68	69
Small island developing States	0	1	18	48	47	49	51

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2023 revision, July 2024, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(d) Proportion of the target population with access to human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2013	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
World	2	6	9	11	12	14	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1	4	12	15	17	33
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Western Asia	...	...	1	2	3	3	7
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	0	2	2	2	4
Central Asia	...	...	...	49	46	51	54
Southern Asia	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	2	3	4	3	5	12
Eastern Asia	...	1	0	2	3	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	...	5	9	7	3	7	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	28	47	33	32	53	56
Oceania	40	41	42	42	39	37	47
Australia and New Zealand	63	64	66	66	63	57	70
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	4	5	8	4	6	13
Europe and Northern America	20	30	32	41	42	43	44
Europe	20	30	31	34	35	36	38
Northern America	21	30	34	51	53	55	55
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	3	22	21	24	33
Least developed countries	...	1	1	12	11	15	27
Small island developing States	0	1	2	9	9	10	22

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2023 revision, July 2024, 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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2015	2020	2023
Total net ODA	7,630.35	10,529.43	16,005.18	12,758.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,075.38	5,674.81	5,609.13	5,682.69
Northern Africa	179.86	144.06	426.48	209.94
Western Asia	308.33	308.80	747.55	573.22
Central Asia	102.28	84.91	187.02	146.90
Southern Asia	1,123.74	1,142.08	1,812.27	1,079.18
Eastern Asia	162.85	94.16	31.83	-23.95
South-Eastern Asia	535.12	535.58	985.66	620.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	271.03	188.66	489.33	391.49

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania	52.69	131.72	215.89	111.04
Europe	56.10	82.99	129.82	146.94
Landlocked developing countries	1,533.16	2,383.61	2,918.97	2,735.96
Least developed countries	3,076.27	5,122.58	5,894.73	5,359.25
Small island developing States	146.52	258.91	473.92	275.60
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,762.99	2,141.67	5,370.19	3,820.84

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, 2025, 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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total gross ODA	2,511.50	4,523.02	7,779.65	10,942.17	16,522.36	13,409.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	777.96	1,251.34	3,092.86	5,733.19	5,715.95	5,850.06
Northern Africa	75.51	132.75	181.82	151.68	436.31	221.84
Western Asia	106.15	772.07	312.96	313.37	772.92	584.28
Central Asia	24.01	49.67	104.49	87.00	194.38	160.17
Southern Asia	546.16	690.40	1,163.86	1,299.90	1,964.88	1,249.22
Eastern Asia	56.33	65.06	177.38	127.99	123.38	94.92
South-Eastern Asia	224.10	246.68	573.62	582.26	1,039.71	695.81
Latin America and the Caribbean	167.13	251.17	294.88	268.01	512.24	429.03
Oceania	145.70	66.25	55.18	136.69	216.34	114.82
Europe	49.75	45.94	56.93	87.38	143.06	165.95
Landlocked developing countries	474.73	795.89	1,547.15	2,413.06	2,960.63	2,819.15
Least developed countries	893.61	1,457.10	3,093.83	5,188.44	5,988.98	5,508.57
Small island developing States	181.46	118.03	151.57	266.88	480.05	290.78
Residual/Unallocated ODA	338.70	951.68	1,765.67	2,154.69	5,403.18	3,843.33

¹ Based on Commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2025, 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>2022</i>			
	<i>Physician</i>	<i>Nursing and midwifery personnel</i>	<i>Pharmacist</i>	<i>Dentist</i>
World	18.7	39.4	5.1	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	16.4	0.7	0.2
Northern Africa	8.5	18.0	3.0	2.4
Western Asia	20.5	35.2	7.2	5.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Physician</i>	<i>Nursing and midwifery personnel</i>	<i>Pharmacist</i>	<i>Dentist</i>
Central Asia	25.5	79.5	1.5	1.5
Southern Asia	8.3	15.6	6.5	1.6
Eastern Asia	30.7	45.6	5.1	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	7.8	32.9	2.7	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.7	38.3	3.8	5.8
Oceania	29.3	97.4	6.6	4.5
Europe	43.0	86.4	7.5	6.7
Northern America	35.9	131.6	11.2	6.1
Landlocked developing countries	7.3	25.5	1.1	0.8
Least developed countries	3.0	9.9	0.6	0.4
Small island developing States	26.3	30.7	1.6	4.3

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

Target 3.d

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

Indicator 3.d.1

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

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

(Percentage)

<i>IHR Core Capacity</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2020²</i>	<i>2021³</i>	<i>2022³</i>	<i>2023³</i>
IHR01: National legislation, policy and financing	58	82	...	...	...	...	...
IHR02: Coordination and National Focal Point communications	69	84	...	...	...	...	...
IHR03: Surveillance	63	88	...	...	...	...	...
IHR04: Response	69	85	...	...	...	...	...
IHR05: Preparedness	50	75	...	...	...	...	...
IHR06: Risk communication	63	82	...	...	...	...	...
IHR07: Human resources	42	65	...	...	...	...	...
IHR08: Laboratory	66	84	...	...	...	...	...
IHR09: Points of entry	53	63	...	...	...	...	...
IHR10: Zoonotic events	69	87	...	...	...	...	...
IHR11: Food safety	66	78	...	...	...	...	...
IHR12: Chemical events	40	58	...	...	...	...	...
IHR13: Radionuclear emergencies	45	60	...	...	...	...	...
SPAR01: Legislation and Financing	...	...	62	66	...	...	...
SPAR02: IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions	...	...	67	70	...	...	...
SPAR03: Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface	...	...	63	66	...	...	...
SPAR04: Food safety	...	...	61	65	...	...	...
SPAR05: Laboratory	...	...	70	74	...	...	...
SPAR06: Surveillance	...	...	71	76	...	...	...
SPAR07: Human resources	...	...	63	64	...	...	...
SPAR08: National Health Emergency Framework	...	...	59	66	...	...	...
SPAR09: Health Service Provision	...	...	60	64	...	...	...
SPAR10: Risk Communication	...	...	57	64	...	...	...
SPAR11: Points of entry	...	...	52	57	...	...	...
SPAR12: Chemical events	...	...	50	53	...	...	...
SPAR13: Radiation emergencies	...	...	52	55	...	...	...

<i>IHR Core Capacity</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2020²</i>	<i>2021³</i>	<i>2022³</i>	<i>2023³</i>
SPAR2-C01: Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR	52	56	54
SPAR2-C02IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy	66	67	65
SPAR2-C03Financing	62	64	63
SPAR2-C04Laboratory	72	74	70
SPAR2-C05Surveillance	81	83	79
SPAR2-C06Human resources	59	60	60
SPAR2-C07Health emergency management	70	72	70
SPAR2-C08Health services provision	72	74	72
SPAR2-C09Infection prevention and control (IPC)	60	62	59
SPAR2-C10Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)	67	69	66
SPAR2-C11Points of entry (PoEs) and border health	62	63	63
SPAR2-C12Zoonotic diseases	65	67	64
SPAR2-C13Food safety	63	64	62
SPAR2-C14Chemical events	54	56	54
SPAR2-C15Radiation emergencies	57	59	57

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

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

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2020²</i>	<i>2021³</i>	<i>2022³</i>	<i>2023³</i>
World	58	76	61	65	64	66	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	59	41	48	48	51	49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63	83	73	72	71	74	71
Northern Africa	64	68	68	69	65	68	69
Western Asia	63	88	75	73	73	76	72
Central and Southern Asia	52	72	55	62	62	64	64
Central Asia		84	59	64	66	68	65
Southern Asia	52	68	52	62	60	62	64
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70	85	71	74	75	76	75
Eastern Asia	79	89	84	89	88	88	83
South-Eastern Asia	66	83	65	67	68	70	71
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	76	63	70	65	65	62
Oceania	54	76	57	62	61	66	57
Australia and New Zealand	90	99	90	89	87	87	87
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45	70	52	56	56	59	52
Europe and Northern America	69	83	74	75	75	76	76

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2020²</i>	<i>2021³</i>	<i>2022³</i>	<i>2023³</i>
Europe	68	82	73	74	74	75	75
Northern America	79	98	95	96	94	93	93
Landlocked developing countries	51	68	49	55	56	58	55
Least developed countries	42	59	41	48	49	51	49
Small island developing States	46	67	53	57	58	59	57

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

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

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

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

Indicator 3.d.2

Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

(a) Proportion of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested (median)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021¹</i>	<i>2022¹</i>
World	20.6	19.7	23.7	24.9	35.9	31.6	33.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	18.1	20.0	10.3	55.1	45.5	46.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	21.6	40.2	40.0	54.0	37.2	42.1
Northern Africa	...	21.6	52.2	32.9	91.7	30.7	23.6
Western Asia	...	33.1	35.5	40.0	50.5	41.5	47.1
Central and Southern Asia	...	52.5	27.3	56.0	53.3	55.7	61.0
Southern Asia	...	62.7	33.5	56.0	53.3	55.7	61.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	23.8	42.5	32.5	36.2	35.1	41.3
Eastern Asia	...	45.0	36.0	42.5	41.7	40.1	45.7
Eastern Asia	...	31.5	28.6	24.1	36.2	32.5	38.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	45.0	41.4	31.3	42.7	39.8	39.0
Oceania	18.5	17.7	16.9	40.2
Australia and New Zealand	28.6	18.5	17.7	16.9	15.0
Oceania (ex. Australia and New Zealand)	65.5
Europe and Northern America	...	18.1	14.0	10.5	10.9	6.7	8.0
Europe	1.1	12.9	8.1	10.5	10.9	6.7	7.8
Northern America	21.0
Landlocked developing countries	16.7	9.5	36.0	6.1	75.0	57.9	53.8
Least developed countries	82.0	21.6	40.2	15.6	55.5	37.5	61.8
Small island developing States	28.7	30.5	37.5	38.7

¹Since 2021, proportions are only considered for countries, territories and areas reporting ≥ 10 bacteriologically confirmed bloodstream infections with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in one calendar year.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) GLASS.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021¹</i>	<i>2022¹</i>
World	35.8	32.4	69.2	36.6	47.4	39.2	44.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.2	49.5	65.3	39.7	62.2	77.8	70.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	37.0	46.6	54.8	54.7	58.7	50.0	52.4
Northern Africa	25.5	35.9	66.7	58.3	...	34.7	46.1
Western Asia	48.5	...	52.3	54.3	58.7	51.7	52.6
Central and Southern Asia	...	62.6	64.1	73.1	71.4	77.6	77.3
Southern Asia	...	76.2	65.3	39.9	71.4	77.6	77.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.0	32.4	34.9	37.3	...	37.4	41.4
Eastern Asia	15.3	26.0	38.6	29.0	29.2	28.6	30.1
Eastern Asia	39.2	40.6	58.8	46.1	45.1	44.0	50.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	20.0	17.1	23.4	26.3	27.8	30.9
Oceania	...	...	...	13.3	...	12.5	12.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	13.3	13.4	12.5	12.7
Europe and Northern America	35.3	19.6	37.9	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.6
Europe	11.6	14.2	18.4	12.5	...	11.3	11.5
Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.4
Landlocked developing countries	73.4	18.3	20.3	58.4	66.7	80.2	74.2
Least developed countries	61.9	47.8	50.5	56.8	66.7	78.0	73.5
Small island developing States	...	...	63.0	28.7	40.0	40.2	50.0

¹Since 2021, proportions are only considered for countries, territories and areas reporting ≥ 10 bacteriologically confirmed bloodstream infections with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in one calendar year.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) GLASS.

Goal 4

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

Target 4.1

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

Indicator 4.1.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

Note: Data extracted on 25 February 2025.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Note: Data extracted on 25 February 2025.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Indicator 4.1.2

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

(a) Completion rate primary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	77.4	80.8	82.7	84.7	86.7	88.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.0	50.8	55.8	60.1	64.5	68.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	74.3	79.1	82.7	85.5	88.0	89.8
Central and Southern Asia	67.4	74.0	79.6	83.8	87.2	89.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.0	92.8	94.2	95.7	97.2	98.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.0	85.4	88.0	90.2	92.4	93.6
Oceania	85.0	84.5	84.7	85.1	85.6	86.7
Europe and Northern America	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	47.5	50.2	53.8	57.7	62.9	67.3
Least developed countries	38.7	44.9	51.7	57.8	62.8	66.5
Small island developing States	67.5	69.4	70.6	72.5	73.8	75.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Completion rate primary education, girls and boys

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	82.4	83.0	85.1	84.3	87.6	85.8	89.4	87.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.8	55.8	61.5	58.8	67.0	62.2	71.4	65.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	81.1	84.2	84.8	86.1	88.0	88.0	90.2	89.5
Central and Southern Asia	78.2	80.9	83.8	83.8	88.0	86.5	90.2	87.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	94.9	93.7	96.6	94.9	98.1	96.5	98.9	97.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	89.9	86.1	92.1	88.5	94.1	90.8	95.3	92.0
Oceania	85.8	83.7	86.7	83.6	87.7	83.6	89.1	84.5
Europe and Northern America	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	53.2	54.4	58.6	56.9	65.1	60.8	70.5	64.3
Least developed countries	51.6	51.7	59.4	56.2	65.6	60.0	70.1	63.0
Small island developing States	73.2	68.1	75.9	69.3	78.0	69.8	80.1	70.6

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Completion rate lower secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	60.5	65.8	70.5	73.6	76.3	78.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.0	34.9	38.3	41.7	45.2	48.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.0	57.3	62.6	66.6	69.2	71.4
Central and Southern Asia	51.9	58.6	66.4	73.7	79.2	82.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	66.8	73.8	81.1	85.1	88.5	90.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	64.0	70.1	74.3	78.2	82.0	84.4
Oceania	72.5	72.8	73.2	72.8	72.2	72.5
Europe and Northern America	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.1
Landlocked developing countries	35.8	39.7	42.2	43.3	45.1	47.7
Least developed countries	21.9	26.1	31.8	36.9	41.3	44.6
Small island developing States	53.5	57.3	59.5	60.1	61.4	61.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	69.9	71.1	73.9	73.3	77.0	75.7	79.1	77.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.1	40.5	40.2	43.3	44.2	46.3	47.5	48.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	61.6	63.5	66.9	66.2	70.3	68.1	73.2	69.7
Central and Southern Asia	63.4	69.2	72.4	74.9	79.1	79.3	82.9	81.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	82.9	79.4	88.4	82.2	91.9	85.4	94.1	87.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.9	70.8	81.5	74.9	84.9	79.2	87.2	81.6
Oceania	74.3	72.2	74.4	71.2	74.2	70.4	75.0	70.2
Europe and Northern America	97.5	96.7	97.8	97.2	98.1	97.5	98.4	97.8
Landlocked developing countries	39.8	44.5	41.7	45.0	44.0	46.2	47.0	48.3
Least developed countries	29.6	33.9	35.8	37.9	41.6	40.9	45.5	43.7
Small island developing States	61.8	57.3	63.2	57.1	65.0	57.9	66.3	57.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(e) Completion rate upper secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	37.7	41.1	46.9	53.2	57.2	59.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.8	21.6	23.4	25.3	27.3	28.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.8	40.7	46.8	51.0	56.2	59.4
Central and Southern Asia	25.0	29.4	36.8	45.3	52.5	57.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.7	38.7	48.9	62.9	69.8	73.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	43.3	48.7	53.4	56.8	61.7	64.2
Oceania	60.0	61.2	61.6	61.4	61.7	60.8
Europe and Northern America	82.5	84.3	85.6	87.5	88.5	89.3
Landlocked developing countries	23.4	26.5	29.3	30.6	30.5	30.5
Least developed countries	9.9	11.2	14.2	17.9	20.9	23.2
Small island developing States	34.4	38.9	42.2	41.8	42.0	43.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
World	46.2	47.6	53.6	52.8	58.2	56.3	61.0	58.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.7	26.1	22.9	27.6	25.3	29.2	27.2	30.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.4	47.1	52.2	49.8	58.0	54.6	61.9	57.1
Central and Southern Asia	32.7	40.6	42.2	48.3	50.4	54.4	56.5	58.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	50.0	47.9	67.7	58.6	76.6	63.8	80.2	67.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.8	50.0	60.7	52.9	65.3	58.3	68.0	60.4
Oceania	63.3	60.1	63.0	59.9	63.5	60.1	62.7	59.0
Europe and Northern America	87.5	83.8	89.3	85.8	90.4	86.7	91.3	87.5
Landlocked developing countries	27.2	31.4	28.9	32.2	29.3	31.6	29.8	31.2

Regions	2010		2015		2020		2024	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Least developed countries	11.5	16.8	15.8	19.9	19.8	22.1	22.8	23.7
Small island developing States	44.1	40.4	44.0	39.6	45.3	38.9	46.7	39.6

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) Percentage of children aged 24–59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, both sexes¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2024
World ² (84 countries, 39 per cent population coverage)	65.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (29 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	54.4
Western Asia (8 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	77.4
Central Asia (4 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	83.4
South-Eastern Asia (6 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	82.8
Landlocked developing countries (21 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	60.6
Least developed countries (29 countries, 62 per cent population coverage)	56.7
Small island developing States (21 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	77.1

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 24–59 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. These aggregates are calculated on the basis of the latest available data from each country and include data on both the proxy ECDI and the new ECDI2030

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 2015–2024 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2025.

(b) Percentage of children aged 24–59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2024	
	Girls	Boys
World ² (83 countries, 35 per cent population coverage)	65.5	61.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (29 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	56.2	52.7
Western Asia (8 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	80.4	74.5
Central Asia (4 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	85.6	81.3
Landlocked developing countries (21 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	62.6	58.6
Least developed countries (29 countries, 62 per cent population coverage)	58.7	54.8
Small island developing States (21 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	79.7	74.8

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 24–59 months are presented in parentheses (The percentage of the population coverage is the same for boys and girls where it is not specified in the table.). Estimates for girls and boys are not directly comparable to the total, as they are based on a subset of countries with available data by sex. These aggregates are

calculated on the basis of the latest available data from each country and include data on both the proxy ECDI and the new ECDI2030

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 2015-2024 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2025.

Indicator 4.2.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	66.0	67.5	73.6	74.2	73.6	75.3	74.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.3	35.1	43.5	48.4	47.9	48.6	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.0	40.3	44.7	48.7	44.5	50.4	51.4
Northern Africa	30.7	41.1	45.7	48.3	44.9	46.5	...
Western Asia	38.8	39.6	43.7	49.2	43.9	54.6	55.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	84.6	86.8	90.5	89.6
Central Asia	45.8	46.6	47.2	61.7	62.6	62.7	62.2
Southern Asia	...	...	...	85.6	88.0	91.8	90.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	72.0	74.8	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	70.1	72.4	85.7	84.0	83.7	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.3	86.6	91.1	93.1	91.4	91.4	91.0
Oceania	56.0	58.2	80.1	77.8	79.4	81.1	81.1
Australia and New Zealand	57.1	57.1	89.3	84.6	87.0	89.9	89.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	67.5	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	87.0	87.5	92.8	92.6	90.5	90.9	89.6
Europe	91.1	91.9	93.6	93.3	93.6	92.9	91.2
Northern America	...	...	91.5	91.5	84.9	87.2	86.6
Landlocked developing countries	33.2	33.8	41.7	48.5	48.4	48.7	...
Least developed countries	30.5	33.1	45.5	51.6	51.7	...	...
Small island developing States	76.1	78.0	81.4	82.7	77.9	79.9	80.4

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>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	67.3	67.8	73.2	74.0	73.9	74.5	74.6	74.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.0	35.2	43.1	43.9	48.2	48.6	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.6	41.1	44.1	45.2	48.5	48.9	51.5	51.4
Northern Africa	39.6	42.6	45.0	46.4	48.0	48.5	...	...
Western Asia	39.6	39.7	43.3	44.0	49.0	49.3	55.8	56.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	83.6	85.4	89.4	89.9
Central Asia	47.2	46.0	48.7	45.9	61.5	61.9	62.2	62.1
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	84.6	86.5	90.7	91.2
South-Eastern Asia	73.7	71.1	86.7	84.9	84.8	83.2	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.7	86.5	91.6	90.7	94.0	92.3	90.8	91.2
Oceania	58.2	58.1	80.1	80.0	77.9	77.8	81.2	81.0
Australia and New Zealand	57.0	57.2	89.1	89.4	84.5	84.7	89.7	89.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	67.7	67.3	...	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Europe and Northern America	87.3	87.7	92.5	93.2	92.0	93.2	89.9	89.3
Europe	91.9	91.9	93.4	93.6	93.0	93.5	91.2	91.3
Northern America	...	...	90.7	92.3	90.2	92.7	87.5	85.8
Landlocked developing countries	34.0	33.7	41.6	41.8	47.9	49.1	...	...
Least developed countries	33.2	32.9	45.7	45.3	51.9	51.3	...	...
Small island developing States	77.6	78.4	81.3	81.4	82.6	82.9	80.2	80.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator 4.3.1

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

(a) Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training, 15-24

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>			<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	48.9	50.2	51.4	46.9	49.0	50.4	50.8	51.4	52.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.4	44.5	44.6	40.0	40.2	40.8	49.1	49.1	48.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.9	49.6	51.2	48.4	48.5	50.9	51.6	50.8	51.7
Northern Africa	48.1	47.6	51.2	47.2	46.3	50.1	49.0	49.0	52.2
Western Asia	51.4	51.2	51.2	49.3	50.2	...	53.6	52.2	...
Central and Southern Asia	44.5	46.6	48.8	39.3	43.3	45.3	49.4	49.7	52.0
Southern Asia	44.5	46.6	48.8	39.3	43.3	45.4	49.4	49.7	52.0
South-Eastern Asia	40.6	46.1	50.1	41.9	47.9	52.0	39.3	44.5	48.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.9	50.1	50.3	49.4	50.9	51.8	48.4	49.3	48.9
Oceania	55.8	57.8	57.8	55.3	57.9	57.4	56.3	57.8	58.1
Australia and New Zealand	61.2	62.4	61.7	62.5	64.5	63.1	59.9	60.5	60.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	43.2	47.8	49.7	38.5	43.5	45.6	47.8	51.9	53.6
Europe and Northern America	63.1	63.7	63.8	65.1	66.1	66.5	61.2	61.4	61.2
Europe	67.2	68.3	69.2	69.4	70.9	72.0	65.1	65.9	66.6
Northern America	55.1	55.1	53.9	56.6	57.3	56.4	53.6	52.9	51.5
Landlocked developing countries	40.2	41.8	43.3	35.6	37.8	39.2	45.3	46.2	48.0
Least developed countries	38.1	40.2	41.1	33.2	35.9	36.8	43.4	44.9	45.7
Small island developing States	52.4	50.2	53.3	52.3	50.0	53.4	52.7	50.3	53.2

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training, 25-54

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>			<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>			<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	4.4	3.7	3.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Western Asia	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.9
Central and Southern Asia	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8
Southern Asia	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.8
Oceania	7.2	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.6	6.3	7.0	6.9
Australia and New Zealand	9.5	10.2	10.1	11.0	11.6	11.7	8.0	8.7	8.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.8	2.6	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.3	3.7
Europe and Northern America	6.1	6.0	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.9	5.4	5.4	6.3
Europe	6.6	6.7	8.6	7.1	7.3	9.4	6.1	6.2	7.8
Northern America	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.5
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	3.9	4.1
Least developed countries	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.3	3.0	3.1
Small island developing States	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.4	4.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training, 55-64

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>			<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	0.9	0.9	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	0.8	0.8	...	0.7	0.7	...	1.1	1.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.4	0.3	0.5	...	0.3	0.7	...	0.4	0.5
Northern Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Western Asia	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Oceania	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.4	3.1
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.5	3.2
Europe and Northern America	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.5
Europe	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.9	4.3	2.1	2.3	3.7
Northern America	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.8
Least developed countries	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1
Small island developing States	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	...	...	1.1	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(d) Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training, 15-64

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>			<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	14.4	14.3	14.7	13.4	13.5	14.0	15.4	15.2	15.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>			<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.2	17.1	17.3	14.8	15.0	15.5	19.9	19.4	19.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.1	15.1	16.7	16.4	16.4
Northern Africa	16.6	16.2	15.4	16.0	15.6	14.4	17.2	16.9	16.4
Western Asia	15.5	15.3	15.9	14.8	14.7	15.7	16.3	16.1	16.4
Central and Southern Asia	13.3	13.2	13.3	11.2	11.5	11.8	15.3	14.8	14.7
Southern Asia	13.3	13.2	13.3	11.2	11.5	11.8	15.3	14.8	14.7
South-Eastern Asia	10.8	11.7	12.3	10.9	11.8	12.5	10.7	11.5	12.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.2	15.7	15.5	16.2	15.7	15.8	16.3	15.6	15.3
Oceania	17.3	18.2	18.5	17.4	18.4	18.5	17.3	18.1	18.4
Australia and New Zealand	18.5	18.9	18.9	19.4	19.9	19.9	17.5	17.8	17.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	14.8	16.8	17.7	12.8	14.9	15.7	16.7	18.7	19.5
Europe and Northern America	14.8	14.7	15.8	15.3	15.2	16.5	14.4	14.2	15.1
Europe	15.5	15.6	17.4	15.9	16.1	18.0	15.1	15.2	16.7
Northern America	13.5	12.9	12.9	14.1	13.5	13.7	13.0	12.3	12.1
Landlocked developing countries	15.4	15.8	16.4	13.2	13.8	14.4	17.8	18.0	18.7
Least developed countries	14.5	14.7	15.0	12.3	12.8	13.1	16.7	16.8	17.1
Small island developing States	17.7	16.4	17.6	17.2	15.8	16.9	18.3	17.1	18.2

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.5

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

Indicator 4.5.1

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

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	...	1.31	1.30	1.11	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.35	1.12	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.91	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.90	...	0.96	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.94
Northern Africa	0.96	...	0.95	0.83	0.91	0.96	0.92
Western Asia	...	...	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.01	0.99
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.56	1.56	1.17	1.20
Central Asia	0.99	...	0.92	0.95	0.94	1.60	1.61
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.57	1.57	1.17	1.20
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	0.99	1.01	0.97	0.97	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.33	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	0.97	...	...	...
Northern America	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01
Landlocked developing countries	1.51	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.39	...
Least developed countries	...	1.08	0.89	0.96	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Small island developing States	1.60	1.54	1.58	1.66	1.64

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.05	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.08	0.97	0.95	0.97	1.02	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1.05	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.96
Northern Africa	...	...	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.93
Western Asia	...	1.01	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.97
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.03	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99
Central Asia	1.07	1.00	...	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
Southern Asia	...	...	1.01	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.09
Europe and Northern America	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Northern America	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Landlocked developing countries	1.20	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.15	...	...
Least developed countries	1.09	1.07	1.00	1.01	1.02	...	...
Small island developing States	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.25	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.01	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.09	1.07	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.98	...
Northern Africa	1.05	1.00	1.00	0.98	...
Western Asia	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
Central and Southern Asia	1.03	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.96
Central Asia
Southern Asia	1.03	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.03	0.99	0.97	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Northern America	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Landlocked developing countries
Least developed countries	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.13	...	...
Small island developing States	1.03	0.98	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.01	1.11

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1.05	1.03	1.03	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.11	1.15	1.06	1.04	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.04	1.01	1.01	0.99	...
Northern Africa	1.05	1.00	1.01	0.99	...
Western Asia	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.02

<i>Regions</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.02
Central Asia	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.05	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.02
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.02	1.05	1.02	0.99	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.97	0.95	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	0.98	0.99	...	...
Northern America	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Landlocked developing countries	...	1.12	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.16	...
Least developed countries	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.17	...	...
Small island developing States	1.15	1.05	1.20	1.18	1.17	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
World	...	...	...	1.08	1.06	1.05	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.11	1.24	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.08	1.03	1.03	1.01	...
Northern Africa	...	...	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.00	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.04
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.13	...	1.11	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.10
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.01	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	1.06	1.04	1.00	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.23	1.19	...	...
Small island developing States	1.25	1.10	1.28	...	1.22	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
World	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Northern Africa	0.87	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.01	...
Western Asia	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00
Central Asia	1.02	1.03	1.06	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.99
South-Eastern Asia	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.02	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oceania	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australia and New Zealand	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	1.01	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.01
Europe	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Northern America	0.99	...	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.02	1.02
Landlocked developing countries	...	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	...
Least developed countries	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Small island developing States	1.00	0.99	1.00	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>2020</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	67.8	79.2	88.5	76.4	86.7	90.0	79.2	88.2	90.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0	47.4	57.6	33.5	47.5	53.8	34.3	48.2	54.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92.4	90.2	95.5	92.7	88.7	95.3	92.9	88.9	95.3
Northern Africa	88.4	81.2	92.4	89.1	78.4	91.5	89.0	...	91.3
Western Asia	95.8	98.2	97.4	96.3	98.2	97.6	96.6	98.9	97.8
Central and Southern Asia	53.9	67.4	88.1	...	...	94.3	85.2	92.0	95.1
Central Asia	...	...	...	100.0	99.8	99.8	...	...	...
Southern Asia	53.0	66.0	87.6	77.0	87.2	94.1	85.0	91.6	94.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.3	94.9	...	90.9	96.7	97.2	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.7	98.6	98.3	97.4	98.5	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	81.7	92.6	96.5	86.6	95.4	96.5	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	89.1	89.8	87.3	88.1	88.5	88.5	...	89.1
Oceania	90.1	98.6	99.3	92.2	97.8	99.3	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.0	99.6	99.8	98.4	99.5	99.8	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	92.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.6	...	...	...
Europe	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.5	100.0	99.4	...	...	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Landlocked developing countries	38.9	...	79.0	43.8	75.2	82.2	...	...	...
Least developed countries	36.4	52.3	60.4	41.3	55.7	62.6	...	...	61.3
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.5	81.1	85.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</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	...	...	61.2	40.9	53.2	66.4	48.6	60.9	71.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.1	79.4	80.7	65.8	83.8	85.4	69.7	83.6	86.7
Northern Africa	48.1	...	70.6	52.0	76.0	75.3	58.4	...	76.7
Western Asia	76.2	87.5	86.8	79.3	91.1	91.5	80.6	93.1	93.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	44.7	18.4	28.9	57.8	38.1	48.9	70.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	76.5	70.5	77.9	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	43.6	17.2	27.2	57.1	37.8	47.7	69.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	73.4	77.0	86.0	78.3	73.8	86.4	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	85.0	94.2	93.3	95.4	95.4	94.4	95.4	95.5	95.3
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	81.9	...	59.5	81.8	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.4	58.9	63.5	41.3	58.8	65.8	44.0	...	70.0
Oceania	59.5	87.9	95.3	62.3	86.0	94.9	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	91.5	96.2	97.9	92.1	96.4	98.1	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	94.6	96.9	98.3	95.9	99.1	99.3	...	...	...
Europe	92.3	...	97.6	...	...	99.1	...	...	...
Northern America	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	22.4	37.9	54.6	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</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>
Least developed countries	24.7	28.8	33.5	...	...	...
Small island developing States	57.5	...	...	63.7	57.9	62.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	43.2	63.0	75.5	47.3	64.4	77.4	49.0	66.4	80.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	42.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.0	93.5	93.5	80.2	93.1	92.7	80.3	94.1	93.2
Northern Africa	73.6	...	93.0	75.0	89.9	89.0	75.1	...	90.3
Western Asia	85.7	95.2	93.8	85.3	96.1	94.9	85.4	96.8	95.1
Central and Southern Asia	19.2	43.0	70.7	27.6	49.9	78.5	34.2	56.2	85.9
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.8	95.6	97.0	...	...	...
Southern Asia	17.8	40.8	69.5	26.2	47.9	77.8	33.5	54.4	85.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.2	77.4	82.1	69.0	75.9	80.1	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	87.7	95.3	93.0	95.4	95.9	93.6	93.1	95.1	92.2
South-Eastern Asia	45.5	...	75.8	...	62.7	72.4	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.2	69.2	73.6	53.4	64.9	71.0	52.6	...	73.1
Oceania	71.7	91.0	97.4	80.5	91.5	98.2	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	94.3	97.5	99.1	96.2	98.1	99.5	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	98.1	99.0	99.6	98.8	99.9	99.9	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	99.4	...	...	99.8	...	...	...
Northern America	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	33.9	57.4	68.3	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	48.7	29.5	44.7	49.3	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Small island developing States	67.6	60.1	72.0

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>2020</i>			<i>2023</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	73.9	82.6	82.5	75.4	84.3	85.0	77.4	85.9	86.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	53.5	48.3	...	58.6	...	57.3	62.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	91.1	93.9	96.0	92.0	94.1	96.3	93.8	95.0	96.7
Northern Africa	87.4	89.7	95.7	89.0	90.0	...	92.0	...	96.6
Western Asia	94.3	97.7	96.2	94.9	97.9	96.5	95.5	98.7	96.8
Central and Southern Asia	78.4	89.4	91.2	82.9	93.5	94.2	86.0	96.7	96.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	84.7	84.6	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	78.1	89.2	90.9	82.8	93.8	94.0	85.9	97.1	96.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77.0	74.6	75.8	77.6	77.3	77.6	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	96.3	96.1	95.0	96.8	96.4	95.4	96.3	96.3	95.4
South-Eastern Asia	63.1	58.4	64.8	...	64.7	67.5	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	94.3	98.3	98.9	96.9	98.7	99.3	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.7	99.7	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.5	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.2	...	...	...
Europe	99.2	98.8	99.0	98.7	99.4	98.8	...	...	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	58.4	77.3	83.3	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	66.4	63.1	58.4	69.9	67.5	...	...	69.8
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.6	65.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	79.3	84.5	85.7	76.0	83.5	85.3	77.4	86.2	87.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.3	71.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92.5	93.0	98.4	94.0	90.8	94.3	93.2	90.4	93.3
Northern Africa	89.8	88.8	99.3	92.5	84.3	88.0	91.2	...	86.2
Western Asia	94.9	96.7	97.9	95.4	96.8	98.1	95.1	97.2	97.8
Central and Southern Asia	82.7	93.6	94.0	78.6	92.5	93.5	83.2	96.2	97.1
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	80.2	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	82.4	93.6	93.9	78.5	93.0	93.4	83.1	96.8	97.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	75.6	84.2	...	74.4	82.7	79.4	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	96.3	97.8	97.3	96.9	97.7	97.1	96.5	97.5	97.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	93.8	97.4	99.9	94.7	98.2	99.8	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.7	99.1	99.9	98.9	99.5	99.9	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Europe	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	60.2	72.9	80.3	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	...	54.1	...	...	...	...	79.6
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.3

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>2020</i>			<i>2023</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	76.4	80.9	79.8	78.0	82.1	80.7
Sub-Saharan Africa

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2023</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>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	96.6	99.5	99.5	96.8	96.7	95.0	97.1	95.7	94.0
Northern Africa	94.3	...	99.7	94.8	93.7	88.2	95.2	...	85.9
Western Asia	98.6	99.8	99.3	98.7	99.5	99.2	98.9	99.3	99.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	82.1	81.8	82.2	84.7	84.6	84.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	93.5	93.2	98.3	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	81.8	81.3	81.6	84.5	84.1	83.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	82.8	82.7	84.4	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	96.6	96.8	96.1	96.7	97.0	96.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	73.4	77.7	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.4
Oceania	92.5	98.0	99.5	92.2	97.3	99.4	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.4	99.3	99.8	98.3	99.3	99.7	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.2	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	...	...	...
Europe	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.8	...	...	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	45.5	60.2	61.8	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	43.8	35.8	52.4	43.9	36.6	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.9	80.0	81.3

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

Volume of official development assistance (gross disbursements) for scholarships

(Millions of constant 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	479.58	1,324.19	1,466.42	1,645.67	2,055.63
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.19	125.22	147.24	247.50	303.53
Northern Africa	9.86	30.17	77.34	102.00	122.45
Western Asia	29.98	54.18	83.20	132.80	171.91
Central Asia	3.13	12.47	14.06	33.28	50.34
Southern Asia	19.67	89.13	92.47	120.35	218.14
Eastern Asia	15.04	242.51	32.79	53.44	37.52
South-Eastern Asia	124.27	207.09	200.42	182.01	177.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.70	84.05	74.75	75.09	77.43
Oceania	42.76	52.96	66.82	47.64	41.15
Europe	6.70	19.61	72.12	127.79	145.62
Landlocked developing countries	32.99	136.53	140.87	223.69	268.65
Least developed countries	66.02	200.83	208.62	246.38	385.31
Small island developing States	54.19	94.16	103.00	80.47	82.47
Residual/Unallocated ODA	164.29	406.77	605.22	523.76	710.27

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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 4.c

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

Indicator 4.c.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	...	...	84.3	85.5	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.1	47.4	49.2	52.7	61.2	63.2	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	89.5	...	83.9	81.9	81.9	83.8
Northern Africa	...	96.0	...	85.9	82.0	83.5	88.5
Western Asia	80.3	...	...	82.4	81.8	80.8	80.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Central and Southern Asia	82.4	90.8	88.3
Central Asia	...	94.9	97.0	91.2	88.4	87.9	86.8
Southern Asia	82.0	91.0	88.4
South-Eastern Asia	87.5	88.3	82.5	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.7	85.1	80.7	...
Europe and Northern America	93.0	88.2	...	...
Northern America	99.8	89.7	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5
Landlocked developing countries	...	80.7	77.2	69.6	75.2	76.3	...
Least developed countries	59.5	59.3	64.9	...	...
Small island developing States	70.5	76.1	61.1	61.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	90.2	86.0	86.5	85.9	85.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.6	71.4	69.8	66.0	69.5	63.7	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	90.4	83.5	82.1	84.0	82.8
Northern Africa	...	97.4	...	85.4	87.4	95.4	94.1
Western Asia	91.0	...	86.6	82.2	78.0	75.7	74.6
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	76.0	77.6	85.3	89.7
Central Asia	...	94.2	96.9	99.5	97.2	94.9	92.7
Southern Asia	...	...	...	75.1	76.7	84.8	89.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.8	98.2	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	84.7	82.7	84.6	82.5	79.8
Europe and Northern America	96.0	98.8	98.0	96.0	94.1	93.6	93.4
Europe	...	...	97.2	93.7	91.1	...	...
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.2	99.2	98.4	98.4	97.0
Landlocked developing countries	74.8	77.4	74.7	71.2	70.9	...	...
Least developed countries	73.1	73.5	71.6	69.5	71.4	...	...
Small island developing States	81.1	81.4	78.6	78.7	79.5	...	...

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>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	86.1	84.3	83.9	84.9	85.0	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.0	66.1	56.7	60.6	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	82.8	85.8	84.0	85.1	87.2	...
Northern Africa	...	...	81.2	88.3	86.7	88.7	94.3	...
Western Asia	...	...	83.8	84.1	82.1	82.5	82.6	80.2
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	84.2	74.2	78.4	84.5	84.3	85.4
Central Asia	...	...	...	93.6	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	82.4	71.0	76.7	83.9	84.0	86.3
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	97.9	97.1	97.5	93.8	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.2	80.8	...	81.6	82.1	83.5	79.0	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	82.4	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	65.5	67.0	62.6	64.4	66.2	66.0	...	...
Small island developing States	80.1	81.6	81.4	73.4	73.6	74.6	68.0	57.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	90.5	85.8	87.5	85.4	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.4	58.4	70.0	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	84.7	87.1	86.6	88.0	90.1	...
Northern Africa	...	80.5	88.5	85.5	90.4	97.2	...
Western Asia	...	...	86.2	87.2	86.5	85.8	81.8
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	86.1	93.5	93.9	94.7
Central Asia	...	...	99.2	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	84.7	92.7	93.5	93.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	96.3	93.1	91.8	97.5	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	79.2	78.0	78.6	74.0	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	97.9	98.3	98.4	98.4	97.6	96.8	92.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	83.9	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	48.1	59.0	63.7	54.0	55.9	...	...
Small island developing States	78.2	79.1	91.4	89.0	87.9	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	...	87.0	84.7	86.0	85.2	84.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	79.1	60.3	57.4	64.6	58.5	58.4	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	83.7	86.4	85.2	86.4	88.6	...
Northern Africa	...	...	80.9	88.4	86.2	89.4	95.6	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	85.0	84.5	84.3	84.1	81.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	86.9	81.8	88.6	88.7	89.7
Central Asia	90.6	95.6	95.1	95.2	96.0	94.6	90.5	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	85.7	80.4	88.0	88.5	89.9
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	97.4	95.7	95.5	95.1	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	78.8	80.5	80.1	81.1	76.6	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	92.9	91.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	90.0	90.5	88.4	87.6	85.5	83.6	82.4
Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.0	77.9
Northern America	98.9	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.3	97.9	95.8
Landlocked developing countries	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.9	82.9	81.6	80.4	...
Least developed countries	61.3	59.6	61.1	64.1	60.8	61.5	...	...
Small island developing States	80.6	79.8	80.2	82.2	81.6	81.7	...	...

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	2024			
	<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	71.6	79.9	77.0	80.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	67.4	72.5	70.9	74.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	61.3	73.5	69.2	68.3
Central and Southern Asia	69.8	77.8	58.9	79.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	72.2	76.8	75.5	81.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	65.6	78.6	74.1	86.2
Australia and New Zealand	75.0	94.4	100.0	90.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	64.5	77.8	48.3	71.2
Europe and Northern America	82.5	88.1	92.8	84.5
Landlocked developing countries	77.7	73.5	78.3	81.3
Least developed countries	68.0	68.5	62.8	70.2
Small island developing States	54.1	75.1	62.9	78.4

Note: (1) Data are derived from an assessment of the country's legal frameworks completed by National Statistical Offices and/or National Women's Machinery, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire. (2) The score for each area of law (a number between 0 and 100) represents the percentage of achievement on average for the countries in the sample (unweighted average), per area of law. (3) 131 countries were included in the sample in 2024.

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

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>2004</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2024</i>
World (118 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	8.0	7.1	6.5	5.3	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	13.9	13.0	13.2	11.3	9.3

Regions	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024
Northern Africa and Western Asia (16 countries, 79 per cent population coverage)	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4
Northern Africa (4 countries, 75 per cent population coverage)	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2
Western Asia (12 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	4.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	19.7	16.3	12.6	8.2	5.8
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	20.5	17.0	13.1	8.5	5.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (12 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Eastern Asia (3 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
South-Eastern Asia (9 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	4.5	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean (20 countries, 61 per cent population coverage)	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	6.0	8.0	9.2	8.4	7.0
Landlocked developing countries (27 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	13.3	12.4	12.3	10.4	8.9
Least developed countries (39 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	18.4	16.4	14.9	12.4	10.4
Small island developing States (24 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.9	5.2

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 2015-2024 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024
World (121 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	24.3	23.2	21.9	21.0	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (39 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	39.6	38.6	38.2	36.1	30.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia (16 countries, 79 per cent population coverage)	18.7	16.4	15.5	16.0	15.5
Northern Africa (4 countries, 75 per cent population coverage)	16.3	14.7	13.6	12.9	12.6
Western Asia (12 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	20.8	17.9	17.1	18.4	17.7
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	48.1	44.4	37.3	30.9	25.0
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	13.6	9.6	6.9	6.8	5.8
Southern Asia (7 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	49.5	45.9	38.6	31.8	25.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (12 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	9.5	8.1	8.0	8.7	7.6
Eastern Asia (3 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.8
South-Eastern Asia (9 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	21.6	19.2	17.5	16.6	14.7
Latin America and the Caribbean (20 countries, 61 per cent population coverage)	23.3	24.5	23.4	21.8	20.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	25.2	27.6	26.4	25.9	24.7
Landlocked developing countries (27 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	40.9	39.4	37.9	35.6	32.6
Least developed countries (39 countries, 91 per cent population coverage)	48.8	47.1	44.1	41.0	36.3
Small island developing States (24 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	25.5	26.7	24.5	22.2	21.8

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 2015-2024 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2025.

Indicator 5.3.2

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	33.6	32.7	29.9	26.2	21.6
Northern Africa (2 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	93.1	91.3	88.7	83.0	73.8
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	53.5	53.5	47.5	41.6	34.3

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 2004-2023 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2025.

Target 5.5

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

Indicator 5.5.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2025</i>
World	13.34	15.91	19.03	22.27	24.93	27.21
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.52	14.44	18.40	22.64	24.34	26.99
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.28	7.52	10.92	17.22	17.42	18.81
Northern Africa	5.44	10.85	13.21	24.57	20.13	20.05
Western Asia	5.19	5.74	9.29	12.82	15.57	17.99
Central and Southern Asia	6.88	9.25	18.50	18.35	18.86	17.56
Central Asia	7.01	11.62	20.00	21.79	25.35	27.38
Southern Asia	6.84	8.79	18.20	17.64	17.34	14.66
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.39	17.23	18.87	19.45	21.16	23.53
Eastern Asia	18.23	18.12	18.66	20.38	21.64	23.64
South-Eastern Asia	12.34	15.53	19.28	17.84	20.44	23.33
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.18	19.01	22.70	27.38	32.09	36.38
Oceania	11.30	11.18	13.17	13.16	16.56	20.10
Australia and New Zealand	25.47	26.30	30.15	28.78	35.06	41.97
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.64	3.01	2.53	4.37	6.20	7.93
Europe and Northern America	16.80	20.28	22.94	26.35	31.02	32.66
Europe	16.84	20.50	23.25	26.72	31.44	32.91
Northern America	16.30	17.50	18.98	21.76	25.88	29.66
Landlocked developing countries	7.84	13.43	21.57	24.93	27.32	30.66
Least developed countries	9.26	13.06	19.29	21.70	23.09	27.07
Small island developing States	13.96	17.95	20.53	23.27	25.63	28.27

Note: The data concern single and lower chambers and are as at 1 January for 2020 and 2025, as at 1 February for 2015, as at 31 January for 2005

and 2010, and as at 25 January for 2000.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	33.90	33.93	34.29	35.49	35.51
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.90	29.55	25.11	25.26	25.96
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.93	17.94	19.75	19.57	19.59
Central and Southern Asia	41.33	41.26	41.32	41.33	41.15
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.34	27.42	27.81	30.94	31.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.73	26.32	26.64	28.31	28.95
Oceania	31.62	31.24	31.24	31.00	31.05
Australia and New Zealand	34.47	34.47	34.47	34.14	34.14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.79	22.85	22.85	22.85	22.99
Europe and Northern America	34.89	35.07	36.34	36.51	36.68
Landlocked developing countries	32.45	32.39	28.27	28.37	28.45
Least developed countries	30.81	30.02	26.91	27.34	27.32
Small island developing States	29.82	30.06	30.98	33.23	33.59

Note: The data refer to 1st of January of the year shown. The averages are based on data for 143 countries compiled by UN Women and UN Regional Commissions as April 2025.

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

Indicator 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions

Proportion of managerial positions held by women

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	25.6	27.0	27.6	27.7	28.1	30.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.4	34.4	36.9	38.1	40.8	40.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	10.5	13.6	11.9	15.1	18.6
Northern Africa	10.4	11.1	14.4	8.8	9.9	15.2
Western Asia	9.6	10.0	13.0	15.7	18.7	19.8
Central and Southern Asia	13.7	14.5	13.5	15.1	16.2	11.6
Central Asia	26.1	28.4	29.8	30.7	33.0	31.1
Southern Asia	13.1	13.8	13.0	14.7	15.9	10.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.6	25.1	27.7	29.8	30.2	27.5
Eastern Asia	15.5	15.8	18.2	20.8	23.4	22.7
South-Eastern Asia	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.2	39.7	35.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.7	33.0	35.3	37.4	37.6	39.0
Oceania	32.1	33.6	34.8	37.5	39.6	39.4
Australia and New Zealand	33.2	34.6	35.5	38.4	40.5	40.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17.7	20.3	23.5	25.0	26.3	24.8
Europe and Northern America	33.4	35.5	36.8	36.5	38.2	39.3
Europe	32.0	34.9	36.0	35.7	37.6	37.8
Northern America	35.0	36.4	37.7	37.5	38.9	40.9
Landlocked developing countries	30.5	32.1	33.3	35.8	37.2	37.1
Least developed countries	27.1	23.1	24.2	26.8	31.5	31.4
Small island developing States	29.9	34.3	36.2	37.1	39.6	40.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, 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>2025</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 (78 countries, 49 per cent population coverage)	56.3	75.0	88.5	75.4
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	36.8	61.2	81.6	59.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia ² (4 countries, 3 per cent population coverage)	72.4	94.4	90.2	81.7
Western Asia ² (4 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	72.4	94.4	90.2	81.7
Central and Southern Asia (9 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	61.6	78.4	90.9	80.4
Central Asia (4 countries, 78 per cent population coverage)	60.4	82.2	85.9	77.1
Southern Asia (5 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	61.6	78.3	91.1	80.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ² (6 countries, 9 per cent population coverage)	77.4	91.8	93.1	88.4
Eastern Asia ² (2 countries, 0.6 per cent population coverage)	76.5	92.1	86.8	91.7
South-Eastern Asia ² (4 countries, 25 per cent population coverage)	77.5	91.8	93.4	88.2
Latin America and the Caribbean ² (9 countries, 18 per cent population coverage)	79.0	90.0	92.5	93.2
Oceania ² (3 countries, 32 per cent population coverage)	57.2	85.9	83.6	75.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (3 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	57.2	85.9	83.6	75.7
Europe and Northern America ² (10 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	87.2	98.3	95.6	91.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2025</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>
Europe ² (10 countries, 15 per cent population coverage)	87.2	98.3	95.6	91.8
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 81 per cent population coverage)	42.2	68.7	85.2	60.7
Least developed countries (31 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	46.2	68.2	86.2	68.1
Small island developing States (10 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	61.0	83.2	88.6	79.4

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, 2025, 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.b

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

Indicator 5.b.1

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>			<i>2024</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	70.9	74.2	77.7	74.1	81.3	79.7	77.0	82.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.0	57.7	62.9	55.4	70.5	66.1	59.0	73.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.5	84.2	85.9	82.6	89.0	86.7	83.5	89.8
Northern Africa	86.6	87.5	88.3	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	78.9	81.4	83.9	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	52.6	59.5	65.4	57.5	73.1	67.8	61.2	74.2
Central Asia	75.6	77.8	82.7	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	51.8	58.8	64.8	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	76.5	78.7	82.3	80.7	83.8	84.8	84.6	85.1
South-Eastern Asia	72.6	73.2	77.4	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.9	80.7	82.4	82.0	82.9	84.2	85.0	83.5
Oceania	85.0	85.4	84.2	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.5	97.0	94.6	94.4	94.8	94.7	94.6	94.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.8	52.0	55.1	53.0	57.2	54.8	52.4	57.2
Europe and Northern America	93.7	94.3	95.2	95.3	95.1	95.9	96.1	95.6
Europe	93.2	94.0	94.9	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	94.7	94.8	95.7	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	51.8	54.8	59.6	54.3	69.0	62.8	58.1	71.2
Least developed countries	54.6	56.3	61.5	51.1	68.3	64.6	54.9	70.9
Small island developing States	65.7	69.5	73.8	72.5	75.0	75.0	73.8	76.3

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Note: Individuals aged 10 or older.

Target 5.c

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

Indicator 5.c.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	26
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia ²	20
Central and Southern Asia	63

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20
Europe and Northern America ²	29

¹The data represents information as reported by countries over the period of 2018-2024.

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

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

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

Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1

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

Indicator 6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	61.2	62.8	64.8	67.7	70.5	73.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.4	19.5	22.6	26.0	29.7	31.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	66.5	67.9	70.8	72.6	74.6	76.2
Northern Africa	65.0	66.9	69.6	70.7	71.5	73.2
Western Asia	67.9	68.8	71.7	73.1	74.5	75.4
Central and Southern Asia	47.8	53.6	59.7	65.7	71.9	77.0
Central Asia	55.3	61.0	68.3	75.4	80.5	83.1
Southern Asia	47.5	53.3	59.4	65.4	71.5	76.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	68.2	71.9	74.6	65.0	68.7	75.3
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	34.8	36.5	38.3	40.0	41.7	42.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.1	71.8	73.2	75.2	77.4	78.9
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	91.9	92.7	93.0	93.5	93.9	94.2
Europe	88.8	90.6	92.1	92.9	93.1	93.2
Northern America	...	95.4	95.6	96.3	97.0	97.4
Landlocked developing countries	26.3	28.1	30.5	32.5	35.2	36.9
Least developed countries	25.8	27.4	30.1	33.0	36.5	38.8
Small island developing States	53.5	55.0	55.9	56.5	56.8	57.5

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	45.9	82.7	49.9	83.0	54.2	83.4	60.5	83.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	45.8	11.4	48.9	14.1	51.5	16.2	51.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	78.0	...	79.0	...	80.3	...	79.9
Northern Africa	0.0	79.5	0.0	78.9	0.0	78.0	0.0	78.6
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	50.4	78.4	58.1	79.9	66.3	81.4	73.1	83.0
Central Asia	49.8	88.3	61.4	90.4	71.4	90.2	76.8	89.6
Southern Asia	50.4	77.9	58.0	79.4	66.1	80.9	73.0	82.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	81.0	42.7	82.6	45.0	84.2	58.3	85.1
Eastern Asia	...	91.3	...	93.2	...	95.1	...	96.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
South-Eastern Asia	30.5	48.0	32.2	48.6	34.1	49.3	35.1	49.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.2	80.6	49.2	81.7	52.0	83.4	53.7	84.5
Oceania	...	96.6	...	96.6	...	96.6	...	96.5
Australia and New Zealand	...	99.5	...	99.7	...	99.7	...	99.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	82.2	96.5	83.0	96.8	83.7	96.9	84.2	97.0
Europe	83.7	95.2	86.2	95.3	86.4	95.4	86.1	95.5
Northern America	...	96.5	...	96.9	...	97.3	...	97.5
Landlocked developing countries	17.1	63.3	19.8	62.5	23.0	61.8	25.0	61.4
Least developed countries	22.3	48.8	24.7	50.7	27.9	52.5	30.3	53.3
Small island developing States	...	58.8	...	58.8	...	58.6	...	58.6

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

Target 6.2

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

Indicator 6.2.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	31.3	35.1	41.5	48.4	55.2	58.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.2	17.9	19.9	21.9	24.5	26.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.4	41.8	45.5	49.5	55.6	60.7
Northern Africa	30.7	31.8	33.8	35.8	42.5	49.5
Western Asia	47.6	51.0	56.0	61.5	67.3	70.6
Central and Southern Asia	14.8	23.1	32.3	41.9	51.5	58.4
Central Asia	76.9	76.6	76.2	75.9	75.7	79.4
Southern Asia	12.5	21.1	30.7	40.6	50.6	57.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.8	26.6	37.2	49.1	60.5	64.1
Eastern Asia	15.0	22.9	36.0	51.1	65.9	70.2
South-Eastern Asia	33.5	36.8	40.5	44.1	47.1	49.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.9	32.4	37.0	43.2	48.0	51.2
Oceania	72.1	71.7	71.9	72.0	72.2	72.2
Australia and New Zealand	91.5	92.3	93.2	93.8	94.3	94.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	18.3	19.2	19.9	20.7	21.3
Europe and Northern America	84.0	80.9	82.1	83.5	84.8	85.5
Europe	80.7	75.9	77.2	78.8	80.2	81.0
Northern America	94.5	94.8	95.0	95.2	95.3	95.4
Landlocked developing countries	24.0	25.3	27.2	28.7	30.9	32.8
Least developed countries	14.3	16.6	19.3	21.9	24.9	27.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Small island developing States	39.7	39.4	40.3	41.1	41.5	42.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	28.3	53.9	35.6	59.4	43.3	64.5	48.5	65.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.5	25.9	18.2	27.8	20.1	30.6	21.4	31.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.7	55.0	35.0	58.7	40.4	64.8	45.0	69.7
Northern Africa	22.4	45.2	24.7	46.4	30.9	53.2	37.1	60.4
Western Asia	44.5	61.6	49.6	66.7	54.5	72.4	56.9	75.7
Central and Southern Asia	27.8	41.4	39.9	45.6	52.3	50.1	61.5	53.6
Central Asia	79.6	72.5	80.1	71.3	80.6	70.4	88.4	69.9
Southern Asia	26.3	39.7	38.7	44.3	51.5	49.1	60.6	52.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.5	51.1	30.5	63.8	39.2	74.4	44.3	75.5
Eastern Asia	15.3	53.5	23.8	69.7	33.4	83.7	38.1	85.1
South-Eastern Asia	38.1	43.5	43.5	44.8	49.2	45.0	54.1	45.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	38.5	...	45.0	...	50.1	...	52.9
Oceania	29.5	...	29.0	...	28.7	...	28.3	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	15.0	33.6	15.9	33.7	16.8	34.3	17.5	34.4
Europe and Northern America	69.1	86.4	70.4	87.6	71.6	88.6	72.4	89.0
Europe	64.3	82.0	65.4	83.5	66.4	84.8	67.2	85.3
Northern America	...	94.9	...	95.2	...	95.4	...	95.6
Landlocked developing countries	22.8	38.0	24.8	37.9	27.4	38.5	29.9	38.8
Least developed countries	16.7	25.6	19.5	27.0	22.8	28.8	25.3	30.0
Small island developing States	30.9	46.8	31.6	47.3	32.5	47.3	33.3	47.4

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	...	66.2	76.6	79.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	22.6	24.6	26.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.6	83.2	87.5	89.2
Northern Africa	79.8	83.6	87.4	90.4
Western Asia	...	...	87.5	88.2
Central and Southern Asia	52.5	59.5	76.4	86.5
Central Asia	...	91.9	84.2	86.5
Southern Asia	51.4	58.3	76.1	86.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	92.9	93.9
Eastern Asia	...	...	97.2	97.3
South-Eastern Asia	77.5	77.7	82.1	85.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...
Oceania	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	41.2	43.4	43.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	33.2	35.2	35.3	36.6
Least developed countries	27.2	30.8	34.7	39.4
Small island developing States	52.6	52.6	54.9	64.6

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	43.8	...	51.7	...	66.4	84.7	71.5	85.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	14.8	34.9	16.6	35.7	18.9	36.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.7	...	73.3	...	81.0	91.4	85.6	91.4
Northern Africa	70.4	89.1	77.7	89.3	85.3	89.4	91.3	89.6
Western Asia	...	...	67.0	...	74.7	...	76.9	...
Central and Southern Asia	41.9	73.9	49.8	77.5	70.1	87.1	82.3	93.1
Central Asia	...	...	87.1	97.0	78.5	90.3	82.2	90.9
Southern Asia	40.9	73.0	48.7	76.5	69.8	86.9	82.3	93.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	89.1	95.3	90.7	95.7
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	95.3	98.3	95.3	98.3
South-Eastern Asia	71.4	85.2	72.1	84.0	78.3	86.0	83.5	87.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	59.3	...	66.4	...	71.7	...
Oceania	...	...	32.8	...	34.6	...	34.6	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	33.3	68.3	34.8	73.3	34.8	72.3
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24.0	55.8	26.3	55.9	27.3	52.7	29.3	51.6
Least developed countries	20.7	42.5	24.9	43.4	29.4	44.8	33.9	48.8
Small island developing States	35.1	64.7	35.6	63.9	39.6	64.8	51.4	72.8

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

(c.1) Proportion of population practicing open defecation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	21.1	17.7	14.0	10.5	7.1	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	27.9	24.5	21.7	18.2	15.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3	8.1	6.1	4.3	2.8	1.9
Northern Africa	13.9	12.2	9.2	6.7	4.4	3.1
Western Asia	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.8
Central and Southern Asia	56.3	45.4	34.4	23.7	14.0	6.0
Central Asia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	58.4	47.1	35.7	24.6	14.5	6.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.2	5.7	4.2	2.8	1.6	0.7
Eastern Asia	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
South-Eastern Asia	21.1	16.7	12.4	8.4	4.9	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.8	7.5	5.2	3.5	1.9	0.7
Oceania	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.9	14.7	15.1
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.6	31.0	26.0	22.2	17.2	13.7
Least developed countries	34.1	29.6	24.8	20.7	16.1	12.7
Small island developing States	10.7	9.7	8.6	7.6	6.9	4.0

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	25.7	3.0	20.1	2.2	14.2	1.3	9.2	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.3	7.4	31.3	6.6	27.2	5.5	23.5	4.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13.5	1.0	9.9	0.7	6.9	0.4	4.8	0.2
Northern Africa	16.7	2.2	12.2	1.5	8.3	0.9	6.1	0.5
Western Asia	9.2	0.2	6.7	0.2	4.7	0.1	2.8	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	46.6	9.9	33.2	6.2	20.1	2.5	9.5	0.1
Central Asia	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	47.9	10.4	34.2	6.5	20.8	2.6	9.8	0.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.3	1.3	5.2	1.0	3.0	0.6	1.4	0.2
Eastern Asia	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	18.3	5.1	12.9	3.5	7.6	1.9	3.6	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.4	1.8	12.5	1.1	7.4	0.5	3.2	0.1
Oceania	11.7	...	12.3	...	12.8	...	13.4	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17.1	4.0	17.6	4.2	18.1	4.5	18.5	4.8
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.8	4.5	30.0	3.9	23.9	2.7	19.4	1.9
Least developed countries	32.3	6.9	27.8	5.7	22.4	4.2	18.0	3.1
Small island developing States	18.4	2.7	16.5	2.5	14.9	2.3	9.3	0.9

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2025.

Target 6.3

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

Indicator 6.3.1

Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	55.5	57.8	55.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.6	20.1	19.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.7	63.8	64.5
Northern Africa	48.0	67.5	68.1
Western Asia	71.4	61.3	61.9
Central and Southern Asia	25.5	24.0	27.9
Central Asia	31.9	...	...
Southern Asia	25.2	23.6	27.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.5	62.6	65.3
Eastern Asia	70.2	67.8	69.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	47.7	51.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	45.9	36.6
Oceania	77.7	79.2	78.7
Australia and New Zealand	78.8	92.2	92.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	14.8	15.7
Europe and Northern America	80.4	86.5	87.2
Europe	76.5	74.3	75.6
Northern America	89.6	96.1	96.2
Landlocked developing countries	26.9	20.8	17.3
Least developed countries	22.3	17.5	19.5
Small island developing States	...	41.1	39.4

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), 2024.

Indicator 6.3.2

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>	
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	57.0	56.4	77.5	80.1	49.5	52.6	53.7	50.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.8	78.7	77.2	80.9	62.6	75.1	54.8	72.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79.8	67.3	85.5	52.2	84.0	77.0	71.4	75.5
Northern Africa	80.3	80.2	80.9	79.4	83.8	85.9	76.9	77.2
Western Asia	78.3	63.6	100.0	45.1	85.0	67.0	57.1	75.1
Central and Southern Asia	36.7	37.4	...	...	...	66.0	36.7	36.4
Central Asia	...	53.1	...	...	...	66.0	...	52.3
Southern Asia	36.7	10.0	...	...	...	...	36.7	10.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77.2	81.6	95.7	95.2	49.5	80.8	72.5	73.5
Eastern Asia	77.0	91.0	95.7	95.2	44.2	81.2	72.5	89.5
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	13.1	...	...	100.0	76.3	...	10.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	65.0	57.4	69.5	72.3	33.6	49.1	72.2	56.6
Oceania	97.9	80.9	100.0	82.4	87.8	54.1	99.6	79.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Bodies of water</i>		<i>Groundwater</i>		<i>Open water bodies</i>		<i>River water bodies</i>	
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2023</i>
Australia and New Zealand	97.7	80.6	...	82.3	87.6	49.6	99.6	77.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	100.0	93.3	100.0	87.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe and Northern America	53.8	51.6	76.2	77.9	49.1	51.2	50.3	47.0
Europe	53.8	51.9	76.2	77.9	49.1	51.7	50.3	47.3
Northern America	...	42.9	...	...	...	45.6	...	41.4
Landlocked developing countries	74.6	72.9	20.8	79.9	90.6	74.3	84.5	69.8
Least developed countries	81.9	78.3	81.0	77.0	87.8	87.5	90.2	84.7
Small island developing States	91.7	75.7	81.8	69.5	100.0	94.1	94.9	78.4

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>Agriculture¹</i>			<i>Industries</i>			<i>Services²</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.5	0.6	0.7	28.6	32.5	38.5	104.7	105.3	114.4	17.5	19.2	21.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.1	0.2	47.5	52.2	56.9	49.3	52.6	53.3	13.0	13.1	14.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.4	0.5	0.5	133.1	79.3	102.1	59.9	51.8	55.3	11.9	11.7	13.2
Northern Africa	0.5	0.6	0.6	116.9	39.5	46.1	25.4	26.7	29.4	5.5	5.8	6.5
Western Asia	0.4	0.4	0.3	137.3	105.1	135.4	90.5	67.7	72.6	16.8	16.1	18.1
Central and Southern Asia	0.4	0.5	0.5	28.9	33.2	37.1	22.5	25.6	28.9	2.5	3.0	3.4
Central Asia	0.3	0.4	0.4	9.7	12.9	12.5	27.9	21.7	23.2	2.4	2.8	3.6
Southern Asia	0.4	0.5	0.5	37.5	41.8	49.4	22.0	26.0	29.5	2.6	3.0	3.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.9	1.1	1.3	37.6	53.9	64.9	81.2	81.9	92.4	15.8	19.9	23.1
Eastern Asia	1.4	1.9	2.2	39.3	58.7	72.4	100.5	95.3	108.5	23.5	30.3	35.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.3	0.3	29.0	33.3	35.4	33.0	38.3	40.2	4.6	5.4	5.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	0.3	0.3	35.5	33.0	41.8	59.9	55.2	57.4	13.8	12.1	13.7
Oceania	1.1	1.4	1.3	70.2	83.7	94.9	215.6	375.3	354.9	58.7	77.9	71.7
Australia and New Zealand	1.1	1.4	1.3	70.7	84.6	95.8	221.8	400.3	375.6	58.3	77.9	71.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.3	0.5	0.5	60.3	61.6	74.4	102.9	107.2	107.0	76.1	78.9	83.5
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.8	20.3	23.0	212.8	224.4	241.3	47.5	50.4	54.9
Europe	0.5	0.4	0.5	29.3	31.9	36.2	177.4	178.4	194.1	58.5	61.6	68.0
Northern America	0.2	0.2	0.3	14.5	14.3	16.2	253.7	279.2	297.1	40.8	43.9	47.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	0.3	0.3	16.3	20.7	21.4	32.4	29.5	30.9	3.1	3.5	4.1
Least developed countries	0.3	0.3	0.3	73.4	96.9	108.9	32.0	37.7	39.6	4.0	4.9	5.2
Small island developing States	0.2	0.2	0.2	36.1	39.8	47.9	90.9	90.0	101.7	24.5	25.4	28.8

¹ISIC4 A01 A0210 A0322.²ISIC4 G to T.

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Agriculture¹</i>			<i>Industries</i>			<i>Services²</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	13.0	13.0	12.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	18.0	18.1	18.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3	4.7	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.9	6.3	6.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	60.5	65.9	65.0	2.3	4.0	4.2	8.6	11.8	10.9	71.4	81.7	80.1
Northern Africa	89.6	99.7	99.6	1.6	5.6	5.6	13.5	16.0	15.8	104.7	121.3	121.0
Western Asia	48.5	52.1	50.7	2.6	3.4	3.6	6.5	10.0	8.9	57.7	65.4	63.2
Central and Southern Asia	64.7	63.5	62.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	71.3	70.6	69.5
Central Asia	66.7	57.8	57.0	6.1	5.6	7.1	3.9	5.4	5.8	76.8	74.4	70.0
Southern Asia	71.2	70.7	70.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	78.1	77.5	76.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.6	22.0	22.0	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.6	4.6	30.8	30.4	30.5
Eastern Asia	29.5	27.7	27.7	9.6	7.7	7.7	6.5	8.8	8.8	45.7	44.2	44.2
South-Eastern Asia	17.3	17.6	17.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	20.2	20.5	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	4.4	4.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	5.7	5.9	5.7
Oceania	1.6	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.7	3.2
Australia and New Zealand	3.0	3.2	3.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	5.2	5.0	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Europe and Northern America	4.2	4.3	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	12.4	12.3	12.3
Europe	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.5	8.3	8.2
Northern America	7.5	7.6	7.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	20.2	20.2	20.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.4	12.4	12.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	15.2	15.0	14.6
Least developed countries	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Small island developing States	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.6	3.7	3.6

¹A01 A0210 A0322.²ISIC4 G to T.

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

Target 6.5**By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate****Indicator 6.5.1****Degree of integrated water resources management****(a) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	49	54	57

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	46	49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55	60	64
Northern Africa	49	56	57
Western Asia	57	62	66
Central and Southern Asia	37	43	55
Central Asia	38	47	53
Southern Asia	37	41	56
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52	62	66
Eastern Asia	64	72	79
South-Eastern Asia	46	57	62
Latin America and the Caribbean	35	37	39
Oceania	45	49	47
Australia and New Zealand	72	77	74
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	39	43	42
Europe and Northern America	67	72	75
Europe	67	72	75
Northern America	...	77	75
Landlocked developing countries	41	48	53
Least developed countries	37	42	46
Small island developing States	38	41	42

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>2023</i>					
	<i>Very low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium-low</i>	<i>Medium-high</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Very high</i>
World	...	8	32	34	20	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	10	40	50	0	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	0	26	39	26	9
Northern Africa	...	0	20	80	0	0
Western Asia	...	0	28	28	33	11
Central and Southern Asia	...	0	36	55	9	0
Central Asia	...	0	20	80	0	0
Southern Asia	...	0	50	33	17	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	7	7	53	20	13
Eastern Asia	...	0	0	25	50	25
South-Eastern Asia	...	9	9	64	9	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	20	60	20	0	0
Oceania	...	25	42	17	17	0
Australia and New Zealand	...	0	0	50	50	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	30	50	10	10	0
Europe and Northern America	...	0	11	18	55	16
Europe	...	0	12	19	52	17
Northern America	...	0	0	0	100	0
Landlocked developing countries	...	0	33	67	0	0
Least developed countries	...	15	44	41	0	0
Small island developing States	...	30	42	21	3	3

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

Indicator 6.5.2

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷Based on 65 out of 151 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

⁸Based on 95 out of 145 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

⁹Based on 111 out of 146 UN Member States sharing transboundary aquifers.

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

(b) Proportion of countries by levels of transboundary cooperation (2020-2024)

(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	27.9	9.1	11.0	3.9	7.8	16.2	14.3	9.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.1	14.3	9.5	4.8	7.1	4.8	9.5	11.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.5	9.1	4.5	0.0	18.2	31.8	22.7	9.1
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	25.0	41.7
Eastern and South- eastern Asia	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	30.8	30.8	7.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	4.5	18.2	4.5	9.1	31.8	22.7	4.5
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Europe and Northern America	54.8	11.9	11.9	4.8	4.8	9.5	2.4	0.0

¹Levels of transboundary cooperation (percentage).

Note: Based on 139 countries' response in 2020-2024 to the SDG 6.5.2 questionnaire.

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

Target 6.6

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

Indicator 6.6.1

Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

(a) Lakes and Rivers permanent water area change¹

(Percentage)

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

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

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

(b) Lakes and Rivers seasonal water area change¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	-4.12	3.84	6.81	32.92	37.53
Sub-Saharan Africa	-5.63	0.85	13.72	46.08	60.17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-18.95	11.08	22.04	47.99	55.02
Northern Africa	-27.06	26.06	...	50.73	57.55
Western Asia	-12.10	4.22	15.29	49.57	56.88
Central and Southern Asia	-12.01	8.37	12.47	38.20	39.84
Central Asia	-19.32	4.23	17.80	69.75	60.89
Southern Asia	-8.43	10.40	9.86	22.75	29.52
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.41	8.40	3.72	23.65	32.21
Eastern Asia	11.22	4.46	1.64	25.28	37.13
South-Eastern Asia	7.19	13.24	6.28	21.64	26.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	-2.77	-2.61	0.76	22.51	17.87

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	3.29	-5.56	6.79	-4.72	-5.34
Australia and New Zealand	3.41	-5.74	7.11	-6.30	-6.91
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.25	1.42	-5.07	54.93	53.58
Europe and Northern America	-7.64	4.78	6.03	44.84	52.78
Europe	-9.36	3.74	12.51	75.76	84.00
Northern America	-6.30	5.57	1.02	20.99	28.70
Landlocked developing countries	-14.99	6.21	15.28	56.23	59.04
Least developed countries	0.90	8.23	10.73	29.87	36.83
Small island developing States	-0.80	-0.70	-2.75	27.87	32.14

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

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

(c) Mangrove total area change (yearly average)

(Percentage)

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022(2017-2021)</i>	
	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
World	0.3255	0.2946
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.4002	0.4349
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.1164	0.1451
Northern Africa	0.0938	0.1243
Western Asia	0.1519	0.1779
Central and Southern Asia	0.1433	0.2360
Central Asia	0.1778	0.2053
Southern Asia	0.1232	0.2539
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.1292	0.1846
Eastern Asia	0.1268	0.1739
South-Eastern Asia	0.1353	0.2124
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1963	0.2377
Oceania	0.0505	0.0593

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022(2017-2021)</i>	
	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Australia and New Zealand	0.0535	0.0627
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0076	0.0089
Europe and Northern America	0.5808	0.3947
Europe	0.4885	0.5062
Northern America	0.6882	0.1779
Landlocked developing countries	0.2739	0.2950
Least developed countries	0.3586	0.3850
Small island developing States	0.0129	0.0202

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>2021</i>							
	<i>Trophic state</i>				<i>Turbidity</i>			
	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Extreme</i>
World	86.0	7.6	3.9	2.1	58.9	11.8	12.3	16.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	83.7	7.7	5.1	3.6	61.9	10.4	11.1	16.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	93.7	4.4	1.3	0.6	58.5	10.0	11.2	20.3
Northern Africa	94.5	3.8	1.1	0.6	56.4	10.1	11.7	21.8

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

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

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

(g) Extent of human made wetlands and inland wetlands

(Square kilometres)

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>Human made wetlands</i>	<i>Inland wetlands</i>
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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	5,478.70	5,839.50	7,494.79	9,444.06	8,538.24	8,709.44
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,059.15	1,295.62	2,164.07	2,688.32	2,569.30	2,703.74
Northern Africa	445.34	431.85	570.57	1,019.04	1,044.89	549.48
Western Asia	620.35	1,774.22	861.06	1,182.27	933.41	1,044.32
Central Asia	43.88	58.51	87.68	190.23	254.21	233.94
Southern Asia	478.91	729.57	1,036.29	1,340.08	1,216.23	1,309.43
Eastern Asia	504.13	372.11	298.89	214.60	147.49	105.26
South-Eastern Asia	890.14	333.02	865.53	1,073.15	967.99	970.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	986.62	426.51	751.75	560.06	549.17	781.06
Oceania	26.20	10.77	42.33	68.23	69.47	77.67
Europe	290.38	121.30	197.09	349.86	228.96	355.43
Landlocked developing countries	996.57	968.34	1,393.11	1,855.37	2,094.37	1,906.48
Least developed countries	1,217.57	1,385.17	2,295.05	2,911.98	3,065.49	3,066.37
Small island developing States	181.89	99.49	198.03	257.86	186.43	263.07
Residual/Unallocated ODA	133.60	286.03	619.53	758.20	557.13	578.97

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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 6.b**Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management****Indicator 6.b.1****Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management****(a) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2025</i>
World	89.52	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.46	88.57	86.11	92.31	80.00	86.05	94.29
Northern Africa and Western Asia	86.67	80.00
Northern Africa	100.00	100.00
Western Asia	72.73
Central and Southern Asia	...	100.00	75.00	80.00	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	100.00	...	33.33	33.33	100.00	...
Southern Asia	...	100.00	66.67	100.00	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.67
South-Eastern Asia	...	100.00	87.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.00	81.48	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	95.83	96.15	86.36	88.46	100.00	95.00
Least developed countries	84.62	94.44	91.89	96.43	87.18	90.00	97.14

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2025</i>
World	...	...	86.29	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.62	77.50	88.37	94.29
Northern Africa and Western Asia	100.00	80.00	93.33	93.33
Northern Africa	...	...	100.00	100.00
Western Asia	...	...	...	90.91
Central and Southern Asia	90.00	72.73	83.33	88.89
Central Asia	66.67	66.67	100.00	...
Southern Asia	100.00	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.00	63.64	100.00	91.67
South-Eastern Asia	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.27	72.00	74.07	61.90
Australia and New Zealand	...	100.00	...	100.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.00	28.57	80.00	100.00
Europe and Northern America	83.33	100.00	92.31	88.89
Landlocked developing countries	86.36	88.46	96.15	85.00

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2025</i>
Least developed countries	85.71	76.92	90.00	91.43

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2025</i>
World	...	...	...	33.06	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.22	26.92	42.50	37.21	40.00
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	33.33	20.00
Northern Africa	...	...	...	50.00	25.00
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	18.18
Central and Southern Asia	41.67	20.00	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	60.00	...
Southern Asia	44.44	28.57	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	10.00	...	22.22	50.00
South-Eastern Asia	25.00	12.50	...	28.57	66.67
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	32.00	22.22	...
Landlocked developing countries	30.77	36.36	42.31	42.31	35.00
Least developed countries	27.03	35.71	41.03	32.50	40.00

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2025</i>
World	...	...	29.03	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.85	42.50	25.58	22.86
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	46.67	33.33
Northern Africa	...	...	50.00	50.00
Western Asia	...	...	...	27.27
Central Asia	...	66.67	80.00	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.00	9.09	33.33	33.33
South-Eastern Asia	12.50	12.50	42.86	44.44
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	20.00	11.11	...
Landlocked developing countries	9.09	50.00	38.46	20.00
Least developed countries	3.57	30.77	22.50	25.71

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

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	78.4	80.8	83.6	87.0	90.5	91.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.8	29.3	33.2	38.8	48.0	52.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	88.1	89.7	91.7	92.9	94.3	95.3
Northern Africa	81.7	84.8	87.8	89.8	92.0	93.1
Western Asia	93.9	94.1	95.0	95.7	96.3	97.2
Central and Southern Asia	61.1	69.2	77.0	87.8	96.5	98.7
Central Asia	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	100.0
Southern Asia	59.7	68.1	76.2	87.4	96.4	98.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	92.3	93.8	95.8	97.2	98.1	98.7
Eastern Asia	97.1	98.2	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.3
South-Eastern Asia	79.0	82.3	88.6	92.8	95.4	97.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	93.5	95.9	97.3	98.2	98.5
Oceania	81.6	81.0	81.8	81.2	81.5	81.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	30.6	32.1	36.6	36.2	38.2	38.3
Europe and Northern America	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.3	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.0	99.2	99.6	99.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.2	38.0	42.9	47.9	59.1	61.4
Least developed countries	20.2	26.3	33.0	42.3	54.6	58.6
Small island developing States	72.9	71.7	74.2	75.3	77.4	78.1

Source: The World Bank, 2025.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	72.9	95.9	76.8	96.5	83.0	97.3	84.0	97.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.8	68.0	18.1	72.1	27.9	78.3	31.6	82.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	81.4	98.6	84.5	98.7	87.3	99.0	88.7	99.2
Northern Africa	79.2	96.4	83.3	97.1	87.0	98.0	87.6	98.4
Western Asia	84.4	99.9	86.3	99.6	87.7	99.6	90.3	99.9
Central and Southern Asia	68.2	94.7	82.6	97.5	95.0	99.1	98.1	99.9
Central Asia	99.3	99.9	99.4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Southern Asia	67.3	94.4	82.1	97.4	94.8	99.0	98.0	99.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	93.5	99.5	95.7	99.7	96.9	99.8	97.0	99.9
Eastern Asia	99.4	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	81.3	97.8	87.5	98.7	91.7	99.1	95.2	99.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.8	99.2	89.0	99.4	95.9	99.6	93.2	99.7
Oceania	47.2	98.6	46.3	98.3	47.4	98.2	46.3	98.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.5	85.0	23.0	82.5	25.8	82.0	25.1	81.1
Europe and Northern America	99.6	99.8	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.5	99.7	99.1	99.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	29.8	80.4	34.2	83.0	48.1	87.9	48.3	88.9
Least developed countries	22.1	68.3	29.0	72.1	44.0	78.8	45.6	82.9
Small island developing States	46.5	93.2	47.0	93.9	60.8	94.8	50.2	92.9

Source: The World Bank, 2025.

Indicator 7.1.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	52.5 (48.6-56.5)	57.2 (53.0-61.5)	63.8 (59.6-68.0)	70.9 (66.6-74.4)	74.1 (70.0-77.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.3 (9.2-11.4)	11.6 (10.5-12.9)	13.8 (12.5-15.4)	18.3 (16.2-20.6)	21.1 (18.6-24.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85.7 (82.7-88.8)	89.1 (86.2-92.2)	90.8 (87.5-93.9)	91.2 (87.1-94.6)	91.2 (86.5-94.7)
Northern Africa	82.6 (78.2-88.2)	86.7 (82.0-92.5)	89.9 (84.2-95.6)	92.2 (84.5-97.8)	93.3 (85.2-98.6)
Western Asia	88.6 (84.6-91.8)	91.2 (87.7-93.9)	91.6 (87.9-94.3)	90.6 (85.9-93.9)	89.6 (84.0-93.4)
Central and Southern Asia	31.0 (21.3-42.1)	36.9 (25.5-49.8)	47.7 (35.1-60.5)	61.7 (48.1-72.8)	69.5 (56.0-79.8)
Central Asia	81.3 (72.0-87.6)	84.5 (73.0-91.5)	85.7 (69.3-93.8)	85.4 (64.3-95.2)	84.5 (60.8-95.8)
Southern Asia	29.2 (19.2-40.7)	35.2 (23.4-48.6)	46.3 (33.2-59.6)	60.9 (46.9-72.5)	68.9 (54.9-79.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46.9 (37.8-55.5)	57.1 (48.1-65.7)	70.3 (61.9-77.5)	81.6 (73.3-87.3)	86.1 (78.2-90.9)
Eastern Asia	52.8 (40.5-64.6)	61.8 (49.7-73.0)	73.7 (61.9-83.3)	84.4 (72.8-92.1)	88.7 (77.6-95.1)
South-Eastern Asia	30.9 (25.6-37.5)	45.1 (37.7-52.4)	62.2 (54.3-68.8)	75.2 (68.2-80.4)	80.2 (73.5-85.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.2 (79.6-85.9)	85.3 (81.9-87.8)	87.2 (84.0-89.3)	88.4 (84.7-90.6)	88.8 (84.0-91.2)
Oceania	76.4 (75.4-78.0)	75.9 (74.7-77.8)	75.6 (74.1-78.1)	75.5 (73.7-78.6)	75.3 (73.2-79.8)
Australia and New Zealand	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.3 (6.6-16.5)	11.8 (7.2-18.7)	13.5 (8.2-22.3)	14.7 (8.4-25.4)	15.5 (8.4-30.9)
Europe and Northern America	98.9 (98.4-99.2)	99.1 (98.6-99.4)	99.3 (98.8-99.5)	99.4 (98.8-99.6)	99.4 (98.7-99.7)
Europe	98.4 (97.6-98.8)	98.7 (98.0-99.1)	98.9 (98.2-99.3)	99.1 (98.1-99.5)	99.1 (98.1-99.5)
Northern America	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Landlocked developing countries	23.8 (22.0-25.5)	25.2 (23.2-27.0)	26.5 (23.8-28.7)	27.7 (24.3-30.3)	28.3 (24.6-31.2)
Least developed countries	8.7 (7.2-10.7)	11.2 (9.4-13.4)	14.6 (12.5-16.9)	18.6 (16.0-21.1)	21.0 (18.2-23.9)
Small island developing States	58.4 (47.2-62.3)	59.8 (52.7-62.7)	60.4 (57.0-62.9)	60.3 (57.4-62.9)	60.1 (56.9-63.6)

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	38.9 (34.7-43.3)	84.9 (81.6-87.1)	49.5 (44.9-53.8)	87.6 (84.6-89.3)	55.2 (50.0-59.8)	88.5 (85.5-90.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2 (3.4-5.2)	29.2 (26.8-31.8)	5.5 (4.3-6.8)	37.4 (34.0-41.0)	6.5 (5.1-8.4)	41.6 (37.2-45.9)
Northern Africa and	81.2 (76.8-85.2)	97.4 (95.5-98.7)	81.8 (75.5-87.3)	97.4 (94.3-98.9)	81.9 (74.1-88.1)	97.0 (93.0-98.9)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Western Asia						
Northern Africa	84.2 (79.3-89.4)	95.5 (92.1-98.1)	87.7 (79.6-95.0)	96.3 (91.5-99.1)	89.7 (79.3-97.3)	96.5 (89.7-99.4)
Western Asia	76.7 (68.5-82.9)	98.8 (96.2-99.6)	73.4 (62.4-80.7)	98.4 (94.0-99.5)	70.9 (57.9-79.4)	97.8 (92.2-99.4)
Central and Southern Asia	26.7 (19.5-35.1)	82.5 (75.0-88.1)	44.5 (35.3-53.4)	88.7 (81.9-92.9)	56.0 (45.0-65.6)	90.6 (83.8-94.5)
Central Asia	76.5 (51.2-89.5)	97.1 (78.6-99.4)	77.9 (48.9-92.6)	96.6 (62.7-99.4)	78.0 (47.1-93.9)	95.8 (55.8-99.4)
Southern Asia	25.2 (18.0-33.9)	81.9 (74.0-87.8)	43.5 (34.0-52.7)	88.5 (81.4-92.8)	55.3 (44.1-65.2)	90.6 (83.5-94.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.7 (38.6-60.6)	86.7 (77.0-92.4)	66.4 (54.6-76.2)	91.8 (82.5-95.8)	74.1 (61.4-82.9)	93.6 (84.7-97.0)
Eastern Asia	51.2 (34.7-67.5)	88.6 (76.3-96.0)	68.6 (50.3-83.6)	93.1 (81.0-97.9)	76.8 (57.1-90.5)	94.8 (83.3-98.6)
South-Eastern Asia	46.6 (39.2-53.8)	80.9 (73.0-86.3)	62.5 (55.4-68.7)	88.3 (80.4-92.5)	69.8 (62.0-76.8)	90.7 (82.6-94.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.4 (51.7-62.1)	94.8 (92.3-96.2)	62.2 (55.2-67.5)	94.6 (91.0-96.2)	64.7 (56.3-71.2)	94.2 (89.3-96.3)
Oceania	34.9 (32.4-40.7)	95.7 (94.8-96.7)	34.6 (31.3-43.7)	95.6 (94.4-97.0)	34.0 (30.3-47.1)	95.4 (94.0-97.2)
Australia and New Zealand	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0 (2.4-14.4)	45.3 (33.3-58.2)	7.3 (2.6-20.2)	45.4 (30.6-62.4)	7.8 (2.6-26.0)	44.8 (28.1-66.5)
Europe and Northern America	97.7 (96.2-98.4)	99.8 (99.4-99.9)	98.0 (95.9-98.8)	99.8 (99.4-99.9)	98.2 (95.9-99.0)	99.8 (99.4-99.9)
Europe	96.9 (94.9-97.9)	99.6 (99.1-99.8)	97.3 (94.5-98.4)	99.7 (99.1-99.9)	97.5 (94.4-98.6)	99.7 (99.0-99.9)
Northern America	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)	100.0 (100.0-100.0)
Landlocked developing countries	14.0 (11.2-16.0)	54.7 (50.1-57.1)	15.0 (11.7-17.4)	53.8 (46.7-56.7)	15.5 (11.9-18.3)	53.2 (45.2-56.7)
Least developed countries	6.1 (4.8-7.6)	34.0 (30.6-37.6)	8.8 (6.8-10.8)	38.1 (34.3-41.7)	10.8 (8.3-13.4)	39.7 (35.5-44.0)
Small island developing States	34.2 (30.4-37.7)	78.3 (73.8-80.6)	34.5 (31.1-39.7)	77.1 (73.6-79.7)	34.5 (30.4-41.7)	76.3 (72.4-79.8)

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	15.71	14.83	14.91	15.60	17.88	17.90
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.47	62.43	62.79	60.10	62.54	61.15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.44	7.62	6.22	5.44	6.18	6.11
Northern Africa	15.12	13.73	11.09	10.02	10.70	10.48
Western Asia	6.10	5.29	4.49	3.89	4.59	4.61
Central and Southern Asia	34.36	31.85	27.64	26.37	26.53	25.59
Central Asia	3.59	3.90	2.89	3.31	3.00	3.06
Southern Asia	39.45	36.23	31.11	28.87	29.17	28.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.61	15.39	12.33	12.29	14.15	15.00
Eastern Asia	19.94	13.65	10.54	10.98	13.10	14.01
South-Eastern Asia	30.21	25.69	23.56	20.48	20.41	20.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.53	29.11	29.32	28.60	34.56	32.55
Oceania	12.65	11.17	12.36	13.54	14.81	17.03
Australia and New Zealand	10.88	9.52	10.97	12.11	13.45	15.78
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.34	39.70	36.89	36.40	35.55	35.91
Europe and Northern America	7.31	7.92	10.07	11.90	14.24	14.28
Europe	7.39	8.15	11.02	13.19	15.83	15.78
Northern America	7.21	7.65	9.02	10.55	12.54	12.77
Landlocked developing countries	41.09	41.38	40.52	43.24	42.06	40.78
Least developed countries	83.73	80.59	75.80	72.74	70.10	69.10
Small island developing States	25.11	20.58	17.37	17.75	18.63	16.62

Source: IEA (2024), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2024).

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 2021 purchasing power parity [PPP] GDP)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	5.28	5.05	4.75	4.26	3.97	3.87
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.27	5.62	4.99	4.50	4.51	4.40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.11	4.13	4.27	4.10	3.85	3.76
Northern Africa	3.20	3.35	3.16	3.29	2.98	3.13
Western Asia	4.54	4.50	4.80	4.44	4.23	4.02
Central and Southern Asia	5.67	5.09	4.77	4.25	3.97	3.89
Central Asia	12.30	9.07	7.70	5.06	5.26	5.68
Southern Asia	5.22	4.77	4.53	4.18	3.87	3.75
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.12	6.25	5.82	4.97	4.60	4.52
Eastern Asia	6.72	6.93	6.45	5.46	4.98	4.88
South-Eastern Asia	4.17	3.95	3.57	3.16	3.13	3.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.27	3.30	3.12	3.01	2.94	2.86
Oceania	5.13	4.54	4.44	3.95	3.82	3.34

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Australia and New Zealand	5.14	4.52	4.42	3.92	3.77	3.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.86	5.32	5.07	4.98	5.09	4.96
Europe and Northern America	5.10	4.67	4.27	3.77	3.44	3.29
Europe	4.32	4.02	3.70	3.23	3.03	2.84
Northern America	6.22	5.62	5.12	4.54	3.99	3.90
Landlocked developing countries	8.69	7.38	6.13	4.84	4.93	5.05
Least developed countries	5.58	4.93	4.31	4.10	3.96	3.89
Small island developing States	3.21	2.91	2.61	2.50	2.35	2.27

Source: IEA (2024), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2024).

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 2022 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1,447.1	2,628.7	10,964.0	12,143.5	12,052.8	21,569.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.2	568.2	1,681.8	3,835.7	2,718.6	5,635.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	160.3	707.4	1,991.7	1,422.3	987.0	2,689.3
Northern Africa	16.9	690.6	1,241.2	544.1	530.2	863.1
Western Asia	143.5	16.8	750.5	878.3	456.8	1,826.1
Central and Southern Asia	598.4	367.3	1,047.7	2,719.9	2,729.6	5,606.5
Central Asia	8.8	0.7	234.3	52.2	294.6	1,532.2
Southern Asia	589.6	366.6	813.4	2,667.7	2,435.0	4,074.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	393.7	403.1	367.0	819.8	1,150.0	2,133.0
Eastern Asia	259.2	166.7	153.4	98.6	227.6	995.3
South-Eastern Asia	134.5	236.4	213.6	721.2	922.4	1,137.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	194.2	361.2	4,480.0	2,864.5	3,609.8	3,472.7
Oceania	0.0	16.9	8.3	94.6	21.1	64.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	16.9	8.3	94.6	21.1	64.3
Europe and Northern America	0.6	200.0	518.5	162.7	277.6	1,162.4
Europe	0.6	200.0	518.5	162.7	277.6	1,162.4
Landlocked developing countries	78.5	528.2	1,012.7	2,233.1	1,868.4	3,618.5
Least developed countries	59.4	1,010.7	611.7	2,498.2	1,707.6	2,993.3
Small island developing States	23.9	26.5	186.0	361.8	307.8	401.3

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and IRENA Public Finance Database, 2025, The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

Target 7.b

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

Indicator 7.b.1

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

Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity¹

(Watts per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	121.9	136.7	174.5	248.0	357.5	477.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.9	23.7	23.4	27.0	36.9	39.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	64.0	65.3	73.0	101.9	146.5	180.9
Northern Africa	27.9	26.6	32.3	35.1	47.9	52.6
Western Asia	97.9	100.9	109.4	160.4	234.2	294.1
Central and Southern Asia	29.5	37.6	46.3	59.5	88.4	108.2
Central Asia	193.3	185.0	186.7	191.5	204.5	214.2
Southern Asia	23.3	32.1	41.2	54.6	83.9	104.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.3	84.7	142.6	271.2	483.4	741.4
Eastern Asia	72.0	101.2	175.8	343.8	625.3	986.0
South-Eastern Asia	38.4	39.8	55.3	86.5	133.4	153.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	249.4	263.5	285.0	335.4	430.8	517.8
Oceania	430.3	461.9	501.0	634.9	1,067.9	1,415.2
Australia and New Zealand	565.2	619.0	679.6	873.2	1,493.8	1,996.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	55.9	55.8	58.8	67.2	74.2	91.4
Europe and Northern America	379.9	427.2	544.0	731.2	940.2	1,184.2
Europe	323.5	382.8	501.4	694.6	886.3	1,129.6
Northern America	511.2	526.1	635.0	806.5	1,047.0	1,290.4
Landlocked developing countries	80.4	75.3	82.1	85.2	97.4	106.6
Least developed countries	16.5	16.7	22.8	26.9	35.5	40.4
Small island developing States	45.4	42.7	41.9	53.0	79.5	110.5
Developed regions	348.5	395.8	499.0	687.4	920.3	1161.5
Developing regions	64.7	75.0	101.0	153.5	241.7	341.2

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

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

Goal 8

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

Target 8.1

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

Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Annual growth rate of real GDP¹ per capita

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	3.1	2.7	3.2	1.9	-3.8	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	3.4	4.0	0.6	-4.5	0.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.9	4.3	3.5	1.7	-4.6	0.3
Northern Africa	2.5	4.0	3.1	1.6	-5.5	0.9
Western Asia	4.2	4.2	3.5	1.6	-4.2	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	5.4	5.9	4.6	-4.4	5.4
Central Asia	6.5	7.7	6.9	1.3	-2.1	3.3
Southern Asia	2.6	5.2	5.8	4.9	-4.7	5.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.7	5.4	7.3	4.2	-0.5	4.1
Eastern Asia	4.8	5.7	7.5	4.4	0.3	4.4
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.4	6.8	3.6	-4.5	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.1	3.1	4.7	-1.0	-7.9	1.5
Oceania	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
Australia and New Zealand	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-2.6	0.3	3.3	2.1	-6.9	0.9
Europe and Northern America	3.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	-4.3	1.7
Europe	4.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	-5.9	0.9
Northern America	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.8	-2.9	2.1
Landlocked developing countries	2.2	6.0	6.1	1.4	-3.4	2.4
Least developed countries	2.3	5.5	4.7	1.6	-1.9	1.2
Small island developing States	4.2	3.4	5.6	1.6	-6.8	0.7

¹ GDP in constant 2015 USD.

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

Target 8.2

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

Indicator 8.2.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	2.6	2.2	3.3	1.9	-1.0	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	3.1	3.9	0.5	-3.0	0.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.8	2.9	1.5	2.1	-1.2	0.1
Northern Africa	4.1	2.0	1.4	3.1	-3.5	1.2
Western Asia	6.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	-0.4	-0.6
Central and Southern Asia	1.5	4.7	5.9	4.0	-2.5	3.1
Central Asia	4.7	6.5	5.3	2.2	0.4	2.8
Southern Asia	1.3	4.5	5.9	4.2	-2.8	3.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.3	5.0	7.0	4.5	1.7	3.6
Eastern Asia	4.6	5.0	7.5	4.7	2.4	3.8
South-Eastern Asia	3.3	4.8	5.2	3.8	-2.4	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7	1.3	4.2	-1.2	0.5	1.0
Oceania	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-3.0	3.4	6.2	1.0	-6.7	0.3
Europe and Northern America	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.3	-1.1	2.0
Europe	2.7	1.2	2.4	1.2	-4.4	1.3
Northern America	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.1	3.6	2.5
Landlocked developing countries	1.7	5.1	5.0	2.0	-1.6	1.2
Least developed countries	1.7	4.6	3.5	0.8	-0.9	0.8
Small island developing States	3.6	3.1	5.5	0.1	-3.0	2.5

Note: Data on labour productivity is measured by GDP per employed person in constant 2015 USD.

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.3

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

Indicator 8.3.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2024</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	57.4	54.8	59.1	57.8	56.0	59.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.4	92.4	86.8	88.5	91.4	86.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.4	45.4	46.7	48.0	39.3	50.5
Northern Africa	56.8	53.0	57.9	63.1	53.0	65.3
Western Asia	38.9	40.5	38.4	38.0	33.0	39.7
Central and Southern Asia	84.0	85.7	83.5	83.8	88.0	82.1
Central Asia	43.1	38.1	46.9	38.5	33.3	42.2
Southern Asia	85.8	89.3	84.7	85.6	91.2	83.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	56.3	54.9	57.5	54.1	53.0	54.9
Eastern Asia	50.0	48.7	51.1	47.7	46.9	48.3
South-Eastern Asia	74.2	73.6	74.6	70.4	69.9	70.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.4	50.3	52.1	51.3	50.5	52.0
Oceania	18.8	19.9	17.8	18.0	18.8	17.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	78.1	82.1	74.6	76.2	80.2	72.7
Europe and Northern America	9.2	9.1	9.4	7.7	7.8	7.7
Europe	9.7	9.8	9.6	7.6	7.9	7.4
Northern America	8.4	7.7	8.9	8.0	7.5	8.4
Landlocked developing countries	80.4	82.0	79.1	78.9	80.2	77.9
Least developed countries	91.0	94.0	88.9	89.5	93.8	86.4
Small island developing States	55.3	55.4	55.2	55.9	55.5	56.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, 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>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	57,395.7	69,259.8	81,470.4	95,008.6	108,000.0	115,000.0	96,116.0

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

(b) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	9.3	10.6	11.7	12.8	13.7	14.5	11.9

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

(c) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.31	1.28	1.04

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>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	55,724	67,434	79,296	92,136	105,471	113,590	93,606
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,886	3,398	3,940	4,684	5,269	5,493	5,537
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,835	3,585	4,571	4,810	5,782	6,240	4,892
Northern Africa	1,034	1,286	1,541	1,566	2,558	2,767	2,369
Western Asia	1,801	2,299	3,031	3,244	3,224	3,472	2,523
Central and Southern Asia	5,807	6,819	8,435	9,802	11,006	12,065	12,398
Central Asia	513	629	765	927	1,072	1,051	979
Southern Asia	5,294	6,190	7,670	8,875	9,933	11,013	11,418
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,624	23,549	33,227	40,673	41,100	43,393	43,736
Eastern Asia	14,741	19,900	28,811	35,124	35,641	37,682	37,796
South-Eastern Asia	2,882	3,650	4,415	5,549	5,459	5,711	5,940
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,373	7,399	8,663	10,785	21,140	25,023	8,638
Oceania	1,219	1,261	1,220	1,275	1,227	1,305	1,322

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Australia and New Zealand	1,120	1,163	1,104	1,194	1,134	1,209	1,224
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99	98	116	81	93	95	98
Europe and Northern America	19,981	21,423	19,240	20,108	19,947	20,072	17,084
Europe	9,832	10,799	10,103	10,266	10,388	10,074	9,092
Northern America	10,149	10,624	9,137	9,842	9,559	9,998	7,992
Landlocked developing countries	1,547	2,056	2,555	3,215	3,809	3,846	3,793
Least developed countries	1,973	2,490	3,164	3,746	5,143	5,352	4,907
Small island developing States	640	513	507	540	492	521	533

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

(b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	9.06	10.28	11.35	12.41	13.45	14.24	11.63
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.46	4.60	4.65	4.82	4.75	4.71	4.63
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.84	9.00	10.26	9.75	10.75	11.27	8.70
Northern Africa	6.00	6.82	7.44	6.86	10.17	10.65	8.97
Western Asia	9.51	10.96	12.70	12.25	11.25	11.82	8.46
Central and Southern Asia	3.80	4.08	4.69	5.09	5.38	5.79	5.89
Central Asia	9.17	10.61	12.03	13.43	14.35	13.65	12.53
Southern Asia	3.60	3.84	4.42	4.78	5.04	5.49	5.63
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.83	11.34	15.38	18.12	17.80	18.70	18.81
Eastern Asia	10.02	13.14	18.47	21.84	21.74	22.99	23.07
South-Eastern Asia	5.49	6.49	7.36	8.72	8.15	8.39	8.65
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.28	13.26	14.67	17.31	32.43	37.90	12.99
Oceania	39.03	37.30	32.88	31.55	27.92	28.96	29.00
Australia and New Zealand	48.95	47.86	41.88	42.01	36.89	38.56	38.65
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.84	10.29	10.78	6.75	7.05	6.97	7.02
Europe and Northern America	19.24	20.28	17.82	18.27	17.83	17.94	15.26
Europe	13.56	14.85	13.75	13.87	13.95	13.58	12.28
Northern America	32.40	32.27	26.46	27.30	25.56	26.53	21.09
Landlocked developing countries	4.60	5.44	6.01	6.72	7.08	6.82	6.58
Least developed countries	2.98	3.32	3.75	3.94	4.79	4.76	4.26
Small island developing States	11.41	8.61	7.95	8.00	6.95	7.24	7.35

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

(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1.16	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.29	1.26	1.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.89	3.47	3.01	2.85	2.97	2.85	2.78
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.27	1.41	1.35	1.03
Northern Africa	2.60	2.58	2.20	2.03	2.96	2.93	2.45
Western Asia	1.17	1.19	1.28	1.08	0.99	0.94	0.67
Central and Southern Asia	3.93	3.42	3.10	2.77	2.59	2.48	2.39
Central Asia	4.52	3.70	3.12	2.88	2.79	2.47	2.19
Southern Asia	3.88	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.57	2.48	2.41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.97	2.05	2.16	2.04	1.71	1.65	1.59

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern Asia	1.89	1.99	2.15	2.02	1.69	1.63	1.57
South-Eastern Asia	2.49	2.45	2.23	2.19	1.84	1.75	1.75
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.46	1.77	1.74	1.94	4.11	4.37	1.48
Oceania	1.29	1.13	0.96	0.87	0.76	0.75	0.75
Australia and New Zealand	1.22	1.07	0.89	0.84	0.72	0.71	0.71
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.46	3.04	3.08	1.79	1.97	1.92	1.92
Europe and Northern America	0.66	0.63	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.45	0.37
Europe	0.64	0.63	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.42
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.34
Landlocked developing countries	5.43	5.15	4.31	4.15	4.17	3.85	3.62
Least developed countries	5.52	5.12	4.12	3.76	4.24	4.06	3.60
Small island developing States	1.47	0.98	0.80	0.73	0.65	0.62	0.62

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

Target 8.5

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

Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities^{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>2024</i>
World	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.7	5.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.2	10.9	9.9	10.7	11.3	9.4
Northern Africa	15.1	12.8	10.5	12.6	11.1	10.2
Western Asia	7.8	9.3	9.4	9.3	11.4	9.0
Central and Southern Asia	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.5	4.7
Central Asia	10.8	6.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.1
Southern Asia	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.6	4.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8
Eastern Asia	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.5	8.2	7.2	6.7	10.2	6.2
Oceania	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	4.0
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.1	4.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3
Europe and Northern America	8.0	7.6	9.2	7.6	7.2	4.9
Europe	9.8	8.7	9.1	8.6	6.6	5.2
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	8.2	4.4
Landlocked developing countries	6.6	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.9	5.1
Least developed countries	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.2
Small island developing States	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	5.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, 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>2024</i>	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.2	13.2	4.6	13.8	4.5	14.2	5.1	15.5	3.7	12.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.5	10.3	4.4	9.6	4.5	9.1	5.4	10.6	5.1	8.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.7	22.5	7.0	22.1	7.8	25.4	8.7	26.1	7.2	22.3
Northern Africa	10.3	30.0	7.2	24.0	9.0	30.2	8.9	24.1	8.0	22.8
Western Asia	5.4	15.9	7.0	20.4	6.9	21.5	8.7	27.5	6.7	22.0
Central and Southern Asia	3.5	17.6	3.9	18.1	4.3	19.9	5.1	20.3	3.0	14.5
Central Asia	8.2	20.6	4.5	10.0	4.4	10.2	4.7	11.6	4.3	10.1
Southern Asia	3.2	17.5	3.9	18.4	4.2	20.3	5.1	20.6	2.9	14.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	8.1	3.1	9.7	3.1	10.2	3.4	11.3	2.8	12.5
Eastern Asia	2.6	7.0	3.6	9.8	3.7	10.3	4.0	11.9	3.3	14.0
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.0	1.8	9.6	1.4	10.1	1.8	10.0	1.3	9.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	17.3	5.3	14.9	4.9	14.7	8.1	21.1	4.9	13.6
Oceania	4.5	11.0	3.6	11.0	4.1	11.7	4.3	12.3	3.0	9.3
Australia and New Zealand	4.9	12.3	3.9	12.4	4.5	13.2	4.7	13.9	3.1	10.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.0	7.7	2.3	6.4	2.6	6.8	2.8	7.1	2.7	6.2
Europe and Northern America	6.8	15.7	7.9	19.2	6.5	16.3	6.2	16.0	4.1	11.8
Europe	8.4	19.2	7.8	20.0	7.5	19.6	5.8	16.4	4.4	13.5
Northern America	3.2	9.6	8.1	17.9	4.5	11.8	7.2	15.5	3.5	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.2	10.2	4.0	7.7	3.8	7.3	4.8	9.4	4.2	8.0
Least developed countries	3.2	8.3	3.5	8.1	3.6	8.5	4.1	10.1	3.9	9.3
Small island developing States	4.8	13.6	5.1	15.5	5.0	16.0	5.1	16.9	4.5	14.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Unemployment rate, by sex³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.2	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.9	5.4	7.2	6.3	6.7	5.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.4	10.1	16.0	8.0	16.8	8.7	16.6	9.6	14.6	7.8
Northern Africa	21.2	13.3	20.1	7.5	21.2	9.9	19.2	9.0	18.9	8.0
Western Asia	9.5	7.3	12.7	8.3	13.6	7.8	15.2	10.1	12.4	7.7
Central and Southern Asia	7.7	6.7	7.1	6.6	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.6	5.2	4.6
Central Asia	12.8	9.2	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.4	5.1	5.8	4.5
Southern Asia	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.9	6.8	7.2	7.7	5.2	4.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.4	4.1
Eastern Asia	3.0	3.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.8	4.7
South-Eastern Asia	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	8.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	5.8	12.0	8.9	7.5	5.3
Oceania	5.5	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	3.9	4.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	4.2	4.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	4.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.5
Europe and Northern America	8.6	7.6	8.7	9.7	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.1	5.0	4.8
Europe	10.6	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.7	6.7	6.6	5.4	5.0
Northern America	4.4	4.2	8.5	10.3	5.3	5.6	8.5	8.0	4.2	4.5
Landlocked developing countries	7.3	6.0	5.5	4.7	5.1	4.5	6.6	5.3	5.7	4.7
Least developed countries	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.4	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Small island developing States	7.9	5.6	8.0	6.0	8.0	5.7	8.0	5.8	7.2	4.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, 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>2024</i>	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.6	12.7	4.8	13.3	4.7	13.5	5.2	15.2	4.0	12.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	10.4	4.8	9.8	4.7	9.5	5.8	11.4	5.8	9.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.2	26.0	11.7	32.9	13.5	31.5	13.5	34.9	12.0	29.8
Northern Africa	15.0	36.0	14.2	41.0	17.1	36.9	16.1	39.0	15.9	38.0
Western Asia	6.9	17.2	9.7	25.4	10.9	26.7	12.1	32.8	10.0	26.2
Central and Southern Asia	4.1	18.7	4.4	17.3	5.2	19.6	4.8	20.0	3.5	14.8
Central Asia	9.6	25.0	4.9	11.0	4.3	9.9	5.2	14.2	4.9	12.2
Southern Asia	3.7	18.4	4.4	17.7	5.3	20.3	4.7	20.3	3.4	14.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	7.4	2.8	9.0	2.7	9.6	3.0	10.5	2.5	11.5
Eastern Asia	2.2	6.2	3.0	8.7	3.2	9.3	3.5	10.7	2.9	12.4
South-Eastern Asia	1.9	10.8	1.9	10.0	1.3	10.2	1.6	10.2	1.2	9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	21.4	6.6	18.9	5.8	18.5	9.4	25.9	5.9	16.4
Oceania	4.2	10.2	3.7	10.6	4.2	10.8	4.3	11.6	3.0	8.7
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	11.4	4.2	12.1	4.8	12.2	4.8	13.1	3.2	9.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.2	7.2	1.8	6.1	2.0	6.3	2.2	6.8	2.4	6.0
Europe and Northern America	7.4	15.9	7.5	17.7	6.5	15.2	6.4	15.8	4.3	11.0
Europe	9.2	19.9	7.6	19.3	7.5	19.0	5.9	16.2	4.7	13.1
Northern America	3.4	9.1	7.3	15.3	4.5	10.4	7.4	15.3	3.4	8.7
Landlocked developing countries	5.8	11.3	4.4	8.4	4.2	7.6	5.3	10.6	4.8	8.6
Least developed countries	3.5	8.1	4.1	8.4	4.3	8.5	4.6	10.0	4.4	8.5
Small island developing States	5.9	16.3	5.8	18.1	5.9	19.3	5.9	20.6	5.6	17.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, 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>2024</i>	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.0	13.5	4.5	14.2	4.3	14.7	5.1	15.7	3.5	12.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	10.3	4.0	9.3	4.2	8.9	5.1	9.8	4.5	7.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	21.2	5.6	18.3	5.9	23.1	7.3	23.4	5.8	20.0
Northern Africa	9.1	27.7	5.0	17.9	6.5	27.6	7.0	20.7	6.0	19.5
Western Asia	4.9	15.4	6.1	18.7	5.5	19.7	7.5	25.6	5.6	20.4
Central and Southern Asia	3.2	17.2	3.7	18.3	3.9	20.0	5.2	20.4	2.8	14.3
Central Asia	7.0	17.2	4.3	9.3	4.5	10.4	4.3	9.8	3.9	8.6
Southern Asia	3.1	17.2	3.7	18.6	3.9	20.3	5.2	20.7	2.7	14.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.7	8.8	3.4	10.3	3.4	10.8	3.7	11.8	3.0	13.2
Eastern Asia	3.0	7.8	4.0	10.7	4.1	11.2	4.4	12.9	3.6	15.3
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	11.1	1.8	9.3	1.6	9.9	1.9	9.9	1.4	9.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.8	14.7	4.3	12.4	4.3	12.3	7.1	17.9	4.2	11.6
Oceania	4.7	11.7	3.6	11.2	4.0	12.5	4.4	12.9	3.0	9.9
Australia and New Zealand	5.0	13.1	3.8	12.7	4.3	14.2	4.7	14.8	3.0	10.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	8.2	2.7	6.7	3.0	7.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.4
Europe and Northern America	6.3	15.5	8.2	20.5	6.5	17.2	6.1	16.1	3.9	12.5
Europe	7.7	18.6	7.9	20.6	7.5	20.1	5.6	16.5	4.1	13.9
Northern America	3.1	10.1	8.8	20.3	4.5	13.0	6.9	15.7	3.6	10.8
Landlocked developing countries	4.7	9.3	3.7	7.2	3.6	6.9	4.3	8.4	3.8	7.5
Least developed countries	3.0	8.5	3.2	7.8	3.1	8.5	3.8	10.3	3.6	9.9
Small island developing States	4.2	11.8	4.5	13.5	4.2	13.6	4.4	14.2	3.7	12.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

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

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

³Data refer to persons aged 15 and above.

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

Target 8.6

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

Indicator 8.6.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	22.8	22.0	21.3	23.2	20.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.5	20.2	20.9	23.2	21.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.1	31.8	29.5	32.2	30.0
Northern Africa	32.8	31.9	30.0	33.2	31.1
Western Asia	35.4	31.8	29.1	31.4	29.0
Central and Southern Asia	30.8	29.4	28.6	31.2	26.2
Central Asia	23.1	21.9	21.0	18.7	16.3
Southern Asia	31.1	29.7	28.9	31.6	26.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.9	16.7	14.6	14.3	13.0
Eastern Asia	16.1	15.1	12.2	11.7	11.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
South-Eastern Asia	22.3	20.2	19.1	18.8	16.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.3	20.3	21.0	24.2	19.7
Oceania	17.4	18.9	17.3	17.2	15.8
Australia and New Zealand	10.9	11.7	10.1	10.9	9.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	29.7	32.0	29.7	27.3	26.0
Europe and Northern America	14.3	14.6	12.8	13.1	11.1
Europe	14.8	14.3	13.0	12.4	11.0
Northern America	13.1	15.1	12.5	14.3	11.3
Landlocked developing countries	21.7	21.1	22.6	25.4	23.9
Least developed countries	24.2	24.2	25.4	27.8	27.0
Small island developing States	22.7	22.6	21.9	24.5	21.0

Source: ILO modelled estimates, August 2024, 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>2024</i>	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	32.8	13.3	31.5	13.1	30.3	12.9	31.1	15.8	28.2	13.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.8	15.3	25.4	15.1	26.4	15.5	28.7	17.7	26.9	16.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.2	20.1	47.2	17.5	41.7	18.2	44.1	20.9	41.8	18.9
Northern Africa	47.5	18.7	48.2	16.2	41.2	19.3	46.4	20.4	44.0	18.6
Western Asia	50.8	21.4	46.3	18.7	42.2	17.3	42.1	21.4	39.7	19.0
Central and Southern Asia	52.1	10.7	49.0	11.1	46.8	11.8	46.7	16.9	41.9	11.5
Central Asia	29.0	17.1	27.3	16.6	26.2	16.0	24.2	13.3	21.4	11.5
Southern Asia	53.1	10.5	49.9	10.9	47.5	11.6	47.4	17.0	42.6	11.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.1	14.0	20.7	12.9	18.0	11.5	16.9	12.1	15.1	11.0
Eastern Asia	19.3	13.1	18.1	12.3	14.5	10.2	13.2	10.4	12.1	10.0
South-Eastern Asia	28.7	16.3	26.4	14.3	24.4	14.0	22.8	15.0	19.8	13.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.2	12.5	28.2	12.6	29.1	13.1	31.0	17.6	26.0	13.6
Oceania	20.0	15.0	20.8	17.2	19.1	15.7	18.7	15.8	17.3	14.5
Australia and New Zealand	12.8	9.2	12.6	10.9	10.8	9.5	11.0	10.7	9.3	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	33.9	25.8	35.9	28.4	33.5	26.2	31.1	23.9	29.7	22.5
Europe and Northern America	16.2	12.4	15.5	13.6	13.5	12.1	13.5	12.8	11.4	10.8
Europe	16.7	12.9	15.7	12.9	13.7	12.3	12.9	12.0	11.5	10.6
Northern America	15.1	11.3	15.3	14.9	13.3	11.8	14.4	14.1	11.4	11.2
Landlocked developing countries	28.0	15.4	27.7	14.6	30.2	15.2	33.6	17.4	31.9	16.1
Least developed countries	34.9	13.6	33.1	15.3	34.9	16.0	37.1	18.4	36.1	17.9
Small island developing States	28.0	17.6	27.3	18.2	26.7	17.4	29.0	20.2	25.0	17.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, August 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.7

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

Indicator 8.7.1

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

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

(Percentage)

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

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

Source: International Labour Office and United Nations Children's Fund, *Child Labour: Global estimates 2021, trends and the road forward*, ILO and UNICEF, New York, 2022. License: CC BY 4.0.

Target 8.8

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

Indicator 8.8.2

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

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

(Score)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4.54	4.55	4.63	4.66	4.57	4.50	4.54	4.83	4.86
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.31	2.38	2.23	2.23	2.15	2.15	2.21	2.26	2.26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.66	4.49	4.57	4.86	4.54	4.57	4.79	4.67	5.10
Northern Africa	5.01	5.10	5.10	4.88	4.77	4.81	4.86	4.83	5.30
Western Asia	4.39	4.04	4.18	4.85	4.37	4.39	4.75	4.57	4.97
Central and Southern Asia	4.85	5.26	5.25	5.15	4.58	4.32	4.31	5.32	5.15
Central Asia	1.52	3.53	3.36	3.45	3.38	3.45	3.71	3.52	3.52

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Southern Asia	4.99	5.33	5.33	5.22	4.63	4.36	4.34	5.40	5.22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.84	6.69	6.98	7.09	7.25	7.22	7.20	7.34	7.40
Eastern Asia	7.51	7.51	7.88	8.05	8.34	8.50	8.34	8.32	8.32
South-Eastern Asia	5.00	4.44	4.51	4.53	4.39	3.88	4.15	4.83	5.08
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.03	3.04	2.99	2.98	3.07	3.02	3.14	3.51	3.78
Oceania	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96
Australia and New Zealand	0.81	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.84	1.80	1.78	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.70	1.70
Europe and Northern America	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.57	1.60	1.67	1.84	1.86	1.86
Europe	1.06	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.96	1.05	1.32	1.36	1.37
Northern America	2.58	2.54	2.59	2.71	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.82	2.78
Landlocked developing countries	2.29	2.63	2.57	2.66	2.37	2.40	2.47	2.44	2.46
Least developed countries	2.86	2.99	3.24	3.41	3.39	3.39	3.51	3.72	4.16
Small island developing States	2.52	1.57	1.58	1.63	1.68	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.79

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

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.9

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

Indicator 8.9.1

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

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4.20	4.10	3.90	1.90	2.50	3.10	3.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.90	3.90	4.40	2.90	1.80	3.70	3.30
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.80	2.90	3.00	1.80	2.20	3.10	3.60
Northern Africa	4.70	4.60	3.20	1.90	1.50	2.30	3.00
Western Asia	2.30	2.50	3.00	1.70	2.40	3.30	3.70
Central and Southern Asia	4.10	3.40	2.50	0.90	1.00	2.50	2.50
Central Asia	2.30	1.70	1.50	0.70	0.90	1.40	1.60
Southern Asia	4.40	3.60	2.60	0.90	1.10	2.60	2.60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ¹	7.10	6.60	5.20	1.30	2.80	3.00	3.80
Eastern Asia ¹	7.50	6.90	5.20	1.10	3.00	3.10	3.70
South-Eastern Asia	4.50	4.30	5.50	2.50	1.20	2.60	4.00
Latin America and the Caribbean ¹	5.10	4.20	4.70	3.10	3.30	4.20	4.50
Oceania	3.10	2.90	3.30	2.00	1.80	2.90	3.00
Australia and New Zealand	3.00	2.90	3.20	2.00	1.80	2.80	3.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	11.00	10.00	12.00	0.90	0.90	8.70	13.70
Europe and Northern America	3.20	3.10	3.30	2.20	2.50	3.00	3.20
Europe	3.70	3.60	3.90	2.30	2.40	3.30	3.60

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern America	2.60	2.60	2.80	2.10	2.60	2.80	2.90
Landlocked developing countries ¹	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.00	1.10	1.60	1.90
Least developed countries ¹	2.50	2.60	2.10	1.60	1.80	2.30	2.40
Small island developing States ¹	4.60	4.40	4.20	1.40	1.60	2.80	3.80

¹ This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries. Areas reporting data for the period 2015-2023 represent less than 60% of the total GDP of this region. Please interpret with caution.

Source: UN Tourism.

Indicator 8.9.2

Employed persons in the tourism industries

Employed persons in the tourism industries

(Millions)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	104.47	107.43	114.84	115.93	126.99
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	2.06	2.12	2.18	2.53	3.03
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹	2.93	2.96	3.45	3.67	4.62
Northern Africa ¹	0.47	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.64
Western Asia	2.46	2.46	2.89	3.05	3.98
Central and Southern Asia	29.48	30.12	32.19	33.60	37.03
Central Asia	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.30
Southern Asia	29.22	29.86	31.93	33.31	36.73
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.39	39.22	42.35	42.41	43.70
Eastern Asia	27.28	28.32	28.31	28.44	28.14
South-Eastern Asia	10.10	10.90	14.05	13.97	15.56
Latin America and the Caribbean ¹	14.28	14.98	15.43	14.25	17.96
Oceania ¹	1.67	1.71	2.06	1.91	1.91
Australia and New Zealand	1.53	1.56	1.88	1.73	1.73
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ¹	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18
Europe and Northern America	16.65	16.31	17.18	17.54	18.73
Europe	14.55	14.21	15.08	15.91	16.71
Northern America ¹	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.63	2.02
Landlocked developing countries ¹	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.76	1.81
Least developed countries ¹	5.31	5.38	5.41	8.85	8.62
Small island developing States ¹	1.61	1.62	1.64	1.68	1.77

¹ This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries. Areas reporting data for the period 2015-2023 represent less than 40% of the region, either in number of countries or in population, or both. Please interpret with caution.

Source: UN Tourism.

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>2023</i>
World	13.6	14.6	15.1	13.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	4.1	4.8	5.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.0	10.3	11.0	9.4
Central and Southern Asia	9.8	10.7	13.5	15.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.1	9.6	11.2	10.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.3	15.8	17.1	14.0
Oceania	25.8	25.3	22.9	13.5
Europe and Northern America	33.3	35.6	31.2	24.5
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	7.7	8.7	13.2
Least developed countries	2.6	3.5	4.8	6.7
Small island developing States	8.2	8.2	8.4	6.9

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>2023</i>
World	33.2	45.1	64.9	62.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	9.1	12.4	10.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.3	24.7	34.2	38.7
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	8.0	19.6	29.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.1	38.3	76.9	70.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.1	64.9	74.3	79.7
Oceania	106.2	120.9	116.7	79.1
Europe and Northern America	97.9	122.7	143.6	139.3
Landlocked developing countries	3.4	8.1	12.7	22.0
Least developed countries	0.9	2.7	5.3	9.3
Small island developing States	22.1	23.1	26.8	28.4

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, total

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	50.6	61.9	68.5	73.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	35.1	42.6	49.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.1	37.2	43.3	47.4
Northern Africa	15.2	23.9	32.5	35.3
Western Asia	41.2	47.1	59.8	56.5
Central and Southern Asia	33.9	48.3	69.6	68.4
Central Asia	22.4	39.0	44.4	53.9
Southern Asia	34.3	48.6	70.6	68.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	59.0	71.3	72.8	81.4
Eastern Asia	67.8	80.9	81.7	89.9
South-Eastern Asia	31.2	41.2	47.5	58.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	39.5	52.0	55.2	67.7
Australia and New Zealand	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2
Europe and Northern America	79.3	86.8	88.9	94.7
Europe	75.0	83.4	86.6	94.3
Northern America	88.8	94.2	93.8	95.5
Landlocked developing countries	20.1	28.1	38.8	45.4
Least developed countries	17.9	23.9	36.9	42.2
Small island developing States	51.9	57.5	61.1	70.0

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, in labor force and out of labor force
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>In labor force</i>				<i>Out of labor force</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	55.9	68.6	73.8	74.5	38.5	49.2	59.3	62.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.4	40.1	47.2	55.0	13.5	24.5	31.4	35.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	44.6	48.9	58.1	58.3	18.5	25.5	27.9	35.2
Northern Africa	21.8	34.6	45.3	44.3	9.7	14.4	22.6	27.4
Western Asia	58.6	58.6	72.0	66.9	24.4	34.7	39.9	42.5
Central and Southern Asia	41.2	58.1	76.3	74.2	25.7	37.2	62.3	61.6
Central Asia	25.7	44.1	50.1	62.5	15.1	31.3	36.0	43.7
Southern Asia	41.9	58.6	77.5	74.6	26.0	37.4	63.1	62.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	61.6	75.3	76.6	72.9	51.2	60.4	63.5	59.4
Eastern Asia	69.4	83.8	85.1	99.1	62.9	72.3	72.9	97.2
South-Eastern Asia	34.8	44.9	51.1	64.4	23.3	32.1	39.7	46.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.9	58.2	60.4	71.6	27.4	42.0	44.2	57.2
Australia and New Zealand	99.7	98.8	99.9	99.9	97.9	99.4	98.5	97.8
Europe and Northern America	82.0	90.3	92.3	95.8	68.0	79.0	82.9	92.8
Europe	75.3	88.2	91.7	95.9	62.3	72.4	78.8	91.9
Northern America	91.8	94.2	93.5	95.6	82.0	94.0	94.6	95.1
Landlocked developing countries	24.4	32.6	43.7	51.4	12.0	20.0	28.2	33.7
Least developed countries	21.2	28.2	41.6	47.1	13.2	17.0	28.2	33.0
Small island developing States	55.7	55.2	68.9	74.3	45.0	37.0	46.9	60.4

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

Target 8.a**Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least developed countries****Indicator 8.a.1****Aid for trade commitments and disbursements****(a) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements**

(Millions of constant 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-06¹</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	21,775.59	33,157.48	44,969.30	49,377.19	50,085.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,837.18	7,817.13	11,454.46	12,520.82	13,302.02
Northern Africa	1,263.47	2,520.72	3,007.98	3,753.27	2,339.99
Western Asia	4,806.79	2,623.08	4,373.89	2,731.27	2,757.90
Central Asia	201.63	419.86	745.25	1,039.30	1,182.26
Southern Asia	3,002.10	5,737.53	8,266.56	7,931.37	9,753.58
Eastern Asia	707.20	623.45	597.51	522.27	413.21
South-Eastern Asia	2,307.08	3,325.54	4,552.48	4,263.77	4,960.30
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,090.74	2,685.71	2,981.55	3,459.12	3,683.43
Oceania	153.50	301.68	515.36	573.50	656.59
Europe	805.53	1,130.66	1,606.98	1,845.72	2,742.24
Landlocked developing countries	3,816.35	6,638.92	7,226.74	8,352.27	7,766.50
Least developed countries	5,519.41	9,625.70	11,931.27	14,265.60	14,910.13
Small island developing States	439.46	1,267.29	1,221.56	1,471.61	1,727.25
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,600.35	5,972.10	6,867.27	10,736.80	8,293.58

¹2002-2006 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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total official development assistance for trade, commitments

(Millions of constant 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	28,312.68	44,251.14	60,263.18	66,255.96	66,175.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,517.81	12,131.35	15,404.65	17,647.17	17,631.55
Northern Africa	1,627.34	4,025.65	3,952.44	4,335.48	2,816.65
Western Asia	4,411.27	3,132.20	4,432.07	1,777.31	2,499.37
Central Asia	290.32	1,057.35	1,106.09	1,351.10	1,341.82
Southern Asia	4,524.40	7,399.47	10,343.83	11,310.26	17,360.04
Eastern Asia	747.55	964.87	982.81	1,216.17	197.48
South-Eastern Asia	2,468.93	3,535.53	10,327.22	6,337.09	6,574.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,568.42	3,003.63	4,325.97	5,265.61	2,809.70
Oceania	364.10	407.19	795.43	709.56	586.97
Europe	1,189.05	1,718.67	1,517.65	2,287.64	4,141.80
Landlocked developing countries	5,472.47	9,096.88	10,086.02	10,550.83	9,985.89
Least developed countries	7,574.61	13,957.01	19,107.03	19,877.71	20,330.38
Small island developing States	757.13	1,322.48	1,896.13	2,229.26	1,412.25
Residual/Unallocated ODA	4,603.49	6,875.21	7,075.00	14,018.56	10,215.28

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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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

Target 9.1

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

Indicator 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

(a) Passenger volume, by mode of transport

(Millions of passenger-kilometres)

Regions	2019			2022		
	Air	Rail	Road	Air	Rail	Road
World	8,543,963.0	6,253,834.8	44,332,398.8	8,231,548.6	6,190,211.2	41,560,169.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	120,178.2	12,327.5	1,701,314.5	102,454.9	9,120.8	1,659,522.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,050,666.2	245,743.3	3,514,401.7	1,137,376.8	224,552.7	3,498,631.3
Northern Africa	66,248.1	81,056.1	1,754,587.4	76,125.3	77,179.6	1,730,231.2
Western Asia	984,418.0	164,687.2	1,759,814.3	1,061,251.5	147,373.1	1,768,400.1
Central and Southern Asia	322,220.8	2,506,142.7	6,980,765.4	352,802.9	2,504,014.5	6,996,578.4
Central Asia	29,396.2	30,332.7	323,617.2	38,082.0	33,003.5	346,592.7
Southern Asia	292,824.6	2,475,810.0	6,657,148.2	314,720.9	2,471,011.1	6,649,985.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,401,813.4	2,328,390.7	12,085,344.1	2,144,237.2	2,346,921.5	11,249,380.3
Eastern Asia	1,731,365.1	2,261,639.9	9,984,904.0	1,557,769.2	2,281,591.1	9,177,719.8
South-Eastern Asia	670,448.3	66,750.8	2,100,440.1	586,468.0	65,330.4	2,071,660.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	438,822.9	102,127.6	3,807,518.4	452,251.0	98,302.2	3,299,968.8
Oceania	208,679.5	14,862.4	435,710.6	169,699.5	14,710.2	418,437.7
Australia and New Zealand	200,052.4	14,612.4	400,897.4	159,746.8	14,482.1	380,722.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8,627.1	250.1	34,813.3	9,952.7	228.1	37,715.7
Europe and Northern America	4,001,582.1	1,044,240.6	15,807,344.1	3,872,726.2	992,589.3	14,437,650.8
Europe	2,070,770.4	889,720.6	6,512,742.3	1,910,136.0	845,756.4	5,638,085.2
Northern America	1,930,811.7	154,520.0	9,294,601.8	1,962,590.1	146,832.9	8,799,565.6
Landlocked developing countries	94,617.5	57,503.1	1,014,166.4	115,632.6	60,104.6	1,084,718.1
Least developed countries	80,649.4	117,116.4	1,936,933.1	88,704.2	121,292.9	2,014,799.3
Small island developing States	179,495.9	7,080.2	307,997.1	189,118.0	7,023.9	308,308.5

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

(b) Freight volumes, by mode of transport

(Millions of freight tonnes-kilometres)

Regions	2022			
	Air	Inland waterways	Rail	Road
World	223,757.7	4,105,257.0	13,730,191.8	40,889,811.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,809.4	101,316.7	338,189.0	1,782,331.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	41,606.9	53,339.2	236,763.0	3,627,595.1
Northern Africa	684.9	53,153.7	45,930.5	925,952.1
Western Asia	40,921.9	185.5	190,832.5	2,701,643.0
Central and Southern Asia	3,023.1	57,606.9	898,907.9	3,680,494.0
Central Asia	344.7	204.6	249,438.3	123,071.2
Southern Asia	2,678.5	57,402.3	649,469.6	3,557,422.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	78,819.1	2,146,577.8	4,939,994.3	10,991,228.6
Eastern Asia	65,148.9	1,947,590.7	4,789,305.4	8,299,725.6
South-Eastern Asia	13,670.2	198,987.1	150,688.9	2,691,503.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,767.7	166,654.8	719,864.7	4,542,242.2
Oceania	2,162.2	7,201.3	85,697.8	1,040,270.1
Australia and New Zealand	1,955.9	7,201.3	85,697.8	1,037,628.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	206.3	0.0	0.0	2,641.8
Europe and Northern America	86,569.2	1,572,560.3	6,510,775.1	15,225,649.1
Europe	41,770.0	756,916.4	2,359,278.6	6,708,993.0
Northern America	44,799.3	815,643.9	4,151,496.5	8,516,656.1
Landlocked developing countries	5,986.4	37,806.5	344,256.5	664,649.1
Least developed countries	4,485.2	104,158.5	117,589.0	940,028.4
Small island developing States	8,109.0	0.0	13,094.1	80,856.6

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

(c) Freight loaded and unloaded, maritime transport

(Millions of metric tons)

Regions	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
World	17,743.3	20,533.2	22,359.3	23,324.3	23,300.4	23,153.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	604.3	661.4	670.2	677.9	696.8	675.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,752.3	1,948.4	2,277.9	2,384.9	2,500.8	2,437.9
Northern Africa	384.1	299.5	320.0	392.2	372.0	395.4
Western Asia	1,368.2	1,649.0	1,957.9	1,992.7	2,128.8	2,042.5
Central and Southern Asia	772.9	1,012.8	1,139.5	1,168.0	1,214.1	1,242.3
Central Asia	90.5	142.8	188.3	150.7	147.8	188.6
Southern Asia	682.5	869.9	951.2	1,017.3	1,066.3	1,053.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4,975.0	6,169.0	7,183.3	7,439.4	7,371.2	7,555.5
Eastern Asia	3,607.9	4,457.0	5,091.5	5,144.3	5,077.5	5,200.4
South-Eastern Asia	1,367.1	1,712.0	2,091.8	2,295.1	2,293.7	2,355.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,548.8	1,823.7	1,802.3	1,935.7	1,970.7	1,971.4
Oceania	991.4	1,503.2	1,642.2	1,662.1	1,677.6	1,685.2
Australia and New Zealand	963.3	1,460.4	1,599.3	1,619.2	1,634.3	1,642.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28.1	42.8	42.9	42.9	43.3	42.4
Europe and Northern America	6,875.7	7,203.6	7,342.7	7,795.1	7,710.5	7,439.0
Europe	5,311.3	5,663.9	5,633.8	5,901.9	5,760.9	5,520.1
Northern America	1,564.4	1,539.7	1,708.9	1,893.3	1,949.6	1,918.9
Landlocked developing countries	200.0	286.2	340.5	313.1	322.6	399.5
Least developed countries	296.4	339.1	408.0	413.7	435.7	446.0
Small island developing States	399.0	482.9	460.2	515.6	508.0	487.5

Note: World aggregates differ from the sum of regional totals because data for some areas, which cannot be assigned within any region, are included in the world total, providing a more accurate representation of marine freight worldwide. For some countries (see the metadata for more details), including landlocked countries, the maritime freight data includes freight that originates from and is destined to the reference area's territory but that is loaded and unloaded at ports in areas outside the reference area's territory. For example, the maritime freight volumes assigned to landlocked countries are handled at ports located in relevant transit coastal countries. Analysis of the patterns shaping maritime freight volumes

and related implications for developing countries is provided in the UNCTAD's Annual Review of Maritime Transport.

Source: UNCTADstat.

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>2024</i>
World	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.3	16.4	16.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	11.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.9
Northern Africa	11.8	10.9	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.5
Western Asia	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	13.0
Central and Southern Asia	12.6	13.3	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.3
Central Asia	17.1	15.3	15.9	14.6	14.3	14.4
Southern Asia	12.2	13.1	14.8	15.2	15.7	15.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.8	22.9	24.6	25.7	25.7	26.0
Eastern Asia	18.2	22.8	24.9	26.2	26.2	26.6
South-Eastern Asia	23.1	23.5	22.5	21.6	22.0	21.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.4	16.9	15.3	14.4	13.8	13.2
Oceania	10.2	9.3	8.0	6.7	6.1	5.5
Australia and New Zealand	10.3	9.4	8.1	6.7	6.2	5.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.4	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.3
Europe and Northern America	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.3	12.1
Europe	14.2	14.1	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.1
Northern America	12.9	12.7	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3
Landlocked developing countries	14.1	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.7	11.7
Least developed countries	10.3	10.1	10.7	12.2	13.8	15.0
Small island developing States	22.9	23.0	21.5	19.3	20.0	18.1

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Figures for 2024 are UNIDO estimates.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	17.3	16.2	15.9	16.3	15.7	15.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	13.2	10.5	10.2	11.1	11.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.8	11.7	11.0	12.0	12.8	13.2
Northern Africa	12.6	10.8	10.8	11.8	13.1	12.4
Western Asia	12.8	11.9	11.0	12.1	12.7	13.4
Central and Southern Asia	14.8	15.3	16.0	15.1	15.2	14.7
Central Asia	14.9	14.5	14.7	14.6	16.9	16.0
Southern Asia	14.8	15.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	14.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.5	24.7	25.7	25.7	24.2	24.7
Eastern Asia	22.2	24.6	26.1	26.2	24.6	25.4
South-Eastern Asia	25.9	25.6	23.0	21.6	21.3	20.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.2	16.9	14.8	14.4	14.4	15.4
Oceania	11.4	10.4	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	10.5	7.7	6.7	6.0	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.3	7.6	7.2	4.8	4.8	4.5
Europe and Northern America	15.9	14.0	12.8	12.8	11.8	11.8
Europe	16.6	14.9	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.6
Northern America	15.2	13.0	11.8	11.6	10.0	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.1	11.9	11.8	11.5	12.3	11.8
Least developed countries	10.3	10.5	11.4	12.2	14.6	14.5
Small island developing States	23.3	23.9	21.6	19.3	19.3	17.1

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

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

(Constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	1,147.7	1,327.9	1,468.6	1,648.8	1,719.1	1,934.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	144.2	146.8	150.8	170.4	157.5	160.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	618.0	694.0	791.9	913.2	934.8	1,066.2
Northern Africa	285.0	306.2	373.9	391.3	405.7	448.7
Western Asia	941.0	1,064.9	1,183.6	1,370.6	1,405.2	1,608.3
Central and Southern Asia	121.0	157.6	223.3	275.7	320.8	391.8
Central Asia	345.3	437.8	611.3	675.7	721.6	818.2
Southern Asia	112.5	147.3	209.1	260.8	305.3	374.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	859.2	1,286.0	1,781.9	2,311.1	2,703.7	3,228.6
Eastern Asia	982.8	1,529.1	2,179.3	2,885.2	3,408.5	4,121.4
South-Eastern Asia	508.0	621.0	737.4	850.2	964.7	1,101.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,232.9	1,276.5	1,304.0	1,288.5	1,096.5	1,185.4
Oceania	3,088.8	3,105.8	2,766.5	2,429.1	2,263.3	2,153.1
Australia and New Zealand	4,092.5	4,195.5	3,780.6	3,354.0	3,140.0	3,002.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	225.3	219.9	201.5	184.4	183.8	201.4
Europe and Northern America	3,935.9	4,305.0	4,284.3	4,517.4	4,500.8	4,998.0
Europe	2,992.5	3,309.0	3,362.6	3,629.3	3,737.6	4,180.3
Northern America	6,133.4	6,525.0	6,253.3	6,341.2	6,014.4	6,578.6
Landlocked developing countries	120.8	137.5	171.8	184.7	196.8	214.6
Least developed countries	61.0	72.2	95.4	125.8	154.7	176.9
Small island developing States	1,799.7	2,019.0	2,153.5	2,131.6	2,158.5	2,227.5

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Figures for 2024 are UNIDO estimates.

Indicator 9.2.2

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.4	11.2
Northern Africa	11.8	11.6	11.8	10.7	11.0	10.7
Western Asia	12.1	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.5
Central and Southern Asia	10.8	12.1	11.7	13.2	12.1	12.5
Central Asia	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
Southern Asia	10.9	12.2	11.8	13.4	12.2	12.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.9	16.8	18.4	18.4	19.1	19.1
Eastern Asia	18.3	18.1	20.4	20.1	20.8	20.8
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.6	14.5	14.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	14.1	13.2	12.7	12.1	12.0
Oceania	11.3	9.9	8.3	7.5	6.2	5.9
Australia and New Zealand	13.4	11.5	9.4	8.7	7.3	6.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.5
Europe and Northern America	17.8	16.1	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.9
Europe	19.6	17.9	15.4	14.9	15.0	14.5
Northern America	14.2	12.4	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.9
Landlocked developing countries	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.2
Least developed countries	5.6	6.6	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.6
Small island developing States	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 9.3

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

Indicator 9.3.2

Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

(a) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2024</i>
World	31.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.4
Northern Africa	13.2
Western Asia	25.4
Central and Southern Asia	26.2
Central Asia	20.9
Southern Asia	29.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.3
Eastern Asia	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	19.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.9
Oceania	44.0
Australia and New Zealand	61.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	41.5
Europe and Northern America	41.3
Europe	41.3
Landlocked developing countries	23.9
Least developed countries	19.6
Small island developing States	39.0

¹ Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 159 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2024 period, only the latest available year of survey data in the period is used in this computation.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys available at <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>.

Target 9.4

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

Indicator 9.4.1**CO₂ emission per unit of value added****(a) Total CO₂ emissions - Fuel Combustion¹**(Millions of tonnes of CO₂ - MtCO₂)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	23,242	27,095	30,594	32,388	31,828	34,131
Sub-Saharan Africa	410	530	614	700	715	737
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,120	1,385	1,764	2,071	2,104	2,273
Northern Africa	250	335	408	473	484	525
Western Asia	869	1,049	1,356	1,598	1,620	1,747
Central and Southern Asia	1,607	1,982	2,651	3,202	3,466	4,001
Central Asia	275	324	399	346	399	451
Southern Asia	1,331	1,657	2,252	2,856	3,067	3,550
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,455	8,038	10,702	12,228	13,218	13,944
Eastern Asia	4,759	7,153	9,620	10,937	11,670	12,248
South-Eastern Asia	696	886	1,081	1,291	1,548	1,697
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,202	1,326	1,505	1,655	1,344	1,472
Oceania	371	408	434	424	415	398
Australia and New Zealand	364	398	422	410	400	383
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	10	12	14	16	15
Europe and Northern America	11,985	12,148	11,509	10,616	9,341	9,882
Europe	5,751	5,912	5,635	5,149	4,581	4,752
Northern America	6,233	6,236	5,873	5,466	4,760	5,131
Landlocked developing countries	370	427	508	495	574	647
Least developed countries	91	129	184	254	315	347
Small island developing States	127	130	142	155	136	146

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 (2024), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy.

(b) CO₂ emission per GDP, PPP(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.21
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.21
Northern Africa	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.16
Western Asia	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22
Central and Southern Asia	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.22
Central Asia	0.80	0.60	0.52	0.35	0.35	0.36
Southern Asia	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.21
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.36	0.40	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.29
Eastern Asia	0.41	0.47	0.45	0.38	0.33	0.32
South-Eastern Asia	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Oceania	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.24	0.21
Australia and New Zealand	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.23	0.21
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.23
Europe and Northern America	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.16
Europe	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.13
Northern America	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	0.43	0.36	0.29	0.22	0.22	0.23
Least developed countries	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Small island developing States	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09

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

Source: IEA (2024), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy.

(c) CO₂ emission per unit of manufacturing value added

(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.49	0.43	0.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.59	0.62	0.56	0.46	0.45	0.44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.02	0.93	0.95	0.82	0.72	0.64
Northern Africa	0.84	0.93	0.73	0.60	0.53	0.53
Western Asia	1.07	0.93	1.01	0.87	0.76	0.67
Central and Southern Asia	1.61	1.47	1.47	1.31	1.14	1.18
Central Asia	1.86	2.01	1.82	0.87	0.68	0.85
Southern Asia	1.58	1.40	1.43	1.35	1.18	1.21
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.80	0.90	0.87	0.66	0.53	0.47
Eastern Asia	0.85	0.96	0.90	0.68	0.54	0.46
South-Eastern Asia	0.52	0.56	0.60	0.44	0.51	0.51
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.30
Oceania	0.49	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.33
Australia and New Zealand	0.49	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.09	1.23	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.02
Europe and Northern America	0.36	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.19
Europe	0.38	0.31	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.20
Northern America	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	1.32	1.38	1.28	0.73	0.65	0.74
Least developed countries	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.33	0.31	0.29
Small island developing States	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.23

Source: UNIDO National Accounts Database and IEA (2024), Greenhouse gas emissions from energy, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and International Energy Agency (IEA).

Target 9.5

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

Indicator 9.5.1

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.54	1.54	1.62	1.72	1.94	1.95
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.59	0.59	0.64	0.80	1.04	1.05

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Northern Africa	0.29	0.30	0.42	0.59	0.75	0.81
Western Asia	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.88	1.17	1.15
Central and Southern Asia	0.57	0.66	0.65	0.58	0.54	0.54
Central Asia	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13
Southern Asia	0.59	0.68	0.68	0.61	0.57	0.57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.50	1.67	1.81	2.05	2.31	2.43
Eastern Asia	1.84	2.03	2.16	2.41	2.69	2.83
South-Eastern Asia	0.55	0.62	0.72	0.87	1.06	1.09
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.53	0.55	0.64	0.69	0.59	0.55
Oceania	1.46	1.85	2.15	1.76	1.73	1.75
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.89	2.22	1.83	1.78	1.80
Europe and Northern America	2.11	2.05	2.18	2.26	2.59	2.59
Europe	1.73	1.70	1.82	1.92	2.05	1.98
Northern America	2.56	2.46	2.64	2.69	3.30	3.42
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.20
Least developed countries	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.28
Small island developing States	0.81	0.96	0.95	1.01	1.04	0.74

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data extracted on 25 February 2025.

Indicator 9.5.2

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	804	901	1,006	1,137	1,329	1,420
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	70	79	90	92	91
Northern Africa and Western Asia	542	565	621	788	978	1,090
Northern Africa	461	462	487	673	748	764
Western Asia	618	659	743	888	1,182	1,382
Central and Southern Asia	129	149	172	233	325	348
Central Asia	445	458	393	499	436	490
Southern Asia	117	138	164	224	321	342
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	698	897	1,159	1,393	1,757	1,931
Eastern Asia	853	1,098	1,412	1,694	2,147	2,404
South-Eastern Asia	280	374	527	662	837	829
Latin America and the Caribbean	267	385	454	545	635	643
Oceania	2,475	2,930	3,203	3,530	3,404	3,393
Australia and New Zealand	3,304	4,000	4,433	4,952	4,799	4,809
Europe and Northern America	2,766	3,002	3,196	3,513	3,970	4,254
Europe	2,457	2,723	2,980	3,313	3,687	3,935
Northern America	3,489	3,626	3,659	3,925	4,533	4,883
Landlocked developing countries	148	147	140	164	167	175
Least developed countries	41	46	56	64	72	72
Small island developing States	736	838	897	926	1,117	1,112

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data extracted on 25 February 2025.

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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total official flows	24,822.57	18,740.61	49,650.76	64,333.47	67,600.52	75,222.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,406.99	3,321.88	6,396.52	9,812.30	10,042.89	12,139.79
Northern Africa	1,264.79	1,178.59	4,001.31	4,300.10	5,522.55	4,486.92
Western Asia	2,698.45	3,542.36	6,929.29	7,760.26	4,937.87	4,916.45
Central Asia	417.39	165.36	1,573.26	1,656.00	2,087.86	2,870.78
Southern Asia	4,918.10	3,712.40	9,120.46	10,055.46	12,287.01	17,093.66
Eastern Asia	2,509.76	1,425.00	2,703.18	2,797.22	2,078.36	1,583.48
South-Eastern Asia	3,119.55	1,876.96	3,552.20	9,981.38	7,256.89	9,190.72
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,616.32	1,630.29	7,512.76	9,317.80	10,563.75	8,786.03
Oceania	282.73	144.01	251.23	723.66	946.32	647.00
Europe	955.91	831.49	3,539.56	3,524.14	3,946.20	5,507.70
Landlocked developing countries	2,343.71	2,612.83	6,001.89	6,496.02	7,877.28	8,686.08
Least developed countries	3,833.09	3,855.56	6,328.17	8,556.87	11,225.42	13,085.37
Small island developing States	712.64	324.76	1,294.31	1,788.71	2,073.01	2,480.67
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,632.59	912.27	4,071.01	4,405.16	7,930.80	7,999.48

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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 9.b

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	45.8	44.6	44.7	45.0	44.6	44.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.9	17.9	17.9	16.6	16.3	16.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	32.4	31.7	30.4	30.9	33.2	31.8
Northern Africa	27.5	24.3	21.9	19.6	20.9	20.3
Western Asia	33.9	33.2	32.7	33.5	36.5	34.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Central and Southern Asia	36.3	35.8	34.9	35.1	34.6	33.5
Central Asia	5.0	6.5	13.7	11.1	14.4	15.1
Southern Asia	37.3	36.9	36.1	37.5	36.4	35.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.2	49.3	48.0	46.7	46.1	45.5
Eastern Asia	49.8	49.9	48.5	47.2	46.8	45.9
South-Eastern Asia	44.0	44.2	43.9	42.5	39.7	41.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.8	36.5	34.5	32.2	34.0	32.4
Oceania	23.4	21.4	26.9	26.0	28.1	29.6
Australia and New Zealand	23.5	21.5	26.9	24.7	26.3	28.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10.5	9.8	7.9	7.1	8.9	8.4
Europe and Northern America	46.5	44.8	46.2	48.0	47.2	48.6
Europe	43.4	43.1	46.2	48.9	48.9	46.6
Northern America	49.5	47.1	46.3	46.9	45.2	50.7
Landlocked developing countries	9.1	8.2	13.1	10.7	12.5	13.1
Least developed countries	14.5	8.1	9.9	8.8	9.2	8.0
Small island developing States	72.3	73.6	68.9	75.4	62.5	64.0

Note: Data follows ISIC 3 classification, except for "Australia and New Zealand" data for the period 2008-2022 which follows ISIC 4.

Source: UNIDO INDSTAT database, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Target 9.c

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

(a) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 2G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	94.9	96.2	96.5	96.9	97.0	97.3	97.5	97.7	97.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.1	87.6	88.8	88.6	90.1	91.7	92.5	93.3	93.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	95.9	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.2	98.4
Northern Africa	96.4	97.0	97.1	97.4	97.4	97.2	98.0	98.2	98.4
Western Asia	95.6	97.4	97.6	97.6	98.0	98.6	98.4	98.2	98.4
Central and Southern Asia	94.0	96.0	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.8	98.1	98.1
Central Asia	92.5	96.7	96.9	97.5	97.6	97.6	98.5	98.6	99.0
Southern Asia	94.0	96.0	96.1	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.6
Eastern Asia	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
South-Eastern Asia	93.1	97.9	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.8	98.9	99.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.3	94.6	94.7	93.8	93.5	93.7	94.5	94.9	95.4
Oceania	96.1	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.9	96.8
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	89.3	90.3	90.5	90.3	90.0	90.0	90.1	91.0	91.1
Europe and Northern America	98.3	98.6	98.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.6
Europe	97.5	97.9	98.0	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	88.7	91.8	93.4	93.9	93.7	94.3	95.4	95.8	96.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Least developed countries	86.9	88.2	89.1	89.7	90.8	92.0	92.7	93.2	93.6
Small island developing States	89.8	90.5	90.6	90.8	90.9	91.1	91.2	91.4	91.5

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	78.0	87.7	90.6	92.6	93.1	93.8	94.5	95.4	95.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.4	64.1	71.7	74.2	75.7	78.9	81.5	85.0	85.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.7	90.1	92.5	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.7	96.6	96.8
Northern Africa	75.7	86.9	88.5	90.4	92.2	94.6	95.2	97.2	97.2
Western Asia	85.0	92.9	96.1	96.6	97.5	93.9	96.1	96.2	96.4
Central and Southern Asia	68.4	84.6	89.3	92.9	93.7	94.1	94.6	95.7	95.9
Central Asia	55.7	80.2	81.6	84.4	89.7	93.0	94.4	96.0	96.2
Southern Asia	68.9	84.8	89.6	93.3	93.8	94.2	94.6	95.6	95.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.0	97.0	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.3	99.3
Eastern Asia	95.6	98.2	99.5	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
South-Eastern Asia	72.3	94.1	96.8	96.3	96.6	96.6	97.3	98.0	98.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.5	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	91.7	93.0	93.3	93.4
Oceania	87.3	89.3	89.8	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.8	92.4	92.4
Australia and New Zealand	98.8	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	59.6	66.1	67.5	67.5	67.3	67.2	68.1	76.5	76.5
Europe and Northern America	93.2	96.0	96.1	97.7	97.9	99.0	98.9	99.3	99.3
Europe	90.0	94.1	94.3	96.5	96.9	98.5	98.6	99.1	99.1
Northern America	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	49.6	64.6	68.9	71.7	74.1	76.1	80.9	84.9	86.0
Least developed countries	53.2	67.7	71.9	74.4	76.1	76.7	79.6	83.8	84.7
Small island developing States	61.7	72.7	79.9	80.1	80.7	81.2	82.8	84.6	84.8

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	43.5	74.5	79.3	82.9	85.3	86.8	89.3	91.4	91.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	18.5	24.9	34.6	41.0	48.8	61.1	68.8	70.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.1	57.2	67.3	70.1	79.5	81.1	87.1	90.2	91.2
Northern Africa	6.8	56.5	73.1	76.0	80.2	81.6	84.0	88.4	89.0
Western Asia	26.1	57.9	62.1	64.9	78.7	80.7	89.9	91.9	93.1
Central and Southern Asia	12.0	79.3	85.1	88.8	91.2	92.3	92.9	94.4	94.5
Central Asia	31.2	58.1	60.9	64.0	73.4	78.9	84.3	88.8	90.3
Southern Asia	11.3	80.1	86.0	89.7	91.9	92.8	93.2	94.6	94.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65.8	92.6	95.7	96.5	96.8	96.5	96.8	97.6	97.7
Eastern Asia	85.5	96.5	97.8	98.3	98.3	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0
South-Eastern Asia	15.9	83.0	90.4	92.1	93.1	93.4	93.7	96.7	96.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.8	72.3	80.6	84.6	86.4	87.7	89.5	90.3	90.3
Oceania	74.9	82.7	84.7	85.0	85.1	85.0	86.9	88.3	88.9
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.5	46.0	50.9	52.0	52.3	52.4	58.9	63.3	65.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Europe and Northern America	83.9	89.4	91.1	96.9	97.6	98.0	98.3	98.9	98.9
Europe	76.3	84.3	86.7	95.4	96.4	97.1	97.7	98.6	98.6
Northern America	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.6	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	12.1	24.6	27.8	36.2	39.6	43.3	51.3	58.0	61.3
Least developed countries	15.4	23.4	30.7	36.6	44.6	46.5	56.6	65.0	67.1
Small island developing States	35.1	51.4	54.8	60.5	64.3	66.8	68.8	70.0	70.1

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

(d) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 5G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	9.2	18.7	32.0	44.5	51.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.9	1.9	5.8	10.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.7	7.9	9.6	10.9	13.1
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	1.8
Western Asia	12.8	15.0	18.3	20.6	23.3
Central and Southern Asia	0.1	0.2	4.5	33.8	44.8
Central Asia	1.3	4.9	7.8	11.4	32.2
Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	4.3	34.7	45.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.9	28.2	63.3	73.1	77.3
Eastern Asia	5.2	32.1	80.2	92.6	93.6
South-Eastern Asia	4.1	19.0	22.9	27.1	38.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.5	11.1	18.7	29.4	43.6
Oceania	30.4	46.4	48.4	52.1	63.9
Australia and New Zealand	43.4	66.4	69.4	74.9	91.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2
Europe and Northern America	45.5	58.9	67.0	71.6	76.7
Europe	25.3	41.3	52.0	58.5	65.8
Northern America	85.4	93.3	96.5	97.3	97.8
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.8	9.7
Least developed countries	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.4	5.7
Small island developing States	8.0	11.3	21.4	22.5	26.9

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1

Labour share of GDP

Labour share of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	53.9	53.4	53.2	52.9	53.8	52.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8	50.4	50.8	51.8	52.8	51.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.4	31.7	33.0	37.8	39.2	37.0
Northern Africa	35.3	33.5	34.8	42.7	42.9	40.6
Western Asia	32.6	30.9	32.3	36.1	37.8	35.8
Central and Southern Asia	51.6	50.4	52.3	50.8	52.2	51.8
Central Asia	47.5	46.9	47.6	43.9	42.2	41.8
Southern Asia	51.8	50.7	52.6	51.3	52.9	52.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.2	52.1	51.7	52.0	52.7	51.7
Eastern Asia	52.9	52.9	52.2	52.2	53.3	52.2
South-Eastern Asia	49.6	49.4	50.1	51.2	50.5	49.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.8	46.9	48.3	49.4	48.9	48.1
Oceania	57.5	56.9	54.6	55.7	54.8	54.3
Australia and New Zealand	58.1	57.6	55.3	56.5	55.5	55.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.8	44.7	42.4	41.8	42.8	41.0
Europe and Northern America	59.2	58.7	58.6	57.5	58.9	56.9
Europe	57.5	57.2	58.5	56.5	58.0	56.3
Northern America	61.6	60.6	58.7	58.9	60.1	57.7
Landlocked developing countries	46.6	45.8	44.1	44.1	42.9	42.7
Least developed countries	41.3	40.4	40.9	41.6	41.6	42.0
Small island developing States	46.8	47.3	47.3	47.9	48.5	45.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, August 2024, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 10.6

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

Indicator 10.6.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	69.1	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.7	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights at international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	58.9	62.4	62.1	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.8	32.4
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.3	37.2
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Target 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.2

Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

(a) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	62.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia 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 Nation Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”). Based on the two rounds of the Inquiry combined. Where Governments replied to both rounds of the Inquiry, data from the Thirteenth Inquiry were used. The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States, and 2 non-member States.

Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>					
	<i>Migrant rights</i>	<i>Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies</i>	<i>Cooperation and partnerships</i>	<i>Socioeconomic well-being</i>	<i>Mobility dimensions of crises</i>	<i>Safe, orderly and regular migration</i>
World	61.6	73.2	77.5	63.0	68.1	80.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8	64.9	75.7	54.1	78.4	73.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.9	72.2	55.6	50.0	44.4	77.8
Northern Africa	0.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7
Western Asia	46.7	73.3	53.3	53.3	46.7	80.0
Central and Southern Asia	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.0
Central Asia	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
Southern Asia ¹	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	50.0	70.0
Eastern Asia	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7
South-Eastern Asia	71.4	57.1	71.4	85.7	57.1	71.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.4	70.6	94.1	58.8	82.4	76.5
Oceania	66.7	44.4	66.7	66.7	44.4	66.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.1	28.6	57.1	57.1	42.9	57.1
Europe and Northern America	66.7	87.2	82.1	66.7	76.9	97.4
Europe	65.8	86.8	81.6	65.8	76.3	97.4
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	64.0	76.0	88.0	60.0	68.0	76.0
Least developed countries	51.6	58.1	77.4	54.8	67.7	71.0
Small island developing States ¹	53.3	40.0	60.0	53.3	40.0	60.0

¹Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates.

Note: Percentage of countries that “Meet or fully meet” the criteria for SDG target 10.7 as conceptualized and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth or Thirteenth United Nation Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”). Based on the two rounds of the Inquiry combined. Where Governments replied to both rounds of the Inquiry, data from the Thirteenth Inquiry were used. The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States, and 2 non-member States.

Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Indicator 10.7.3**Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination****Total deaths and disappearances recorded during migration**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	4,995	6,479	8,024	4,798	4,408	7,136	9,095
Sub-Saharan Africa	331	225	328	761	661	232	1,347
Northern Africa	3,081	3,863	5,459	2,614	1,789	2,380	2,288
Western Asia	115	444	381	456	184	1,099	312
Central Asia	2	...	...	52	...	...	...
Southern Asia	1	25	15	29	485	893	1,625
Eastern Asia	14	15	3	3	2	1	2
South-Eastern Asia	835	907	188	100	86	297	867
Latin America and the Caribbean	175	222	384	195	427	847	762
Europe	267	701	879	348	252	725	1,019
Northern America	438	511	565	391	399	682	426
Landlocked developing countries	19	118	182	536	101	164	407
Least developed countries	1,099	1,115	951	1,065	800	1,216	2,375
Small island developing States	18	91	69	34	170	235	359

Note: World aggregates differ from the sum of regional totals because incidents in international bodies of water are not classified within any region but are included in the world total, providing a more accurate representation of deaths and disappearances worldwide.

Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) Missing Migrants Project.

Indicator 10.7.4**Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin****Number of refugees per 100,000 population, by country of origin**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	177.4	128.1	147.2	213.1	307.4	460.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	497.8	319.7	281.1	465.2	587.0	594.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	460.8	466.5	559.9	1,214.5	1,519.2	1,521.9
Northern Africa	386.3	424.0	250.0	334.5	376.9	615.1
Western Asia	528.5	504.5	826.9	1,961.9	2,504.0	2,312.7
Central and Southern Asia	258.8	154.6	188.9	166.3	148.8	323.7
Central Asia	119.2	119.5	25.8	14.7	15.2	21.8
Southern Asia	264.1	155.8	194.8	172.0	153.8	335.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	42.9	35.4	45.7	45.3	70.3	64.3
Eastern Asia	8.8	9.4	12.8	14.2	11.5	10.0
South-Eastern Asia	139.3	106.1	132.0	124.9	215.4	193.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	21.0	79.2	71.5	668.3	981.6
Oceania	1.5	4.4	5.6	3.4	2.7	1.8
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.4	15.2	19.0	11.1	8.5	5.6
Europe and Northern America	103.4	65.9	46.4	46.3	17.1	555.6
Europe	148.2	95.6	67.8	68.2	25.6	828.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern America	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	1,429.0	877.2	861.3	993.1	1,192.9	1,811.4
Least developed countries	1,142.3	718.1	730.0	838.3	976.3	1,360.5
Small island developing States	269.3	62.0	64.4	76.8	63.0	208.0

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

Target 10.a

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

Indicator 10.a.1

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Least developed countries	All products	48.1	53.7	63.8	63.9	61.8
	Agriculture products	57.9	64.3	69.0	72.3	72.1
	Arms	30.3	25.4	40.4	66.7	53.8
	Clothing	38.3	39.6	41.7	45.5	46.9
	Industrial	48.6	55.6	72.1	70.5	67.0
	Oil	68.6	83.3	91.2	77.8	75.6
	Textiles	42.8	51.7	60.0	61.4	58.1
Developing countries	All products	40.7	44.0	49.4	53.2	54.8
	Agriculture products	46.2	47.1	50.8	54.5	55.7
	Arms	47.5	43.9	43.1	46.8	48.6
	Clothing	24.5	28.1	32.9	38.7	40.6
	Industrial	42.9	46.0	51.8	55.3	57.1
	Oil	68.0	76.7	81.9	75.8	73.1
	Textiles	28.7	34.8	40.6	46.0	47.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Target 10.b

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Indicator 10.b.1

Total resource flows for development (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Total resource flows (net disbursements) for development

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total resource flows	134,019.83	290,067.07	515,088.68	290,212.93	235,000.04	437,474.70
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,491.26	45,082.42	43,634.23	69,629.22	60,306.63	78,030.08
Northern Africa	4,475.12	8,480.88	14,010.15	19,940.05	15,087.64	13,091.04
Western Asia	12,419.26	41,484.59	23,805.00	31,921.34	29,847.45	23,984.58
Central Asia	1,789.57	2,517.82	2,493.97	8,901.99	7,768.22	15,706.65
Southern Asia	4,191.58	23,071.79	39,233.57	22,711.36	35,388.58	41,901.52
Eastern Asia	1,145.53	23,673.96	50,958.74	15,721.20	21,647.47	28,682.60
South-Eastern Asia	4,524.73	27,468.13	30,686.21	30,175.16	37,386.69	30,927.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,346.63	56,917.10	97,061.16	85,086.52	46,010.53	64,827.10
Oceania	833.47	3,995.59	7,509.49	1,221.68	3,142.22	1,914.93
Europe	5,698.41	15,713.33	8,070.96	3,673.25	9,720.48	48,915.03
Landlocked developing countries	8,933.46	18,471.66	25,968.21	37,726.15	43,257.75	53,576.92
Least developed countries	12,959.29	24,732.04	41,400.37	47,733.34	68,999.67	79,707.65
Small island developing States	4,176.98	5,523.48	22,030.68	4,911.46	6,784.18	5,797.83
Residual/Unallocated ODA	45,104.28	41,661.46	197,625.20	1,231.16	-31,305.90	89,493.36

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, 2025, 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>2023</i>
World	9.3	7.5	6.8	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	9.8	8.5	7.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.1
Central and Southern Asia	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.4	7.4	6.7	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.4	10.1	9.1	8.3
Europe and Northern America	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.5

¹Third quarter of the specified year.

Source: Remittance Prices Worldwide database, the World Bank.

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

Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Proportion of urban population living in slums and informal settlements¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	31.20	29.65	27.28	24.95	24.21	24.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.14	60.87	57.26	53.44	50.16	53.55
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.59	30.80	25.15	19.23	18.66	17.82
Central and Southern Asia	55.99	53.90	51.73	49.66	48.23	42.85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.55	33.34	28.83	24.44	21.70	24.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.86	27.19	21.78	17.44	17.70	16.91
Australia and New Zealand	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.98	16.00	15.50	14.91	15.25	12.18
Europe and Northern America	1.40	1.21	0.94	0.74	0.69	0.66
Landlocked developing countries	55.76	53.07	50.37	47.06	45.95	46.64
Least developed countries	64.99	65.48	63.94	62.42	61.22	60.92
Small island developing States	21.00	20.95	20.06	19.91	19.71	19.88

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 (population weighted averages)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	60.85
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.78
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.29
Northern Africa	38.54
Western Asia	54.89

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central and Southern Asia	52.80
Central Asia	33.95
Southern Asia	54.21
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	56.60
Eastern Asia	62.53
South-Eastern Asia	47.04
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.61
Oceania	77.56
Australia and New Zealand	81.31
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.23
Europe and Northern America	82.61
Europe	89.66
Northern America	65.34
Landlocked developing countries	39.43
Least developed countries	37.31
Small island developing States	55.10

Note: Convenient access to public transport (areas served) is measured as a walking distance of 500 metres to low-capacity transport systems (such as buses or trams) and/or 1,000 metres to high-capacity systems (such as trains and ferries). Averages based on 2042 cities and urban areas from 188 countries. Population weighted averages.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Built-up area per capita

(Square meters)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	181.0	178.4	160.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	98.6	121.3	126.5
Central and Southern Asia	78.5	92.4	110.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	333.8	320.5	287.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	108.8	117.5	133.2
Australia and New Zealand	419.1	456.7	472.6
Europe and Northern America	190.7	237.9	289.1

Note: Based on data from 755 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 184 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Europe and Northern America, 109 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>	
	<i>MSW collection coverage in cities</i>	<i>MSW managed in controlled facilities in cities</i>
World	82	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	54	19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	52
Central and Southern Asia	72	24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	83	57
Australia and New Zealand	99	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57	52
Europe and Northern America	95	85

Note: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection coverage is defined as the amount of MSW collected as a proportion of total MSW generated.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Indicator 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

(a) Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5)

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Urban</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	35.3	36.1	36.1	31.7	37.2	38.4	38.2	33.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.8	32.1	33.6	32.7	33.9	34.4	36.0	35.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	38.7	38.3	39.3	39.7
Northern Africa	36.6	36.1	37.5	38.1	43.5	42.7	44.5	45.6
Western Asia	33.9	34.2	34.4	34.1	32.9	33.0	33.1	32.6
Central and Southern Asia	53.0	53.0	53.2	48.3	56.4	56.4	56.7	51.3
Central Asia	43.8	49.8	44.0	37.4	52.1	59.1	52.0	44.0
Southern Asia	53.3	53.1	53.6	48.7	56.5	56.3	56.8	51.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.2	40.7	40.4	31.6	41.1	44.1	43.8	33.8
Eastern Asia	44.0	48.2	48.0	35.7	46.0	50.5	50.3	37.4
South-Eastern Asia	22.8	21.1	21.1	21.3	23.6	21.8	21.8	22.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.0	18.4	17.3	15.0	18.3	18.8	17.3	15.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Total</i>				<i>Urban</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Oceania	8.9	8.1	7.2	8.8	9.2	8.3	7.0	9.0
Australia and New Zealand	9.1	8.2	6.7	8.9	9.3	8.3	6.8	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.0
Europe and Northern America	13.7	13.7	11.6	10.0	14.1	14.1	12.0	10.3
Europe	15.8	15.8	13.3	11.5	16.7	16.6	14.0	12.1
Northern America	9.1	9.2	8.2	7.1	9.5	9.6	8.5	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	33.6	34.4	33.8	31.5	36.3	37.3	36.5	34.2
Least developed countries	32.7	32.5	33.0	31.4	37.7	37.7	38.1	35.9
Small island developing States	11.4	11.0	12.0	11.4	11.9	11.5	12.5	11.7

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

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

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>				<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Town and semi-dense area</i>
World	36.1	38.2	37.6	39.0	31.7	33.1	32.9	33.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.6	36.0	38.1	33.3	32.7	35.4	37.6	32.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.8	39.3	41.0	36.1	35.9	39.7	41.3	36.6
Northern Africa	37.5	44.5	46.7	40.2	38.1	45.6	47.7	41.5
Western Asia	34.4	33.1	34.1	31.2	34.1	32.6	33.5	30.9
Central and Southern Asia	53.2	56.7	59.4	53.5	48.3	51.3	53.7	48.4
Central Asia	44.0	52.0	52.4	51.7	37.4	44.0	44.3	43.7
Southern Asia	53.6	56.8	59.5	53.5	48.7	51.5	53.9	48.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.4	43.8	41.8	46.5	31.6	33.8	32.6	35.5
Eastern Asia	48.0	50.3	47.8	53.5	35.7	37.4	35.7	39.6
South-Eastern Asia	21.1	21.8	23.1	19.8	21.3	22.0	23.2	20.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.3	17.3	18.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.7	13.4
Oceania	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.4	8.6
Europe and Northern America	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.3
Europe	13.3	14.0	14.2	13.7	11.5	12.1	12.3	11.7
Northern America	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.0
Landlocked developing countries	33.8	36.5	38.4	34.7	31.5	34.2	36.0	32.4
Least developed countries	33.0	38.1	41.2	34.4	31.4	35.9	38.8	32.2
Small island developing States	12.0	12.5	13.5	10.9	11.4	11.7	12.5	10.5

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

Target 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of urban population with convenient access to open public spaces¹ (population weighted averages)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	44.21
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.24
Northern Africa and Western Asia	41.06
Northern Africa	29.21
Western Asia	47.48
Central and Southern Asia	38.16
Central Asia	38.78
Southern Asia	38.11
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.06
Eastern Asia	41.35
South-Eastern Asia	27.78
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.59
Oceania	68.79
Australia and New Zealand	71.13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	30.47
Europe and Northern America	65.84
Europe	70.73
Northern America	56.84
Landlocked developing countries	37.22
Least developed countries	27.94
Small island developing States	43.52

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 1365 cities and urban areas from 187 countries. Population weighted averages.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Target 11.a

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Indicator 11.a.1

Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	156	166
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20	22
Northern Africa	6	6
Western Asia	14	16
Central and Southern Asia	13	14
Central Asia	4	5
Southern Asia	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15	15
Eastern Asia	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	11	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	17	19
Oceania	14	15
Australia and New Zealand	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12	13
Europe and Northern America	37	38
Europe	37	37
Northern America	0	1

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Global Survey on National Urban Policies 2018, 2020 and 2023.

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>2024¹</i>
World	131
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	22
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	30

¹The value represents the number of countries that reported, as of end of 2024, 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, 2025.

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>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	16	15	16	2	12	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	2	...	3	2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1	3	1	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	2	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	1	1	1	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	4	...	1	...	...	1
Southern Asia	4	...	1	...	...	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	2	1	...	3	...
Eastern Asia	3	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	2	1	...	3	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	6	1	...	...	1
Oceania	...	...	...	...	1	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Europe and Northern America	3	5	8	1	5	1
Europe	3	5	8	1	4	1
Northern America	...	...	...	...	1	...
Landlocked developing countries	2	...	1	...	2	...
Least developed countries	1	1	2	...	4	2
Small island developing States	2	3	...	...	...	1

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

(b.1) 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>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	21	39	97	26	2	21	77	11
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	5	15	1	...	...	5	1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	6	33	...	2	1	41	...
Eastern Asia	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	6	33	...	...	1	41	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	20	...	6	...	18	...	2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Macro policies</i>				<i>Regulatory and legal instruments</i>			
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Oceania	...	...	8	2	...	...	6	2
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Europe and Northern America	4	7	41	16	...	2	25	6
Europe	4	7	38	16	...	2	23	6
Northern America	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
Landlocked developing countries	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	1
Small island developing States	4	4	...	2	...	6	...	2

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

(b.2) Countries with policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Voluntary and self-regulation schemes</i>				<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>			
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	3	12	36	11	2	2	7	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Southern Asia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	2	9	...	...	...	6	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	2	9	...	...	...	6	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	2
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	1	26	7	...	1	1	12
Europe	...	1	25	7	...	1	1	12
Northern America	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	28	74	134	8	217	62
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	5	2	...	21	2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1	11	2	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	8	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	1	3	2	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	8	...	1	...	...	1
Southern Asia	8	...	1	...	...	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6	9	2	...	89	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Eastern Asia	6	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	9	2	...	89	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	48	3	...	...	14
Oceania	...	...	...	...	14	4
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	14	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Europe and Northern America	4	11	115	6	93	41
Europe	4	11	115	6	87	41
Northern America	...	...	...	...	6	...
Landlocked developing countries	3	...	1	...	2	...
Least developed countries	1	5	2	...	4	2
Small island developing States	6	13	...	...	...	4

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>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	57,395.7	69,259.8	81,470.4	95,008.6	108,000.0	115,000.0	96,116.0

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

(b) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	9.3	10.6	11.7	12.8	13.7	14.5	11.9

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

(c) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.31	1.28	1.04

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>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	55,724	67,434	79,296	92,136	105,471	113,590	93,606

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,886	3,398	3,940	4,684	5,269	5,493	5,537
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,835	3,585	4,571	4,810	5,782	6,240	4,892
Northern Africa	1,034	1,286	1,541	1,566	2,558	2,767	2,369
Western Asia	1,801	2,299	3,031	3,244	3,224	3,472	2,523
Central and Southern Asia	5,807	6,819	8,435	9,802	11,006	12,065	12,398
Central Asia	513	629	765	927	1,072	1,051	979
Southern Asia	5,294	6,190	7,670	8,875	9,933	11,013	11,418
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,624	23,549	33,227	40,673	41,100	43,393	43,736
Eastern Asia	14,741	19,900	28,811	35,124	35,641	37,682	37,796
South-Eastern Asia	2,882	3,650	4,415	5,549	5,459	5,711	5,940
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,373	7,399	8,663	10,785	21,140	25,023	8,638
Oceania	1,219	1,261	1,220	1,275	1,227	1,305	1,322
Australia and New Zealand	1,120	1,163	1,104	1,194	1,134	1,209	1,224
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99	98	116	81	93	95	98
Europe and Northern America	19,981	21,423	19,240	20,108	19,947	20,072	17,084
Europe	9,832	10,799	10,103	10,266	10,388	10,074	9,092
Northern America	10,149	10,624	9,137	9,842	9,559	9,998	7,992
Landlocked developing countries	1,547	2,056	2,555	3,215	3,809	3,846	3,793
Least developed countries	1,973	2,490	3,164	3,746	5,143	5,352	4,907
Small island developing States	640	513	507	540	492	521	533

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

(b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	9.06	10.28	11.35	12.41	13.45	14.24	11.63
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.46	4.60	4.65	4.82	4.75	4.71	4.63
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.84	9.00	10.26	9.75	10.75	11.27	8.70
Northern Africa	6.00	6.82	7.44	6.86	10.17	10.65	8.97
Western Asia	9.51	10.96	12.70	12.25	11.25	11.82	8.46
Central and Southern Asia	3.80	4.08	4.69	5.09	5.38	5.79	5.89
Central Asia	9.17	10.61	12.03	13.43	14.35	13.65	12.53
Southern Asia	3.60	3.84	4.42	4.78	5.04	5.49	5.63
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.83	11.34	15.38	18.12	17.80	18.70	18.81
Eastern Asia	10.02	13.14	18.47	21.84	21.74	22.99	23.07
South-Eastern Asia	5.49	6.49	7.36	8.72	8.15	8.39	8.65
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.28	13.26	14.67	17.31	32.43	37.90	12.99
Oceania	39.03	37.30	32.88	31.55	27.92	28.96	29.00
Australia and New Zealand	48.95	47.86	41.88	42.01	36.89	38.56	38.65
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.84	10.29	10.78	6.75	7.05	6.97	7.02
Europe and Northern America	19.24	20.28	17.82	18.27	17.83	17.94	15.26
Europe	13.56	14.85	13.75	13.87	13.95	13.58	12.28
Northern America	32.40	32.27	26.46	27.30	25.56	26.53	21.09
Landlocked developing countries	4.60	5.44	6.01	6.72	7.08	6.82	6.58
Least developed countries	2.98	3.32	3.75	3.94	4.79	4.76	4.26
Small island developing States	11.41	8.61	7.95	8.00	6.95	7.24	7.35

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

(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1.16	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.29	1.26	1.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.89	3.47	3.01	2.85	2.97	2.85	2.78
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.27	1.41	1.35	1.03
Northern Africa	2.60	2.58	2.20	2.03	2.96	2.93	2.45
Western Asia	1.17	1.19	1.28	1.08	0.99	0.94	0.67
Central and Southern Asia	3.93	3.42	3.10	2.77	2.59	2.48	2.39
Central Asia	4.52	3.70	3.12	2.88	2.79	2.47	2.19
Southern Asia	3.88	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.57	2.48	2.41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.97	2.05	2.16	2.04	1.71	1.65	1.59
Eastern Asia	1.89	1.99	2.15	2.02	1.69	1.63	1.57
South-Eastern Asia	2.49	2.45	2.23	2.19	1.84	1.75	1.75
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.46	1.77	1.74	1.94	4.11	4.37	1.48
Oceania	1.29	1.13	0.96	0.87	0.76	0.75	0.75
Australia and New Zealand	1.22	1.07	0.89	0.84	0.72	0.71	0.71
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.46	3.04	3.08	1.79	1.97	1.92	1.92
Europe and Northern America	0.66	0.63	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.45	0.37
Europe	0.64	0.63	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.42
Northern America	0.68	0.63	0.51	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.34
Landlocked developing countries	5.43	5.15	4.31	4.15	4.17	3.85	3.62
Least developed countries	5.52	5.12	4.12	3.76	4.24	4.06	3.60
Small island developing States	1.47	0.98	0.80	0.73	0.65	0.62	0.62

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

Target 12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator 12.3.1

(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

(a) Global food loss index

(Index with 2015 base year = 100)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	98.7	101.2	98.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	99.3	103.3	98.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	94.4	106.3	100.2
Northern Africa	93.2	100.4	102.5
Western Asia	95.6	112.5	97.8
Central and Southern Asia	96.8	94.9	88.7
Central Asia	98.8	102.4	97.7
Southern Asia	96.6	94.5	88.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	99.1	99.5	100.0
Eastern Asia	99.7	99.7	99.7
South-Eastern Asia	97.5	99.1	100.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	99.8	100.5	101.1
Australia and New Zealand	99.6	104.3	101.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99.1	107.4	101.0
Europe and Northern America	99.5	106.5	100.9
Northern America	101.5	110.1	100.7
Landlocked developing countries	99.1	104.1	97.7
Least developed countries	97.8	102.6	99.9
Small island developing States	99.1	104.7	100.1

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

(b.1) Food waste, by sector

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>				<i>2022</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Retail</i>	<i>Out-of-home consumption</i>
World	930.86	569.01	118.14	243.72	1,051.96	630.96	131.22	289.78
Sub-Saharan Africa	167.85	121.81	16.41	29.63	154.44	106.39	11.75	36.30
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72.62	50.01	8.45	14.16	96.57	69.03	11.11	16.43
Northern Africa	32.56	22.11	3.77	6.67	46.24	35.55	2.60	8.09
Western Asia	40.07	27.90	4.68	7.49	50.33	33.48	8.51	8.34
Central and Southern Asia	196.87	114.63	31.15	51.10	235.84	147.76	20.47	67.60
Central Asia	9.52	6.35	1.15	2.02	10.09	6.66	1.04	2.39
Southern Asia	187.36	108.28	30.00	49.07	225.75	141.10	19.43	65.22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	286.62	159.70	37.09	89.83	324.93	164.53	63.80	96.60
Eastern Asia	200.66	106.36	24.73	69.56	223.40	123.96	30.50	68.93
South-Eastern Asia	85.96	53.34	12.35	20.27	101.53	40.56	33.30	27.68
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.07	47.22	10.03	17.82	106.02	62.21	11.16	32.65
Oceania	5.37	3.93	0.44	1.00	6.91	4.06	0.71	2.14
Australia and New Zealand	3.78	2.85	0.25	0.67	5.17	2.88	0.56	1.73
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.59	1.07	0.19	0.33	1.74	1.18	0.15	0.42
Europe and Northern America	126.46	71.70	14.58	40.18	127.25	76.98	12.22	38.05
Europe	76.63	49.40	8.95	18.29	66.34	49.24	7.06	10.04
Northern America	49.83	22.31	5.63	21.89	60.92	27.75	5.16	28.01
Landlocked developing countries	71.50	48.95	8.15	14.40	74.59	50.22	6.43	17.94
Least developed countries	137.61	96.78	16.18	24.65	153.45	102.92	14.26	36.28
Small island developing States	8.38	5.47	1.03	1.87	11.38	7.10	1.31	2.97

Source: Food Waste Index Report 2024, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.2) Food waste per capita, by sector

(Kilograms)

Regions	2019				2022			
	Total	Households	Retail	Out-of-home consumption	Total	Households	Retail	Out-of-home consumption
World	119.88	73.77	15.32	31.39	131.91	79.12	16.45	36.34
Sub-Saharan Africa	155.32	114.24	15.39	27.42	132.37	91.18	10.07	31.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	136.99	96.72	16.34	26.70	174.41	124.68	20.06	29.67
Northern Africa	131.79	91.47	15.60	27.00	177.85	136.76	9.99	31.11
Western Asia	141.51	101.33	16.99	26.45	171.35	113.98	28.97	28.40
Central and Southern Asia	97.39	57.56	15.64	25.28	113.14	70.88	9.82	32.43
Central Asia	129.38	86.69	15.64	27.52	130.99	86.51	13.49	30.99
Southern Asia	96.18	56.45	15.64	25.19	112.45	70.28	9.68	32.49
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	123.32	68.41	15.89	38.65	138.60	70.18	27.22	41.21
Eastern Asia	120.85	63.59	14.79	41.90	134.32	74.53	18.34	41.44
South-Eastern Asia	129.48	80.57	18.66	30.53	149.07	59.55	48.88	40.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	116.05	72.85	15.47	27.55	160.56	94.22	16.90	49.45
Oceania	124.06	93.21	10.45	23.15	153.47	90.06	15.79	47.62
Australia and New Zealand	124.58	95.21	8.44	22.06	164.78	91.69	17.96	55.14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	122.84	88.29	15.41	25.70	127.53	86.33	10.82	30.38
Europe and Northern America	113.10	64.38	13.09	35.94	113.58	68.71	10.91	33.96
Europe	102.69	66.11	11.97	24.51	89.22	66.22	9.50	13.50
Northern America	133.97	60.85	15.36	58.86	161.64	73.62	13.69	74.32
Landlocked developing countries	136.20	93.96	15.64	27.44	132.29	89.07	11.40	31.82
Least developed countries	131.28	93.66	15.66	23.51	136.38	91.47	12.67	32.24
Small island developing States	115.45	76.65	14.48	25.74	153.09	95.51	17.68	39.90

Source: Food Waste Index Report 2021, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator 12.4.1

Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on hazardous waste, and other chemicals

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2025</i>				
	<i>Basel Convention¹</i>	<i>Minamata Convention²</i>	<i>Montreal Protocol³</i>	<i>Rotterdam Convention⁴</i>	<i>Stockholm Convention⁵</i>
World	69.6	61.0	100.0	72.4	57.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.6	60.8	99.0	69.6	48.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.5	60.4	100.0	76.6	52.5
Northern Africa	76.7	...	100.0	59.4	43.3
Western Asia	77.8	60.0	99.0	81.6	55.6
Central and Southern Asia	60.0	...	100.0	65.4	58.3
Central Asia	52.0	...	100.0	61.2	50.0
Southern Asia	64.4	55.6	100.0	67.2	62.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	61.3	69.7	99.0	83.9	64.0
Eastern Asia	56.0	75.0	98.0	73.4	80.0
South-Eastern Asia	64.0	66.7	100.0	90.5	56.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.5	52.6	100.0	71.8	60.6
Oceania	37.1	37.5	100.0	55.7	58.8
Australia and New Zealand	90.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28.3	33.3	100.0	41.0	52.9
Europe and Northern America	87.1	70.1	100.0	75.2	64.7
Europe	88.4	70.3	99.0	76.3	64.9
Northern America	60.0	66.7	100.0	54.1	60.0
Landlocked developing countries	65.2	62.1	100.0	68.9	50.3
Least developed countries	57.7	54.8	100.0	64.6	48.4
Small island developing States	53.3	44.4	100.0	61.0	52.6

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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.9	6.2	7.4	7.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	6.5	7.6	8.0
Northern Africa	3.7	4.7	5.5	5.7
Western Asia	6.3	8.1	9.5	10.1
Central and Southern Asia	1.1	1.7	2.7	3.1
Central Asia	2.5	3.6	4.7	5.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Southern Asia	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.5	6.4	8.1	8.8
Eastern Asia	4.8	7.0	9.0	9.8
South-Eastern Asia	3.4	4.7	5.9	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.7	7.7	9.3	9.8
Oceania	12.2	14.6	15.5	15.7
Australia and New Zealand	16.7	20.2	21.5	21.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7
Europe and Northern America	14.3	16.8	18.3	18.8
Europe	13.2	15.5	17.0	17.6
Northern America	16.5	19.5	20.7	21.1
Landlocked developing countries	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0
Least developed countries	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3
Small island developing States	3.9	4.9	5.6	5.8

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(a.2) Electronic waste generated, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	34,157.2	46,314.4	57,638.6	61,908.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	876.9	1,397.4	1,893.1	2,067.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,261.2	3,207.0	4,107.9	4,440.5
Northern Africa	762.8	1,074.3	1,375.0	1,483.8
Western Asia	1,498.4	2,132.7	2,733.0	2,956.7
Central and Southern Asia	2,043.8	3,356.2	5,493.0	6,536.5
Central Asia	160.9	251.7	352.9	396.1
Southern Asia	1,882.9	3,104.6	5,140.0	6,140.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9,716.9	14,447.4	18,934.7	20,654.0
Eastern Asia	7,672.2	11,454.0	14,962.9	16,291.7
South-Eastern Asia	2,044.8	2,993.4	3,971.8	4,362.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,373.5	4,791.3	6,072.9	6,464.5
Oceania	451.6	588.5	682.4	707.0
Australia and New Zealand	440.5	572.7	661.1	683.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.1	15.8	21.3	23.2
Europe and Northern America	15,433.3	18,526.5	20,454.7	21,038.8
Europe	9,738.5	11,497.7	12,717.5	13,076.0
Northern America	5,694.8	7,028.8	7,737.1	7,962.8
Landlocked developing countries	431.2	705.2	1,007.8	1,131.6
Least developed countries	523.2	855.7	1,250.8	1,421.9
Small island developing States	259.2	342.1	410.1	432.2

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.1) Proportion of electronic waste collected

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	23.306	23.345	23.057	22.264
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.212	0.007	0.109	0.117
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.115	4.672	6.131	6.082

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	0.174	7.025	9.216	9.134
Central and Southern Asia	...	0.005	1.104	1.114
Central Asia	...	0.064	3.368	3.221
Southern Asia	...	...	0.948	0.978
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.569	15.029	15.797	15.615
Eastern Asia	13.386	18.957	19.991	19.797
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.910	2.421	2.676	2.730
Oceania	...	8.862	41.424	41.354
Australia and New Zealand	...	9.106	42.760	42.760
Europe and Northern America	44.698	44.923	46.634	46.313
Europe	38.819	37.202	43.330	42.773
Northern America	54.753	57.555	52.064	52.128
Landlocked developing countries	...	0.063	1.999	1.888
Least developed countries	...	...	0.148	0.154
Small island developing States	0.716	0.037	0.052	0.052

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.2) Electronic waste collected per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.140	1.456	1.695	1.728
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.002
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.006	0.304	0.468	0.488
Western Asia	0.011	0.566	0.879	0.919
Central and Southern Asia	...	0.000	0.030	0.035
Central Asia	...	0.002	0.159	0.166
Southern Asia	...	...	0.025	0.030
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.470	0.957	1.282	1.376
Eastern Asia	0.649	1.331	1.798	1.939
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.052	0.186	0.249	0.267
Oceania	...	1.291	6.434	6.491
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.836	9.198	9.322
Europe and Northern America	6.378	7.548	8.515	8.696
Europe	5.134	5.764	7.384	7.522
Northern America	9.031	11.223	10.772	11.014
Landlocked developing countries	...	0.001	0.037	0.038
Least developed countries	...	...	0.002	0.002
Small island developing States	0.028	0.002	0.003	0.003

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.3) Electronic waste collected, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	7,960.6	10,812.3	13,289.7	13,783.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9	0.1	2.1	2.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	149.8	251.9	270.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Western Asia	2.6	149.8	251.9	270.1
Central and Southern Asia	...	0.2	60.6	72.8
Central Asia	...	0.2	11.9	12.8
Southern Asia	...	...	48.7	60.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,171.3	2,991.2	3,225.2
Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,171.3	2,991.2	3,225.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.7	116.0	162.5	176.5
Oceania	...	52.2	282.7	292.4
Australia and New Zealand	...	52.2	282.7	292.4
Europe and Northern America	6,898.4	8,322.7	9,538.7	9,743.8
Europe	3,780.3	4,277.3	5,510.5	5,592.9
Northern America	3,118.1	4,045.4	4,028.3	4,150.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	0.4	20.2	21.4
Least developed countries	...	...	1.9	2.2
Small island developing States	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1

National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

(a) Proportion of electronic waste recycled

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	23.31	20.59	20.45	23.99	23.21	23.10	22.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.21	0.01	0.01	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.12	0.10	0.51	4.91	5.36	6.13	6.08
Western Asia	0.17	0.14	0.77	7.37	8.05	9.22	9.13
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.83	1.09	1.10	1.11
Central Asia	...	...	...	0.40	3.53	3.37	3.22
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.86	0.91	0.95	0.98
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.57	6.33	15.36	15.25	15.38	15.80	15.62
Eastern Asia	13.39	8.00	19.38	19.24	19.44	19.99	19.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.91	1.20	2.24	2.29	2.50	2.69	2.75
Oceania	...	8.07	7.64	8.86	8.86	41.42	41.35
Australia and New Zealand	...	8.29	7.85	9.12	9.12	42.76	42.76
Europe and Northern America	44.70	43.05	37.52	47.05	46.67	46.63	46.31
Europe	38.82	35.41	34.29	42.28	42.53	43.33	42.77
Northern America	54.75	55.82	42.83	54.83	53.45	52.06	52.13
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.00	0.32	1.88	2.00	1.89
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.15	0.15
Small island developing States	0.72	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b) Electronic waste recycled per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	1.140	1.128	1.228	1.551	1.605	1.698	1.731

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.006	0.005	0.032	0.331	0.386	0.468	0.488
Western Asia	0.011	0.010	0.060	0.616	0.722	0.879	0.919
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.016	0.025	0.030	0.035
Central Asia	...	...	...	0.015	0.152	0.159	0.166
Southern Asia	...	...	...	0.016	0.020	0.025	0.030
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.470	0.334	0.927	1.022	1.138	1.282	1.376
Eastern Asia	0.649	0.462	1.286	1.423	1.590	1.798	1.939
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.052	0.078	0.164	0.184	0.219	0.251	0.269
Oceania	...	1.068	1.082	1.320	1.355	6.434	6.491
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.511	1.537	1.879	1.933	9.198	9.322
Europe and Northern America	6.378	6.647	6.156	8.072	8.279	8.515	8.696
Europe	5.134	5.048	5.186	6.695	7.006	7.384	7.522
Northern America	9.031	10.008	8.167	10.888	10.848	10.772	11.014
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.000	0.005	0.032	0.038	0.038
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	0.001	0.002	0.002
Small island developing States	0.028	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(c) Electronic waste recycled, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	7,960.6	8,079.1	9,010.3	11,654.1	12,330.6	13,312.4	13,807.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9	0.1	0.1	18.7	21.4	23.8	25.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	2.5	15.5	166.2	201.1	251.9	270.1
Western Asia	2.6	2.5	15.5	166.2	201.1	251.9	270.1
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	49.5	60.6	72.8
Central Asia	...	...	...	1.1	11.0	11.9	12.8
Southern Asia	...	...	...	29.6	38.5	48.7	60.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	740.6	2,087.1	2,334.1	2,632.0	2,991.2	3,225.2
Eastern Asia	1,027.0	740.6	2,087.1	2,334.1	2,632.0	2,991.2	3,225.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.7	47.1	101.2	115.8	140.5	163.5	177.5
Oceania	0.0	41.0	43.0	54.2	57.6	282.7	292.4
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	41.0	43.0	54.2	57.6	282.7	292.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	6,898.4	7,247.7	6,763.3	8,934.3	9,228.4	9,538.7	9,743.8
Europe	3,780.3	3,730.3	3,842.9	4,976.9	5,222.1	5,510.5	5,592.9
Northern America	3,118.1	3,517.4	2,920.4	3,957.4	4,006.3	4,028.3	4,150.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	0.0	2.4	16.7	20.2	21.4
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.9	2.2
Small island developing States	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator 12.6.1

Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

(a) Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023¹</i>
World	2,113	2,349	2,669	3,286	4,208	5,259	6,494	7,516	8,128
Sub-Saharan Africa	87	89	89	92	103	105	112	116	121
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42	40	47	74	94	137	229	277	347
Northern Africa	2	1	3	2	2	4	29	45	55
Western Asia	40	39	44	72	92	133	200	232	292
Central and Southern Asia	76	83	90	98	139	156	214	573	700
Central Asia	...	...	2	3	3	3	4	4	3
Southern Asia	76	83	88	95	136	153	210	569	697
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	638	755	888	1,013	1,393	1,664	2,211	2,445	2,904
Eastern Asia	521	626	736	842	1,128	1,338	1,591	1,766	2,149
South-Eastern Asia	117	129	152	171	265	326	620	679	755
Latin America and the Caribbean	94	123	128	150	174	194	238	256	281
Oceania	97	108	124	138	185	226	273	309	326
Australia and New Zealand	97	108	124	138	185	226	273	309	326
Europe and Northern America	1,079	1,151	1,303	1,721	2,120	2,777	3,217	3,540	3,449
Europe	682	726	832	1,138	1,302	1,711	1,870	1,967	1,947
Northern America	397	425	471	583	818	1,066	1,347	1,573	1,502
Small island developing States	...	...	3	6	6	7	9	9	8
Developed regions	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	4	6
Developing regions	20	21	30	37	75	89	93	94	96

¹ Includes 2022 Sustainability Reports published after 1 March 2024.

Note: Sample of over 10,000 public companies around the world provided by the Refinitiv database.

Source: UNCTAD and UNEP calculations based on data from Refinitiv.

Target 12.a

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Indicator 12.a.1

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

Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity¹

(Watts per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	121.9	136.7	174.5	248.0	357.5	477.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.9	23.7	23.4	27.0	36.9	39.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	64.0	65.3	73.0	101.9	146.5	180.9
Northern Africa	27.9	26.6	32.3	35.1	47.9	52.6
Western Asia	97.9	100.9	109.4	160.4	234.2	294.1
Central and Southern Asia	29.5	37.6	46.3	59.5	88.4	108.2
Central Asia	193.3	185.0	186.7	191.5	204.5	214.2
Southern Asia	23.3	32.1	41.2	54.6	83.9	104.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63.3	84.7	142.6	271.2	483.4	741.4
Eastern Asia	72.0	101.2	175.8	343.8	625.3	986.0
South-Eastern Asia	38.4	39.8	55.3	86.5	133.4	153.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	249.4	263.5	285.0	335.4	430.8	517.8
Oceania	430.3	461.9	501.0	634.9	1,067.9	1,415.2
Australia and New Zealand	565.2	619.0	679.6	873.2	1,493.8	1,996.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	55.9	55.8	58.8	67.2	74.2	91.4
Europe and Northern America	379.9	427.2	544.0	731.2	940.2	1,184.2
Europe	323.5	382.8	501.4	694.6	886.3	1,129.6
Northern America	511.2	526.1	635.0	806.5	1,047.0	1,290.4
Landlocked developing countries	80.4	75.3	82.1	85.2	97.4	106.6
Least developed countries	16.5	16.7	22.8	26.9	35.5	40.4
Small island developing States	45.4	42.7	41.9	53.0	79.5	110.5
Developed regions	348.5	395.8	499.0	687.4	920.3	1161.5
Developing regions	64.7	75.0	101.0	153.5	241.7	341.2

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

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

Target 12.b

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 12.b.1

Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

(a) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	334	440	546	498	374	142*
Sub-Saharan Africa	20	44	44	49	22*	13*
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30	43	37	59	58*	38*
Northern Africa	6	14	14	6	6*	6*
Western Asia	24	29	23	53	52	32
Central and Southern Asia	10	8	20	10	9*	0*
Central Asia	9	7	11	8*	8*	...
Southern Asia	1	1	9	2	1	0*
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27	51	71	55	43	16*
Eastern Asia	8	13	21	20	20	2*
South-Eastern Asia	19	38	50	35	23*	14*
Latin America and the Caribbean	61	60	92	65	44*	17*
Oceania	28	29	34	30	24*	14*
Australia and New Zealand	17	18	18	16	16	14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11*	11*	16*	14*	8*	...
Europe and Northern America	158	205	248	230	174	44*
Europe	139	183	225	208	154	39*
Northern America	19	22	23	22	20	5*

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Landlocked developing countries	9	9	21	29	31*	15*
Least developed countries	8	17	30	21	20*	13*
Small island developing States	26	29	36	29	11*	...

* This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries. Areas reporting data for this year represent less than 40% of the region, either in number of countries or in population, or both. Please interpret with caution.

Source: UN Tourism.

(b) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (SEEA tables)

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	69	96	134	102	71*	14*
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	5	10	5	0*	0*
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	4	5	6	6*	3*
Northern Africa	0	1	1	0	0*	0*
Western Asia	3	3	4	6	6	3*
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	2	3	2*	0*
Central Asia	0	0	1	1*	1*	...
Southern Asia	0	0	1	2	1	0*
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2	5	8	3	3*	0*
Eastern Asia	1	1	2	1	1	0*
South-Eastern Asia	1	4	6	2	2*	0*
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	10	15	9	7*	0*
Oceania	6	7	12	8	8*	2*
Australia and New Zealand	4	5	5	3	3	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2*	2*	7*	5*	5*	...
Europe and Northern America	48	65	82	68	45	9*
Europe	48	63	79	66	45	9*
Northern America	0	2	3	2*	0*	0*
Landlocked developing countries	0	0	2	3	3*	1*
Least developed countries	0	4	8	4	0*	0*
Small island developing States	2	2	8	6	5*	...

* This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries. Areas reporting data for this year represent less than 40% of the region, either in number of countries or in population, or both. Please interpret with caution.

Source: UN Tourism.

(c) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account tables)

(Number of tables)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	265	344	412	396	303*	128*
Sub-Saharan Africa	19	39	34	44	22*	13*
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27	39	32	53	52*	35*
Northern Africa	6	13	13	6	6*	6*
Western Asia	21	26	19	47	46	29*
Central and Southern Asia	10	8	18	7	7*	0*
Central Asia	9	7	10	7*	7*	...
Southern Asia	1	1	8	0	0	0*
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25	46	63	52	40	16*
Eastern Asia	7	12	19	19	19	2*
South-Eastern Asia	18	34	44	33	21*	14*
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	50	77	56	37*	17*
Oceania	22	22	22	22	16*	12*
Australia and New Zealand	13	13	13	13	13	12
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9*	9*	9*	9*	3*	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Europe and Northern America	110	140	166	162	129	35*
Europe	91	120	146	142	109	30*
Northern America	19	20	20	20	20	5*
Landlocked developing countries	9	9	19	26	28*	14*
Least developed countries	8	13	22	17	20*	13*
Small island developing States	24	27	28	23	6*	...

* This estimate is based on a low number of reporting countries. Areas reporting data for this year represent less than 40% of the region, either in number of countries or in population, or both. Please interpret with caution.

Source: UN Tourism.

Target 12.c

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Indicator 12.c.1

Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP

(a) Fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP (production and consumption)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	0.93	1.18	0.98	0.59	0.83	0.52	1.87	1.19
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.13	1.61	1.48	0.69	0.97	0.50	2.48	0.80
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.66	6.27	5.17	2.27	3.23	1.55	7.10	3.75
Northern Africa	5.56	8.48	7.41	3.25	6.40	2.84	14.5 2	6.59
Western Asia	4.40	5.67	4.60	2.02	2.39	1.21	5.20	3.02
Central and Southern Asia	5.36	6.15	4.66	1.83	3.40	2.11	6.71	3.74
Central Asia	11.3 3	10.6 5	7.54	3.79	5.88	2.83	17.6 6	7.29
Southern Asia	4.76	5.69	4.37	1.65	3.16	2.04	5.66	3.41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.50	0.72	0.50	0.45	0.72	0.44	1.24	0.72
Eastern Asia	0.34	0.33	0.27	0.37	0.58	0.39	0.88	0.62
South-Eastern Asia	1.59	3.37	2.03	0.98	1.66	0.78	3.78	1.39
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.58	2.20	1.76	1.25	1.09	0.59	1.74	0.98
Oceania	0.61	0.66	0.58	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.65
Australia and New Zealand	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.53	0.67
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
Europe and Northern America	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.30	0.37	0.29	1.21	0.98
Europe	0.63	0.68	0.71	0.54	0.69	0.51	2.41	1.96
Northern America	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09
Landlocked developing countries	5.58	6.00	4.52	2.22	3.29	1.61	9.69	3.77
Least developed countries	1.73	2.32	1.54	0.52	1.14	0.72	3.44	0.95
Small island developing States	0.01	0.34	0.37	0.26	0.72	1.10	1.44	0.09

Source: IEA fossil fuel subsidies database, OECD.Stat- Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels and IMF Energy Subsidies Template (pre-tax calculations).

(b) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita

(Nominal United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	85.8	113.3	97.7	61.0	89.2	54.1	210.9	137.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.4	26.0	24.8	11.5	16.2	8.1	41.0	13.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	320.9	458.3	389.1	177.0	257.9	118.7	593.3	315.4
Northern Africa	187.9	286.2	246.7	111.3	230.2	97.8	526.8	240.8
Western Asia	436.4	606.5	511.7	233.7	282.1	137.0	652.1	381.5
Central and Southern Asia	81.1	99.4	82.1	35.8	72.3	44.0	156.5	92.0
Central Asia	436.8	456.3	346.7	178.1	297.8	145.9	974.1	416.8
Southern Asia	68.0	86.3	72.3	30.5	63.8	40.1	125.2	79.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.5	56.2	42.3	41.4	72.3	45.6	140.8	84.9
Eastern Asia	29.0	31.3	28.3	41.8	71.5	50.1	124.3	91.6
South-Eastern Asia	52.5	120.3	77.8	40.4	74.3	34.4	180.6	68.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	133.2	195.0	158.5	109.0	94.6	46.2	151.3	86.3
Oceania	211.3	234.5	208.0	174.8	177.3	170.3	198.9	253.6
Australia and New Zealand	297.3	331.6	295.3	249.0	252.6	243.0	285.1	365.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.0
Europe and Northern America	122.5	130.1	136.1	107.2	140.2	105.8	485.7	400.9
Europe	154.6	170.9	181.1	142.5	190.9	136.2	703.3	577.3
Northern America	54.3	44.4	43.0	35.2	38.0	45.3	57.4	56.0
Landlocked developing countries	77.9	89.8	72.2	36.0	56.5	27.3	171.8	68.4
Least developed countries	15.8	22.2	15.9	5.6	12.8	8.1	40.2	11.3
Small island developing States	0.6	34.9	39.9	28.7	82.1	117.2	169.2	11.1

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>2024¹</i>
World	131
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	22
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12
Europe and Northern America	30

¹The value represents the number of countries that reported, as of end of 2024, 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, 2025.

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 biennial transparency reports

(Number)

	<i>2025</i>
First biennial transparency reports	101

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on first biennial transparency reports from Parties to the Paris Agreement - <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports> as at 15 April 2025.

(b) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties

(Number)

	<i>2025</i>
First national communication	154

	2025
Second national communication	146
Third national communication	113
Fourth national communication	41
Fifth national communication	10
Sixth national communication	2

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 April 2025.

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

(Number)

	2025
First biennial update report	114
Second biennial update report	45
Third biennial update report	28
Fourth biennial update report	15
Fifth biennial update report	5

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 April 2025.

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

(Number)

	2025
Eighth national communication	43

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on eighth national communications from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/NC8> as at 15 April 2025.

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

(Number)

	2025
Fifth biennial report	43

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on fifth biennial reports from Annex I Parties - <https://unfccc.int/BR5> as at 15 April 2025.

(f) Number of countries with adaptation communications

(Number)

	2025
Adaptation communications	66

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications - <https://unfccc.int/ACR> as at 15 April 2025.

(g) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions

(Number)

	2025
Nationally determined contributions submitted from 1 November 2024	21

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions - <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> as at 25 April 2025.

(h) Number of countries with national adaptation plans

(Number)

	2025
National adaptation plan	63

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans - <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps> as at 15 April 2025.

Indicator 13.2.2

Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

(a) Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Gigatonnes CO₂ equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
Annex I Parties	18.02	18.39	17.51	16.75	15.24	15.93

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on 2023 GHG inventory submissions by Annex I Parties as at 31 December 2023.

(b) Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Gigatonnes CO₂ equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	17.18	19.29	23.88	24.89	27.94

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Target 13.a

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1

Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

(a) Climate-specific financial support provided via bilateral, regional and other channels, by type of support

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mitigation	8.79	9.91	15.17	17.08	19.73	23.95	20.30	20.80	19.67	16.07	16.20	17.83
Adaptation	2.64	2.00	4.25	3.55	4.14	5.19	5.67	7.23	6.70	11.61	10.13	11.46
Cross-cutting	2.00	1.79	3.02	2.50	2.29	3.13	3.52	5.34	3.57	4.17	7.95	7.25
Other	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.74	3.34	1.08	...	...	1.78	0.0003	0.00	0.00
Total bilateral	14.08	14.38	23.15	23.87	29.49	33.35	29.49	33.37	31.72	31.86	34.28	36.54

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at April 2025.

(b) Climate-specific financial support provided via multilateral channels, by type of support

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mitigation	1.33	0.99	0.58	0.45	0.67	0.47	3.42	3.82	3.38	2.84	4.51	4.30
Adaptation	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.29	0.22	0.41	0.68	0.87	0.46	0.89	1.73	1.12
Cross-cutting	0.96	1.22	1.20	1.88	1.94	2.91	1.91	2.02	3.93	4.57	3.62	3.04
Other	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.19	...	0.00003	0.80	0.85	0.00	0.00
Total multilateral	2.90	2.70	2.27	2.74	3.02	3.98	6.02	6.71	8.56	9.15	9.85	8.46

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at April 2025.

(c) Financial support provided

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total climate-specific bilateral and multilateral	16.98	17.08	25.42	26.61	32.51	37.33	35.51	40.08	40.28	41.01	44.13	45.00
Total climate-specific finance mobilized	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.19	23.86
Total climate-specific	16.98	17.08	25.42	26.61	32.51	37.33	35.51	40.08	40.28	41.01	56.32	68.86
Core/general contributions provided to multilateral institutions	11.78	11.83	15.11	16.63	14.64	14.01	13.32	15.30	12.61	11.48	10.45	10.18
Total financial support provided	28.76	28.91	40.53	43.24	47.16	51.33	48.83	55.38	52.89	52.49	66.77	79.04

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at April 2025.

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 biennial transparency reports**(Number)**

<i>Regions</i>	2025
	<i>First biennial transparency report</i>
Least developed countries	9
Small island developing States	6

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on first biennial transparency reports from Parties to the Paris Agreement - <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports> as at 15 April 2025.

(b) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties**(Number)**

	2025	
	<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
First national communication	46	40
Second national communication	43	40
Third national communication	34	26
Fourth national communication	3	2
Fifth national communication	...	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on Biennial Reports by Annex I Parties to the Convention as at 15 April 2025.

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

	2025	
	<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Small island developing States</i>
First biennial update report	34	24
Second biennial update report	3	2
Third biennial update report	...	1
Fourth biennial update report	...	1
Fifth biennial update report	...	1

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on biennial update reports from non-Annex I Parties as at 15 April 2025.

(d) Number of countries with adaptation communications**(Number)**

<i>Regions</i>	2025
	<i>First adaptation communication</i>
Least developed countries	15

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2025</i>
	<i>First adaptation communication</i>
Small island developing States	9

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on adaptation communications as at 15 April 2025.

(e) Number of countries with nationally determined contributions

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2025</i>
	<i>Nationally determined contributions submitted from 1 November 2024</i>
Least developed countries	2
Small island developing States	5

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on nationally determined contributions as at 15 April 2025.

(f) Number of countries with national adaptation plans

(Number)

	<i>2025</i>
Least developed countries	22
Small island developing States	13

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on national adaptation plans as at 15 April 2025.

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

Target 14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

(a.1) Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	4.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.9
Northern Africa	2.3	2.2	3.5	1.3	0.5
Western Asia	4.5	8.9	5.0	2.0	3.2
Central and Southern Asia	4.5	2.2	1.0	4.8	4.8
Southern Asia	5.5	2.4	1.4	5.0	4.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.5
Eastern Asia	4.7	5.0	4.3	2.7	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	3.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	5.6	3.9	4.7	3.0
Oceania	2.4	4.4	3.1	5.0	3.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.5	2.6	2.2	6.0	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.5	4.6	1.6	1.7	2.0
Europe and Northern America	5.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	5.5
Europe	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6
Northern America	5.3	7.0	5.9	6.6	5.5
Least developed countries	7.5	5.0	6.2	6.1	3.7
Small island developing States	1.9	5.4	2.1	2.9	1.0

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

(a.2) Chlorophyll-a anomaly, remote sensing by concentration

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
World	1.80	6.34	5.77	1.48	5.47	5.64	1.32	5.29	5.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.47	8.37	7.39	2.50	9.03	6.39	1.73	7.06	6.71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.87	3.91	4.99	0.89	3.12	4.59	0.75	3.79	5.47
Northern Africa	0.69	4.35	5.44	0.45	2.56	4.42	0.37	3.88	5.72
Western Asia	1.16	3.19	4.24	1.62	4.04	4.89	1.38	3.64	5.04
Central and Southern Asia	1.72	6.24	5.95	1.67	5.43	5.75	1.26	4.54	5.49
Central Asia	0.53	6.66	7.01	1.28	4.76	5.44	0.29	2.35	5.16

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>			<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>		
	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Southern Asia	2.40	6.00	5.34	1.90	5.81	5.93	1.81	5.79	5.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.39	2.64	3.58	0.27	2.94	4.95	0.73	3.66	4.76
Eastern Asia	0.34	2.46	3.19	0.13	2.64	5.08	0.82	3.86	4.98
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	3.05	4.52	0.59	3.67	4.65	0.51	3.19	4.24
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.25	4.48	4.41	1.36	4.26	4.98	1.34	4.62	4.92
Oceania	0.38	3.35	5.23	0.41	3.04	5.03	0.35	2.87	4.80
Australia and New Zealand	0.41	3.53	5.40	0.44	3.18	5.13	0.37	3.03	4.94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.01	0.69	2.70	0.03	0.86	3.61	0.02	0.59	2.80
Europe and Northern America	2.93	9.25	6.97	1.98	6.99	6.38	1.78	6.73	7.04
Europe	3.29	8.47	7.30	2.13	7.03	6.33	2.16	7.08	6.97
Northern America	2.52	10.16	6.58	1.81	6.94	6.45	1.36	6.33	7.12
Least developed countries	2.54	7.12	6.20	2.52	7.57	5.51	1.69	6.38	6.43
Small island developing States	1.29	4.10	4.47	2.15	4.23	4.53	0.78	3.89	4.28

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

(b.1) Beach litter items per unit of surface area (Number of items per 100 square meters)

(Number of items per 100 square meters)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	2	41	47	135	48	6	287	517	4	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	156	573	254	2,995	464	96	15,479	13,791	10	77
Northern Africa and Western Asia	101	141	831	67	70	55	24	176	3	7
Northern Africa	2,047	158	6	46	115	75	338	16	9	223
Western Asia	36	140	862	67	69	55	23	181	3	3
Central and Southern Asia	...	127	134	52	71	63	1,279	237	9	45
Central Asia	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	...	...
Southern Asia	...	127	134	52	71	63	1,282	237	9	45
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	662	26	140	89	90	5	22	65	11	108
Eastern Asia	662	17	34	19	70	1	10	31	7	23
South-Eastern Asia	...	154	255	114	93	82	114	81	12	124
Latin America and the Caribbean	31	195	137	126	87	5	54	236	15	68
Oceania	31	11	35	18	16	15	37	42	1	9
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	21	15	11	22	26	43	1	15
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	79	75	57	23	20	14	56	41	1	6
Europe and Northern America	2	22	21	14	19	5	17	35	1	6
Europe	84	85	11	34	72	4	5	14	1	4
Northern America	1	20	22	14	16	5	23	44	1	7
Landlocked developing countries	1	26	3,132	1,401	1,344	106	140	91	10	10
Least developed countries	355	533	298	178	163	96	286	531	9	52
Small island developing States	9	185	176	118	81	4	48	134	14	63

Source: Plastic Pollution (MLW, MDMAP, ICC).

(b.2) Beach litter originating from national land-based sources that ends in the beach and that ends in the ocean

(Percent)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Ending in the beach</i>			<i>Ending in the ocean</i>		
	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	65.45	66.46	69.96	34.53	33.54	30.04
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.77	77.06	81.49	23.22	22.93	18.51
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.60	79.06	75.28	21.40	20.95	24.72
Northern Africa	75.70	74.94	74.90	24.31	25.06	25.10
Western Asia	84.09	86.83	75.81	15.91	13.19	24.19
Southern Asia	70.17	71.79	67.42	29.83	28.21	32.58
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	71.44	75.79	68.67	28.56	24.21	31.33
Eastern Asia	75.11	81.53	82.27	24.89	18.47	17.73
South-Eastern Asia	62.66	62.03	60.67	37.34	37.97	39.33
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.87	62.36	66.94	38.13	37.65	33.06
Oceania	64.98	66.17	76.35	35.03	33.85	23.65
Australia and New Zealand	64.22	65.10	55.78	35.79	34.92	44.22
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	76.77	82.54	77.41	23.23	17.47	22.59
Europe and Northern America	56.53	56.86	59.63	43.43	43.13	40.37
Europe	64.98	66.49	68.16	35.02	33.50	31.84
Northern America	46.56	45.50	29.08	53.35	54.50	70.92
Least developed countries	81.41	81.46	72.42	18.59	18.54	27.58
Small island developing States	77.58	76.94	63.82	22.43	23.07	36.18

Source: Global Model for Monitoring Marine Litter, Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies (COAPS).

(b.3) Exported beach litter originating from national land-based sources

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	15,266.45	15,968.46	16,543.29	17,006.28	17,393.11	17,710.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,401.43	1,465.88	1,518.65	1,561.15	1,596.66	1,625.74
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,364.78	1,427.54	1,478.92	1,520.31	1,554.89	1,583.43
Northern Africa	793.94	830.45	860.35	884.43	904.54	921.02
Western Asia	570.84	597.08	618.58	635.89	650.35	662.41
Southern Asia	1,979.29	2,070.31	2,144.84	2,204.86	2,255.01	2,296.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8,241.36	8,620.34	8,930.65	9,180.59	9,389.42	9,560.41
Eastern Asia	3,131.08	3,275.06	3,392.96	3,487.91	3,567.25	3,632.21
South-Eastern Asia	5,110.28	5,345.28	5,537.70	5,692.68	5,822.17	5,928.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,960.03	2,050.16	2,123.96	2,183.40	2,233.06	2,273.73
Oceania	87.66	91.69	94.99	97.65	99.88	101.70
Australia and New Zealand	4.28	4.47	4.64	4.76	4.87	4.96
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	83.39	87.22	90.36	92.89	95.00	96.73
Europe and Northern America	231.89	242.55	251.28	258.32	264.19	269.00
Europe	181.25	189.59	196.41	201.91	206.50	210.26
Northern America	50.64	52.97	54.87	56.41	57.69	58.74
Least developed countries	1,509.42	1,578.83	1,635.66	1,681.44	1,719.69	1,751.01
Small island developing States	513.41	537.02	556.35	571.91	584.93	595.58

Source: Global Model for Monitoring Marine Litter, Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies (COAPS).

Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Indicator 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels¹

(Percentage)

	2000	2004	2006	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
World	72.8	76.4	72.4	69.6	71.1	68.0	66.7	65.9	64.6	62.3
Atlantic, Eastern Central	...	77.4	47.4	46.7	52.4	53.5	57.1	57.1	60.0	48.7
Atlantic, Northeast	...	63.6	74.2	69.2	84.6	78.6	73.5	79.3	72.7	79.4
Atlantic, Northwest	...	88.6	66.7	83.3	72.4	69.0	73.9	56.3	61.1	64.3
Atlantic, Southeast	...	56.5	53.9	50.0	50.0	58.6	67.7	67.7	64.7	59.5
Atlantic, Southwest	...	70.4	61.9	47.6	45.0	50.0	41.2	46.7	60.0	58.8
Atlantic, Western Central	...	70.8	72.4	45.8	63.3	55.6	60.3	61.4	62.2	58.0
Indian Ocean, Eastern	...	85.7	79.3	79.5	89.7	84.8	73.1	68.6	65.3	63.5
Indian Ocean, Western	...	75.0	75.0	70.6	75.0	66.7	66.7	68.3	62.5	62.5
Mediterranean and Black Sea	...	65.9	69.8	50.0	48.0	40.6	37.8	37.5	36.7	37.5
Pacific, Eastern Central	...	81.0	82.4	90.9	90.9	90.9	86.7	86.7	85.7	84.2
Pacific, Northeast	...	68.4	66.7	90.0	88.0	86.2	85.7	83.9	86.2	76.5
Pacific, Northwest	...	90.0	90.0	84.2	79.0	76.2	82.7	65.4	55.0	44.0
Pacific, Southeast	...	56.5	58.3	72.7	63.6	58.3	38.5	45.5	33.3	33.3
Pacific, Southwest	...	89.3	77.3	88.0	84.0	87.5	74.1	84.6	76.9	75.9
Pacific, Western Central	...	94.3	94.7	85.3	86.1	77.5	82.6	77.6	79.6	65.2

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 Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Target 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

(a) Mean proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2010	2015	2020	2024
World	25.8 (25.8-25.8)	37.6 (37.6-37.6)	42.6 (42.6-42.6)	45.0 (45.0-45.0)	46.0 (46.0-46.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.0 (17.5-18.7)	37.4 (36.7-37.8)	40.0 (39.5-40.4)	49.0 (49.0-49.0)	49.3 (49.3-49.3)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13.3 (13.1-13.3)	23.5 (23.2-23.5)	26.0 (25.8-26.0)	27.0 (26.8-27.0)	31.3 (31.3-31.3)
Northern Africa	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	35.6 (35.6-35.6)	40.8 (40.8-40.8)	41.9 (41.9-41.9)	44.9 (44.9-44.9)
Western Asia	10.5 (10.2-10.5)	17.0 (16.6-17.0)	18.1 (17.8-18.1)	19.0 (18.7-19.0)	23.9 (23.9-23.9)
Central and Southern Asia	23.8 (22.6-23.8)	25.9 (25.9-25.9)	26.5 (26.5-26.5)	26.7 (26.7-26.7)	26.7 (26.7-26.7)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	23.8 (22.6-23.8)	25.9 (25.9-25.9)	26.5 (26.5-26.5)	26.7 (26.7-26.7)	26.7 (26.7-26.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.0 (13.3-14.7)	21.1 (20.3-21.7)	29.4 (28.9-29.8)	32.5 (32.3-32.6)	33.8 (33.8-33.8)
Eastern Asia	15.8 (15.4-16.4)	23.1 (22.4-23.6)	35.3 (34.8-35.6)	37.0 (36.5-37.0)	39.5 (39.5-39.5)
South-Eastern Asia	12.3 (11.1-13.6)	19.2 (17.3-20.7)	23.9 (22.8-25.1)	28.5 (28.5-28.5)	28.5 (28.5-28.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.2 (22.0-22.5)	34.5 (34.3-34.5)	39.6 (39.4-39.6)	41.9 (41.8-41.9)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)
Oceania	22.9 (22.3-23.6)	32.1 (31.7-32.6)	36.7 (36.6-36.7)	38.4 (38.4-38.4)	38.8 (38.8-38.8)
Australia and New Zealand	42.8 (42.7-42.8)	50.4 (50.3-50.4)	54.9 (54.9-54.9)	57.0 (57.0-57.0)	57.8 (57.8-57.8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.8 (5.0-7.1)	16.6 (15.6-17.6)	21.2 (21.2-21.2)	22.6 (22.6-22.6)	22.6 (22.6-22.6)
Europe and Northern America	38.5 (38.1-38.9)	53.5 (53.1-53.8)	58.6 (58.4-58.8)	60.8 (60.7-60.9)	61.4 (61.4-61.4)
Europe	42.6 (42.0-43.1)	61.9 (61.4-62.3)	68.9 (68.6-69.1)	70.9 (70.8-71.1)	71.7 (71.7-71.7)
Northern America	28.7 (28.2-29.0)	32.6 (32.3-32.8)	33.4 (33.2-33.4)	35.7 (35.7-35.7)	36.1 (36.1-36.1)
Landlocked developing countries ²	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	14.7 (14.2-15.2)	23.2 (22.9-23.3)	25.8 (25.6-25.8)	28.7 (28.7-28.7)	28.7 (28.7-28.7)
Small island developing States	9.2 (8.7-9.7)	19.8 (19.4-20.1)	25.1 (24.8-25.3)	29.1 (29.1-29.1)	29.3 (29.3-29.3)

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 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), 2025.

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>	<i>2024</i>
World	3	4	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	3	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	4	4	4
Northern Africa	3	... ²	... ²	4
Western Asia	4	4	3	3
Central and Southern Asia	3	4	3	4
Central Asia	2	... ²	... ²	... ²
Southern Asia	4	4	3	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	5	4	4
Eastern Asia	5	5	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	4	5	4	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	4	4	4
Oceania	4	3	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	5	5	... ²	5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4	2	4	4
Europe and Northern America	5	5	5	5
Europe	5	5	5	5
Northern America	5	... ²	... ²	... ²
Landlocked developing countries	2	3	... ²	2
Least developed countries	3	3	3	4
Small island developing States	3	3	4	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>	<i>2021</i>
World	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.27	0.32	0.43	0.50	0.38	0.42
Southern Asia	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.18
South-Eastern Asia	1.06	0.89	0.91	0.80	0.80	0.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10
Oceania	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.59	0.58
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.70	1.89	1.63	1.61	1.54	1.63
Europe and Northern America	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Europe	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Northern America	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Least developed countries	1.27	1.16	1.24	1.20	0.88	0.81
Small island developing States	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.51

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

Target 14.a

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

Indicator 14.a.1

Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding*(Percentage)*

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	1.60	1.17	1.49	0.87	0.95	1.21	0.66	0.85	1.14

Source: The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO).

Target 14.b**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets****Indicator 14.b.1****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries**(Levels of implementation¹)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	3	4	5	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	4	4	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4	5	4	3
Northern Africa	4	... ²	... ²	3
Western Asia	3	5	4	3
Central and Southern Asia	3	2	3	4
Central Asia	3	... ²	4	4
Southern Asia	4	2	3	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	4	4	4
Eastern Asia	3	4	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	4	4	5	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	4	4
Oceania	3	4	5	4
Australia and New Zealand	... ²	... ²	... ²	... ²
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4	4	5	4
Europe and Northern America	4	4	5	5
Europe	4	4	5	5
Northern America	4	... ²	... ²	4
Landlocked developing countries	4	3	3	3
Least developed countries	4	4	4	3
Small island developing States	4	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 Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Goal 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	31.9	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.8	29.3	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Northern Africa	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Western Asia	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0
Central Asia	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Southern Asia	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.0
Eastern Asia	19.8	21.8	22.7	22.8	23.2	23.5
South-Eastern Asia	50.7	49.7	48.2	48.2	47.5	47.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.8	48.1	47.4	47.2	46.9	46.7
Oceania	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8
Australia and New Zealand	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	77.1	77.0	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.5
Europe and Northern America	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Europe	45.3	45.8	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.0
Northern America	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5
Landlocked developing countries	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7
Least developed countries	29.6	28.1	27.1	26.9	26.6	26.2
Small island developing States	73.0	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.3

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment and FAOSTAT Database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Indicator 15.1.2**Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type****(a) Mean proportion of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	26.7 (26.7-26.7)	38.9 (38.9-38.9)	41.8 (41.8-41.8)	43.8 (43.8-43.8)	44.6 (44.6-44.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.0 (27.6-28.3)	38.4 (38.2-38.6)	39.7 (39.4-39.8)	42.5 (42.4-42.5)	42.9 (42.9-42.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	22.3 (21.9-22.6)	24.4 (24.1-24.7)	25.5 (25.2-25.6)	29.1 (29.1-29.1)
Northern Africa	16.9 (16.8-17.4)	31.4 (31.1-31.7)	35.6 (35.6-35.6)	36.4 (36.4-36.4)	41.6 (41.6-41.6)
Western Asia	13.9 (13.1-14.6)	19.4 (18.8-19.8)	20.9 (20.5-21.2)	22.0 (21.5-22.2)	25.2 (25.2-25.2)
Central and Southern Asia	12.6 (12.5-12.6)	15.6 (15.6-15.6)	18.5 (18.5-18.5)	19.6 (19.6-19.6)	19.8 (19.8-19.8)
Central Asia	12.3 (12.3-12.3)	20.6 (20.6-20.6)	21.1 (21.1-21.1)	23.2 (23.2-23.2)	23.8 (23.8-23.8)
Southern Asia	12.7 (12.6-12.7)	14.2 (14.2-14.2)	17.7 (17.7-17.7)	18.6 (18.6-18.6)	18.7 (18.7-18.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.1 (15.8-16.4)	23.9 (23.5-24.2)	27.8 (27.5-28.0)	31.3 (31.2-31.3)	31.9 (31.9-31.9)
Eastern Asia	13.3 (13.2-13.4)	19.6 (19.4-19.7)	24.2 (24.1-24.3)	25.9 (25.8-25.9)	26.8 (26.8-26.8)
South-Eastern Asia	18.9 (18.4-19.5)	28.0 (27.4-28.7)	31.1 (30.7-31.6)	36.4 (36.4-36.4)	36.8 (36.8-36.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.5 (24.4-24.6)	34.8 (34.8-34.9)	37.6 (37.5-37.6)	39.7 (39.6-39.7)	40.5 (40.5-40.5)
Oceania	21.3 (21.0-21.7)	29.5 (29.2-29.8)	32.6 (32.4-32.6)	34.7 (34.6-34.7)	35.3 (35.3-35.3)
Australia and New Zealand	36.1 (35.9-36.4)	45.6 (45.3-45.7)	50.0 (49.7-50.0)	53.2 (53.1-53.3)	54.5 (54.5-54.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.3 (5.7-7.0)	13.2 (12.5-13.7)	14.9 (14.9-14.9)	15.8 (15.8-15.8)	15.8 (15.8-15.8)
Europe and Northern America	37.8 (37.5-38.0)	56.8 (56.5-56.9)	60.3 (60.2-60.4)	61.8 (61.7-61.8)	62.5 (62.5-62.5)
Europe	39.6 (39.4-39.9)	61.3 (61.1-61.5)	65.4 (65.2-65.5)	66.8 (66.7-66.9)	67.5 (67.5-67.5)
Northern America	28.4 (27.7-29.0)	32.9 (32.5-33.3)	34.1 (33.8-34.2)	35.7 (35.7-35.7)	36.4 (36.4-36.4)
Landlocked developing countries	29.3 (28.5-29.8)	37.2 (36.7-37.4)	37.9 (37.7-38.1)	40.7 (40.6-40.8)	41.4 (41.4-41.4)
Least developed countries	26.3 (26.1-26.6)	33.5 (33.3-33.7)	34.9 (34.7-35.0)	38.6 (38.6-38.6)	39.0 (39.0-39.0)
Small island developing States	11.6 (11.3-11.9)	23.7 (23.4-23.9)	26.5 (26.4-26.7)	28.8 (28.7-28.8)	29.0 (29.0-29.0)

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), 2024.

(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>2024</i>
World	27.1 (27.1-27.1)	38.7 (38.7-38.7)	41.0 (41.0-41.0)	43.1 (43.1-43.1)	43.7 (43.7-43.7)
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.3 (28.8-29.7)	38.2 (37.9-38.6)	39.2 (38.9-39.3)	41.6 (41.5-41.6)	41.7 (41.7-41.7)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.1 (10.2-12.1)	18.5 (17.5-19.1)	21.7 (21.1-22.1)	22.4 (22.2-22.5)	24.0 (24.0-24.0)
Northern Africa	20.7 (20.7-20.7)	42.0 (42.0-42.0)	49.2 (49.2-49.2)	49.4 (49.4-49.4)	54.9 (54.9-54.9)
Western Asia	8.4 (7.1-9.7)	11.8 (10.6-12.6)	13.9 (13.0-14.4)	14.7 (14.5-14.8)	15.1 (15.1-15.1)
Central and Southern Asia	12.7 (12.7-12.7)	15.9 (15.9-15.9)	18.3 (18.3-18.3)	19.7 (19.7-19.7)	20.1 (20.1-20.1)
Central Asia	11.7 (11.7-11.7)	17.7 (17.7-17.7)	18.2 (18.2-18.2)	19.5 (19.5-19.5)	20.4 (20.4-20.4)
Southern Asia	13.3 (13.3-13.3)	14.9 (14.9-14.9)	18.4 (18.4-18.4)	19.8 (19.8-19.8)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	21.0 (20.7-21.2)	24.1 (24.1-24.1)	28.1 (28.1-28.1)	28.4 (28.4-28.4)
Eastern Asia	11.3 (11.3-11.3)	16.3 (16.3-16.3)	19.7 (19.7-19.7)	21.5 (21.5-21.5)	21.9 (21.9-21.9)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
South-Eastern Asia	19.0 (17.8-19.8)	28.7 (27.7-29.2)	31.1 (31.1-31.1)	38.8 (38.8-38.8)	38.9 (38.9-38.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.5 (24.5-24.6)	39.3 (39.2-39.3)	41.5 (41.5-41.6)	44.2 (44.2-44.2)	45.0 (45.0-45.0)
Oceania	20.7 (20.6-20.7)	27.1 (27.0-27.1)	29.8 (29.7-29.8)	31.5 (31.5-31.5)	31.8 (31.8-31.8)
Australia and New Zealand	20.9 (20.8-21.0)	27.4 (27.3-27.4)	30.1 (30.0-30.1)	31.9 (31.8-31.9)	32.1 (32.1-32.1)
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	38.1 (37.7-38.4)	54.4 (54.0-54.7)	56.9 (56.6-57.1)	58.1 (57.9-58.2)	58.8 (58.8-58.8)
Europe	40.6 (40.0-41.0)	58.5 (58.2-59.0)	61.2 (60.9-61.5)	62.5 (62.3-62.6)	63.0 (63.0-63.0)
Northern America	19.8 (18.5-20.6)	23.7 (22.7-24.2)	25.0 (24.5-25.1)	25.7 (25.7-25.7)	28.0 (28.0-28.0)
Landlocked developing countries	25.1 (24.4-25.7)	32.5 (31.8-32.9)	33.3 (32.8-33.6)	36.5 (36.3-36.5)	36.8 (36.8-36.8)
Least developed countries	27.8 (27.2-28.4)	36.1 (35.6-36.5)	36.6 (36.2-36.8)	42.2 (42.0-42.2)	42.4 (42.4-42.4)
Small island developing States	20.9 (20.9-23.6)	61.1 (58.4-61.1)	62.4 (59.7-62.4)	62.4 (61.0-62.4)	64.9 (64.9-64.9)

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), 2024.

Target 15.2

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

Indicator 15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management

(a) Forest area annual net change rate

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
World	-0.13	-0.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.49	-0.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-0.02	-0.06
Northern Africa	-0.41	-0.57
Western Asia	0.39	0.42
Central and Southern Asia	0.30	0.29
Central Asia	0.30	0.65
Southern Asia	0.30	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.15
Eastern Asia	0.97	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	-0.19	-0.55
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.55	-0.29
Oceania	-0.13	0.23
Australia and New Zealand	-0.16	0.32
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.01	-0.07
Europe and Northern America	0.10	0.02
Europe	0.12	0.03
Northern America	0.07	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	-0.36	-0.43

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>
Least developed countries	-0.53	-0.70
Small island developing States	0.04	-0.04

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

(b) Above-ground biomass stock in forest

(Tonnes per hectare)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	115.9	116.7	117.7	118.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	133.0	133.5	133.5	133.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.4	50.2	51.5	52.5
Northern Africa	50.8	50.9	50.4	50.5
Western Asia	45.7	49.6	52.6	54.3
Central and Southern Asia	84.0	83.3	83.7	83.4
Central Asia	38.3	42.1	42.9	43.3
Southern Asia	89.6	88.3	88.8	88.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	106.6	104.8	106.5	107.0
Eastern Asia	58.6	61.8	66.6	70.1
South-Eastern Asia	155.8	154.3	155.6	155.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	173.0	176.0	177.2	178.0
Oceania	115.7	117.2	115.6	114.6
Australia and New Zealand	99.0	100.7	99.0	98.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	173.2	173.1	173.9	171.5
Europe and Northern America	80.5	83.6	85.9	87.5
Europe	74.2	79.2	82.3	84.3
Northern America	90.1	90.5	91.5	92.4
Landlocked developing countries	104.5	104.4	104.5	103.8
Least developed countries	120.0	120.2	120.3	120.1
Small island developing States	269.1	268.0	267.9	266.7

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data. Only countries with data for all years are considered.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

(c) Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	14.12	16.81	17.48	17.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.88	24.35	26.10	26.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.65	24.22	24.95	25.32
Northern Africa	12.50	18.74	18.75	18.75
Western Asia	30.12	30.58	32.15	32.96
Central and Southern Asia	18.49	23.06	24.34	24.86
Central Asia	29.46	47.13	53.32	58.76
Southern Asia	17.42	20.72	21.52	21.57
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.84	23.89	24.43	25.04
Eastern Asia	8.30	13.13	13.88	14.63
South-Eastern Asia	32.76	38.10	38.36	38.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.98	29.96	30.48	31.27
Oceania	12.45	15.18	16.04	16.13
Australia and New Zealand	14.71	18.14	19.21	19.33

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.86	3.87	3.91	3.91
Europe and Northern America	4.23	5.95	6.27	6.47
Europe	3.05	3.91	4.37	4.51
Northern America	5.93	8.89	9.02	9.32
Landlocked developing countries	31.84	32.74	33.40	33.09
Least developed countries	25.80	26.96	29.16	29.18
Small island developing States	6.06	6.80	7.78	7.66

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data. Only countries with data for all years are considered.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

(d) Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	51.72	54.46	56.19	58.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.89	21.24	25.07	27.70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	52.86	60.22	62.54	64.86
Northern Africa	20.45	30.66	32.89	34.92
Western Asia	89.51	93.65	96.06	98.70
Central and Southern Asia	65.33	67.76	68.46	69.50
Central Asia	74.67	76.84	88.95	98.27
Southern Asia	64.51	66.96	66.65	66.97
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47.19	54.31	58.71	62.78
Eastern Asia	54.83	63.61	70.03	76.47
South-Eastern Asia	35.38	39.95	41.24	41.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.35	12.39	14.82	17.13
Oceania	26.24	27.14	26.99	27.13
Australia and New Zealand	71.12	75.33	74.64	75.28
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98
Europe and Northern America	80.68	81.70	82.02	83.42
Europe	95.84	96.19	96.43	96.65
Northern America	58.39	60.40	60.84	63.98
Landlocked developing countries	33.53	36.57	40.15	41.00
Least developed countries	24.22	27.73	31.59	34.47
Small island developing States	36.03	36.13	36.33	36.86

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data. Only countries with data for all years are considered.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

(e) Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme

(Thousands of hectares)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	51,311.0	239,424.2	343,428.2	397,541.4	435,529.6	444,114.0	389,266.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,112.4	2,327.9	7,346.5	6,348.4	9,052.6	9,796.3	10,368.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	20.3	2,359.5	6,432.0	5,493.6	7,974.7
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,359.5	6,432.0	5,493.6	7,974.7
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.7	568.6	601.9	621.4
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.7	568.6	601.9	621.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	272.4	872.7	8,435.0	17,427.3	18,981.9	18,649.8	22,641.8
Eastern Asia	12.4	704.2	2,805.1	9,118.3	6,300.7	5,547.5	8,275.7
South-Eastern Asia	260.0	168.5	5,629.9	8,308.9	12,681.2	13,102.2	14,366.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,598.1	8,471.5	13,808.2	14,500.3	19,927.6	21,153.6	19,013.0
Oceania	25.4	6,646.2	11,584.1	12,033.2	12,870.2	21,172.4	22,057.4
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	6,579.4	11,581.4	11,844.7	12,732.5	21,034.8	21,919.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	66.8	2.7	188.5	137.8	137.6	137.8
Europe and Northern America	48,285.2	221,074.0	302,196.1	344,039.1	367,696.6	367,246.4	306,590.3
Europe	45,975.2	83,355.8	115,682.9	142,248.8	168,746.2	169,242.2	108,738.2
Northern America	2,309.9	137,718.2	186,513.3	201,790.3	198,950.4	198,004.2	197,852.2
Landlocked developing countries	595.6	1,490.3	2,103.4	1,202.0	1,171.4	1,250.1	1,673.7
Least developed countries	1.4	245.1	411.5	452.1	536.0	579.1	768.0
Small island developing States	110.6	171.6	568.4	703.8	923.0	817.8	828.5

Note: May include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Indicator 15.3.1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Degraded land area, total land area and share of degraded land

Regions	2015			2019		
	Degraded land area (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)	Share of degraded land (percentage)	Degraded land area (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)	Share of degraded land (percentage)
World	11,044,012	97,963,000	11.3	15,225,956	97,955,344	15.5
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	1,376,623	20,538,004	6.7	3,004,288	20,537,641	14.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	461,802	12,221,864	3.8	878,389	12,221,487	7.2
Northern Africa	252,886	7,756,597	3.3	354,615	7,756,504	4.6
Western Asia	208,916	4,465,267	4.7	523,774	4,464,983	11.7
Central and Southern Asia ²	1,090,617	10,629,388	10.3	1,491,178	10,620,030	14.0
Central Asia	788,147	3,897,323	20.2	790,810	3,892,021	20.3
Southern Asia	302,470	6,732,065	4.5	700,368	6,728,009	10.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ³	3,384,754	15,652,829	21.6	3,740,621	15,658,892	23.9
Eastern Asia	2,792,356	11,269,822	24.8	2,965,990	11,268,758	26.3
South-Eastern Asia	592,398	4,383,007	13.5	774,631	4,390,134	17.6
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁴	2,711,579	17,306,925	15.7	3,787,428	17,305,888	21.9
Oceania ⁵	676,063	8,391,383	8.1	726,206	8,391,371	8.7
Australia and New Zealand	571,595	7,934,481	7.2	636,805	7,934,502	8.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	104,468	456,902	22.9	89,401	456,869	19.6
Europe and Northern America ⁶	1,342,574	13,222,607	10.2	1,597,846	13,220,035	12.1
Europe	484,117	4,383,429	11.1	562,138	4,383,335	12.8
Northern America	858,457	8,839,178	9.7	1,035,708	8,836,700	11.7
Landlocked developing countries	1,911,011	16,370,015	11.7	2,407,025	16,363,583	14.7
Least developed countries	1,190,607	18,860,128	6.3	2,403,388	18,859,481	12.7

¹ Excluding Angola and Comoros

² Excluding Maldives

³ Excluding Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Republic of Korea and Singapore

⁴ Excluding Barbados and Grenada

⁵ Including Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand but excluding the islands of Oceania

⁶ Excluding Belarus, Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United States of America

Note: Data based on the country-level data submitted in UNCCD 2022 national reports from 115 countries and 52 estimates prepared by UNCCD based on global data sources.

Source: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Target 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.1

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Mean proportion of mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and (where available) OECMs¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2010	2015	2020	2024
World	25.1 (25.1-25.1)	35.7 (35.7-35.7)	38.5 (38.5-38.5)	40.5 (40.5-40.5)	41.4 (41.4-41.4)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.3 (29.0-29.6)	37.3 (37.0-37.5)	38.1 (37.9-38.2)	39.7 (39.5-39.7)	39.9 (39.9-39.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15.1 (14.5-15.8)	21.5 (20.8-21.9)	22.6 (22.2-23.0)	23.3 (22.9-23.6)	27.2 (27.2-27.2)
Northern Africa	16.9 (16.9-17.4)	28.1 (27.6-28.1)	28.9 (28.9-28.9)	30.0 (30.0-30.0)	36.7 (36.7-36.7)
Western Asia	14.9 (13.8-15.7)	20.1 (19.5-20.6)	21.3 (20.7-21.7)	21.8 (21.4-22.2)	25.2 (25.2-25.2)
Central and Southern Asia	13.7 (13.5-13.7)	16.0 (16.0-16.0)	21.3 (21.2-21.3)	22.8 (22.8-22.8)	22.9 (22.9-22.9)
Central Asia	20.6 (20.6-20.6)	27.9 (27.9-27.9)	28.4 (28.4-28.4)	32.2 (32.2-32.2)	32.6 (32.6-32.6)
Southern Asia	12.5 (12.3-12.5)	13.9 (13.9-13.9)	20.0 (20.0-20.0)	21.1 (21.1-21.1)	21.3 (21.3-21.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.0 (18.6-19.5)	27.5 (27.1-28.0)	30.2 (29.8-30.5)	33.9 (33.9-33.9)	34.4 (34.4-34.4)
Eastern Asia	12.6 (12.6-12.6)	18.9 (18.9-18.9)	20.6 (20.6-20.6)	22.4 (22.4-22.4)	22.7 (22.7-22.7)
South-Eastern Asia	24.4 (23.6-25.3)	34.9 (34.3-35.5)	38.3 (37.7-38.7)	43.6 (43.6-43.6)	44.3 (44.3-44.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.6 (26.3-26.8)	36.7 (36.5-36.8)	39.2 (39.1-39.3)	41.5 (41.4-41.5)	42.1 (42.1-42.1)
Oceania	13.6 (13.5-13.6)	17.7 (17.6-17.7)	18.6 (18.5-18.6)	21.2 (21.1-21.2)	22.1 (22.1-22.1)
Australia and New Zealand	32.3 (31.9-32.5)	40.6 (40.2-40.7)	43.3 (43.1-43.3)	49.6 (49.4-49.6)	52.6 (52.6-52.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.3 (5.3-5.3)	7.6 (7.6-7.6)	7.6 (7.6-7.6)	8.6 (8.6-8.6)	8.7 (8.7-8.7)
Europe and Northern America	37.0 (36.5-37.5)	58.1 (57.7-58.5)	62.6 (62.3-62.9)	63.9 (63.7-64.1)	64.7 (64.7-64.7)
Europe	38.5 (38.0-39.0)	62.5 (62.0-62.9)	67.5 (67.1-67.7)	68.8 (68.6-68.9)	69.7 (69.7-69.7)
Northern America	27.1 (26.4-27.8)	30.7 (30.0-31.1)	32.6 (32.2-32.8)	33.7 (33.7-33.7)	33.8 (33.8-33.8)
Landlocked developing countries	36.6 (35.7-37.4)	42.3 (41.8-42.7)	43.3 (42.9-43.5)	46.3 (46.1-46.3)	47.1 (47.1-47.1)
Least developed countries	31.7 (31.3-32.0)	38.3 (38.0-38.5)	39.4 (39.3-39.5)	42.4 (42.3-42.4)	43.0 (43.0-43.0)
Small island developing States	10.2 (9.6-10.9)	24.9 (24.1-25.2)	26.0 (25.5-26.2)	27.1 (26.8-27.1)	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), 2025.

Indicator 15.4.2

(a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

(a.1) Mountain Green Cover Index

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	83.04	82.90	82.84	82.58	82.36	82.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.68	89.57	89.47	89.12	88.69	88.75
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.39	50.50	50.50	50.18	50.02	50.07
Northern Africa	39.62	39.50	39.37	38.93	38.70	38.54
Western Asia	57.67	57.95	58.04	57.81	57.69	57.88
Central and Southern Asia	65.25	65.08	65.01	64.74	64.53	64.38
Central Asia	80.57	80.36	80.30	80.04	79.84	79.70
Southern Asia	61.24	61.07	61.01	60.72	60.52	60.36
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	79.53	79.28	79.13	78.71	78.32	77.94
Eastern Asia	74.36	74.10	73.94	73.50	73.07	72.63
South-Eastern Asia	98.76	98.57	98.45	98.11	97.88	97.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.10	85.79	85.83	85.63	85.47	85.35
Oceania	98.11	97.98	97.98	97.83	97.74	97.66
Australia and New Zealand	97.28	97.10	97.12	96.97	96.87	96.77

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2021</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	99.43	99.37	99.34	99.21	99.13	99.08
Europe and Northern America	92.73	92.69	92.63	92.49	92.44	92.40
Europe	94.79	94.82	94.74	94.59	94.57	94.55
Northern America	89.89	89.73	89.73	89.59	89.51	89.43
Landlocked developing countries	81.56	81.35	81.49	81.28	81.05	80.89
Least developed countries	83.46	83.31	83.18	82.83	82.59	82.43
Small island developing States	98.85	98.74	98.68	98.54	98.42	98.34

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

(a.2) Mountain Green Cover Index, by bioclimatic belt

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	75.81	87.62	37.31	80.90	82.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	99.25	91.97	91.22	88.52	88.75
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83.08	82.05	58.41	32.50	50.07
Northern Africa	99.89	84.35	0.00	28.88	38.54
Western Asia	82.99	81.47	58.41	36.39	57.88
Central and Southern Asia	46.36	78.62	20.27	56.27	64.38
Central Asia	46.82	89.65	16.22	86.31	79.70
Southern Asia	45.84	73.47	24.06	53.97	60.36
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.79	78.56	14.63	92.52	77.94
Eastern Asia	52.77	78.26	14.63	85.43	72.63
South-Eastern Asia	87.11	99.09	0.00	97.65	97.69
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.35	80.80	12.37	93.27	85.35
Oceania	92.53	96.71	58.02	98.97	97.66
Australia and New Zealand	92.53	96.48	58.02	98.85	96.77
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	99.61	0.00	99.03	99.08
Europe and Northern America	92.23	95.60	44.95	86.83	92.40
Europe	94.91	96.49	55.56	93.96	94.55
Northern America	85.83	94.55	34.40	84.42	89.43
Landlocked developing countries	55.66	81.94	22.24	84.87	80.89
Least developed countries	56.46	77.18	29.74	83.93	82.43
Small island developing States	0.00	99.59	0.00	98.24	98.34

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

(b) Proportion of degraded mountain land, by bioclimatic belt

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	1.5	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.5	8.0	4.3	6.7	6.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	5.6	8.0	3.2	4.1
Northern Africa	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.4	2.8
Western Asia	3.1	6.0	8.0	4.1	5.0
Central and Southern Asia	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.5	3.1
Central Asia	2.2	2.3	4.5	6.7	3.2
Southern Asia	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.8	2.5	2.8	5.1	3.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2021</i>				
	<i>Alpine</i>	<i>Montane</i>	<i>Nival</i>	<i>Remaining mountain area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Eastern Asia	0.8	2.5	2.8	6.6	2.8
South-Eastern Asia	2.5	0.9	0.0	4.0	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6
Oceania	3.0	4.5	5.4	1.0	2.7
Australia and New Zealand	3.0	4.9	5.4	1.8	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6
Europe and Northern America	1.8	4.1	3.4	4.4	3.4
Europe	1.4	3.9	1.7	11.0	3.0
Northern America	2.9	4.4	5.2	2.2	4.0
Landlocked developing countries	1.8	2.5	3.6	5.7	4.0
Least developed countries	2.8	2.7	2.4	5.6	5.2
Small island developing States	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.9

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

Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index

Red List Index^{1,2}

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	0.77 (0.76-0.77)	0.75 (0.73-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.77)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.71 (0.66-0.76)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.87 (0.86-0.88)	0.86 (0.83-0.88)	0.84 (0.81-0.87)	0.84 (0.81-0.87)	0.83 (0.78-0.87)
Northern Africa	0.90 (0.89-0.91)	0.89 (0.86-0.90)	0.87 (0.83-0.90)	0.87 (0.83-0.90)	0.86 (0.81-0.90)
Western Asia	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)	0.81 (0.77-0.86)
Central and Southern Asia	0.72 (0.71-0.73)	0.70 (0.68-0.73)	0.69 (0.65-0.72)	0.69 (0.65-0.72)	0.67 (0.62-0.72)
Central Asia	0.92 (0.92-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)	0.92 (0.91-0.92)
Southern Asia	0.72 (0.70-0.73)	0.70 (0.67-0.72)	0.68 (0.64-0.72)	0.68 (0.64-0.72)	0.66 (0.62-0.71)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.70 (0.65-0.76)
Eastern Asia	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.71 (0.65-0.75)
South-Eastern Asia	0.77 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.77)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)	0.71 (0.65-0.76)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)	0.74 (0.71-0.76)
Oceania	0.84 (0.82-0.84)	0.82 (0.80-0.84)	0.80 (0.77-0.83)	0.80 (0.77-0.83)	0.79 (0.75-0.83)
Australia and New Zealand	0.84 (0.83-0.84)	0.82 (0.81-0.84)	0.81 (0.78-0.84)	0.81 (0.78-0.84)	0.80 (0.76-0.84)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.82 (0.81-0.83)	0.80 (0.78-0.82)	0.78 (0.75-0.82)	0.78 (0.75-0.82)	0.77 (0.72-0.81)
Europe and Northern America	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)	0.83 (0.80-0.85)
Europe	0.88 (0.86-0.89)	0.86 (0.84-0.88)	0.84 (0.80-0.88)	0.84 (0.80-0.88)	0.83 (0.78-0.88)
Northern America	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.85 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)
Landlocked developing countries	0.80 (0.80-0.80)	0.79 (0.79-0.80)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)
Least developed countries	0.79 (0.77-0.79)	0.77 (0.75-0.79)	0.75 (0.72-0.78)	0.75 (0.72-0.78)	0.74 (0.70-0.78)
Small island developing States	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.75)	0.72 (0.69-0.75)	0.72 (0.69-0.75)	0.71 (0.66-0.75)

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 (2024).

Target 15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Indicator 15.6.1

Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

(a) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	5	23	55	67	68	76
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	7	17	18	19	22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	0	3	4	4	5
Northern Africa	0	0	2	3	3	3
Western Asia	0	0	1	1	1	2
Central and Southern Asia	1	1	2	2	2	2
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	1	1	2	2	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	1	3	4	4	5
Eastern Asia	0	0	1	2	2	2
South-Eastern Asia	1	1	2	2	2	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	3	9	12	12	13
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	11	21	27	27	29
Europe	0	11	21	27	27	28
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	1
Landlocked developing countries	0	5	9	10	10	11
Least developed countries	0	5	14	14	15	17
Small island developing States	0	0	1	2	3	3

¹ABS measures reported refers to legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House.

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

(b) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	12	45	57	89	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	10	12	20	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	4	6	14	17
Northern Africa	1	3	4	4	5
Western Asia	0	1	2	10	12
Central and Southern Asia	0	3	4	6	6
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
Southern Asia	0	3	4	6	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	3	4	5	5
Eastern Asia	0	1	1	1	1
South-Eastern Asia	0	2	3	4	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	10	14	15	16
Oceania	0	1	2	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	0	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	1	3	3
Europe and Northern America	8	14	15	25	28
Europe	8	12	13	23	26
Northern America	0	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	1	15	21	37	40
Least developed countries	0	10	12	18	20
Small island developing States	1	2	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>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	69	92	115	128	137	141
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	35	41	43	44	45
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	5	8	10	13	13
Northern Africa	2	2	2	2	4	4
Western Asia	3	3	6	8	9	9
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	8	10	10	11
Central Asia	3	3	3	4	4	4
Southern Asia	3	3	5	6	6	7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7	8	11	12	12	12
Eastern Asia	1	2	4	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	7	7	7	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	12	15	16	19	20
Oceania	5	5	7	9	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	5	7	9	10	10
Europe and Northern America	9	21	25	28	29	30
Europe	9	21	25	28	29	30
Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	15	19	24	26	26	27
Least developed countries	25	29	38	39	40	40
Small island developing States	12	13	17	20	22	22

¹“Parties” refers to Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded the Nagoya Protocol, including those for which the Protocol has not yet entered into force following the 90 days period set out.

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection.

(d) Number of countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	126	132	140	144	147	149	151
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	38	38	38	40	41	42

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	19	19	19	20	20	21
Northern Africa	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Western Asia	12	13	13	13	14	14	15
Central and Southern Asia	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Central Asia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Asia	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
Eastern Asia	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	16	20	21	21	22	22
Oceania	6	7	10	10	10	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	6	9	9	9	9	9
Europe and Northern America	32	33	34	36	36	36	36
Europe	31	32	33	34	34	34	34
Northern America	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	58	60	67	69	72	73	74
Least developed countries	37	37	38	38	40	40	41
Small island developing States	14	15	19	20	20	21	21

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

(e) Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	33,997	55,824	83,411	110,538
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,196	5,309	9,483	10,595
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5,403	8,085	9,942	10,493
Northern Africa	2,572	3,676	4,349	4,583
Western Asia	2,831	4,409	5,593	5,910
Central and Southern Asia	7,376	12,132	18,212	19,521
Central Asia	857	1,255	1,509	1,565
Southern Asia	6,519	10,877	16,703	17,956
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,850	4,768	6,952	8,201
Eastern Asia	1,506	2,530	3,740	4,535
South-Eastern Asia	1,344	2,238	3,212	3,666
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,531	6,896	9,970	10,430
Oceania	335	564	911	1,104
Australia and New Zealand	303	476	783	947
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32	88	128	157
Europe and Northern America	10,306	18,070	27,941	50,194
Europe	8,315	14,952	23,274	45,014
Northern America	1,991	3,118	4,667	5,180
Landlocked developing countries	3,476	5,497	7,829	8,403
Least developed countries	3,087	5,122	7,558	8,317
Small island developing States	244	405	548	634

¹Cumulative values.

Source: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) Secretariat.

Target 15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Indicator 15.7.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, by type of species

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	All species	0.77	0.46	0.71	1.07	1.87	1.36
	Animals	1.40	1.36	1.96	2.36	1.60	1.28
	Plants	0.35	0.20	0.27	0.15	1.98	1.39

Source: CITES Annual Reports, CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports, US LEMIS database; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Target 15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Indicator 15.8.1

Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

(a) Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	74	84	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	83	88	88
Northern Africa	67	67	83
Western Asia	56	67	67
Central Asia	40	60	60
Southern Asia	89	100	100
Eastern Asia	100	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	82	100	100
Caribbean	46	85	85
Central America	75	100	100
South America	83	92	92
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	100
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36	64	86
Europe	86	84	86
Northern America	100	100	100
Landlocked developing countries	84	88	88
Least developed countries	83	91	91
Small island developing States	51	80	87

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

(b) Proportion of countries with (a) allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (IAS) and (b) global IAS related funding¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	
	<i>IAS national budget</i>	<i>Global IAS related funding</i>
World (85 countries)	55	24
Sub-Saharan Africa (17 countries)	24	12
Western Asia (10 countries)	30	20
Southern Asia (2 countries)	100	100
Eastern Asia (3 countries)	100	33
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	80	40
Caribbean (3 countries)	100	100
Central America (5 countries)	40	20
South America (7 countries)	29	43
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (2 countries)	100	100
Europe (30 countries)	73	7
Landlocked developing countries (8 countries)	50	38
Least developed countries (17 countries)	29	29
Small island developing States (10 countries)	70	60

¹Data were collected through a survey circulated to National Statistical Offices, National Focal Points, and Country experts.

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Target 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator 15.9.1

(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

(a) Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (ABT2) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>					<i>Total number of countries that established national targets in accordance with ABT2</i>
	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at an insufficient rate</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT exists, but no progress</i>	
World	2	52	84	1	6	145
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	16	23	...	1	41

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>					
	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to exceed it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists and progress is there, but at as insufficient rate</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it</i>	<i>National target reflecting ABT exists, but no progress</i>	<i>Total number of countries that established national targets in accordance with ABT2</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	6	8	...	2	16
Northern Africa	...	3	2	...	...	5
Western Asia	...	3	6	...	2	11
Central and Southern Asia	...	3	8	...	...	11
Central Asia	3	...	...	3
Southern Asia	...	3	5	...	...	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	7	5	...	...	12
Eastern Asia	...	2	2	...	...	4
South-Eastern Asia	...	5	3	...	...	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	6	17	...	1	25
Oceania	...	5	4	1	...	10
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	4	4	1	...	9
Europe and Northern America	...	9	19	...	2	30
Europe	...	8	19	...	2	29
Northern America	...	1	...	...	...	1
Landlocked developing countries	...	8	19	...	1	28
Least developed countries	1	10	24	...	1	36
Small island developing States	...	10	16	1	...	27

Source: World Environment Situation Room, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), Convention on Biological Diversity.

(b) Number of countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, by implementation stages

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Compilation</i>	<i>Dissemination</i>	<i>Regular compilation and dissemination</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	17	10	67	94
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	4	4	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	...	8	11
Northern Africa	2	...	...	2
Western Asia	1	...	8	9
Central and Southern Asia	1	1	3	5
Central Asia	...	...	1	1
Southern Asia	1	1	2	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	2	5	8
Eastern Asia	1	1	2	4
South-Eastern Asia	...	1	3	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	5	11
Oceania	...	...	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	2	2
Europe and Northern America	2	...	38	40
Europe	1	...	37	38
Northern America	1	...	1	2
Landlocked developing countries	5	...	9	14
Least developed countries	7	1	4	12
Small island developing States	...	1	3	4

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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	1,836.80	2,698.52	6,233.44	9,798.66	7,826.09	11,877.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	326.47	545.88	1,243.07	2,772.24	1,178.89	2,950.82
Northern Africa	40.24	95.12	116.27	136.44	192.02	240.20
Western Asia	29.51	79.71	89.08	1,037.26	139.32	407.62
Central Asia	48.39	6.84	11.02	0.89	11.36	177.97

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Southern Asia	150.23	365.05	775.02	370.30	410.72	1,190.05
Eastern Asia	463.32	514.00	254.60	206.04	93.59	41.57
South-Eastern Asia	214.15	274.49	484.37	424.63	421.84	533.57
Latin America and the Caribbean	231.29	319.17	1,321.90	1,404.54	1,040.31	1,336.01
Oceania	1.12	20.86	113.31	50.81	51.86	65.49
Europe	13.25	8.19	75.80	864.52	177.83	247.27
Landlocked developing countries	198.45	273.52	1,217.57	1,112.76	644.55	1,393.28
Least developed countries	305.69	550.77	1,623.03	2,385.43	1,218.63	3,294.95
Small island developing States	16.47	144.57	531.46	276.15	129.99	421.93
Residual/Unallocated ODA	318.81	469.20	1,748.99	2,531.00	4,108.36	4,687.36

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, 2025, 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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	1,836.80	2,698.52	6,233.44	9,798.66	7,826.09	11,877.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	326.47	545.88	1,243.07	2,772.24	1,178.89	2,950.82
Northern Africa	40.24	95.12	116.27	136.44	192.02	240.20
Western Asia	29.51	79.71	89.08	1,037.26	139.32	407.62
Central Asia	48.39	6.84	11.02	0.89	11.36	177.97
Southern Asia	150.23	365.05	775.02	370.30	410.72	1,190.05
Eastern Asia	463.32	514.00	254.60	206.04	93.59	41.57
South-Eastern Asia	214.15	274.49	484.37	424.63	421.84	533.57
Latin America and the Caribbean	231.29	319.17	1,321.90	1,404.54	1,040.31	1,336.01
Oceania	1.12	20.86	113.31	50.81	51.86	65.49
Europe	13.25	8.19	75.80	864.52	177.83	247.27
Landlocked developing countries	198.45	273.52	1,217.57	1,112.76	644.55	1,393.28
Least developed countries	305.69	550.77	1,623.03	2,385.43	1,218.63	3,294.95
Small island developing States	16.47	144.57	531.46	276.15	129.99	421.93
Residual/Unallocated ODA	318.81	469.20	1,748.99	2,531.00	4,108.36	4,687.36

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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 15.c

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicator 15.c.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, by type of species

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	All species	0.77	0.46	0.71	1.07	1.87	1.36
	Animals	1.40	1.36	1.96	2.36	1.60	1.28
	Plants	0.35	0.20	0.27	0.15	1.98	1.39

Source: CITES Annual Reports, CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports, US LEMIS database; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

(a) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	6.93	6.37	6.09	5.92	5.29	5.20
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.87	14.66	13.88	13.97	12.15	11.89
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.14	5.29	4.70	5.23	4.87	5.04
Northern Africa	5.62	5.41	5.81	5.90	5.58	5.35
Western Asia	4.69	5.17	3.70	4.64	4.24	4.77
Central and Southern Asia	4.53	4.01	3.95	3.40	2.94	2.90
Central Asia	8.33	6.31	5.00	2.51	1.71	1.42
Southern Asia	4.38	3.93	3.91	3.43	2.99	2.96
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.34	1.88	1.49	1.26	0.88	0.78
Eastern Asia	2.07	1.56	1.02	0.69	0.53	0.42
South-Eastern Asia	3.13	2.78	2.75	2.71	1.72	1.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.97	20.63	23.91	22.66	20.34	19.72
Oceania	3.08	3.04	2.89	2.91	2.90	2.94
Australia and New Zealand	1.80	1.31	1.03	0.99	0.89	0.91
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.59	7.47	7.45	7.45	7.56	7.56
Europe and Northern America	6.98	6.16	3.78	3.81	3.55	3.21
Europe	7.76	6.50	3.48	3.45	2.36	2.10
Northern America	5.17	5.39	4.43	4.56	5.92	5.38
Landlocked developing countries	9.02	8.16	7.56	7.73	6.95	6.73
Least developed countries	8.43	8.06	7.98	8.45	7.67	7.76
Small island developing States	9.02	13.28	13.07	11.14	9.84	15.27

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>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	2.22	9.58	2.04	8.49	2.10	8.25
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.70	23.32	4.24	20.11	4.48	19.34
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.99	8.27	1.80	7.77	1.91	8.00
Northern Africa	1.94	9.79	1.95	9.14	1.95	8.69
Western Asia	2.04	6.98	1.67	6.58	1.86	7.43
Central and Southern Asia	2.47	4.29	2.31	3.55	2.34	3.44
Central Asia	1.37	3.67	0.93	2.50	0.79	2.05
Southern Asia	2.51	4.31	2.36	3.59	2.40	3.50
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	1.88	...	1.24	...	1.10

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	0.83	4.59	0.61	2.83	0.66	2.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.07	41.72	3.79	37.35	3.98	35.96
Oceania	2.07	3.74	1.82	3.97	2.00	3.89
Australia and New Zealand	0.70	1.29	0.56	1.22	0.60	1.22
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.87	5.85	1.62	5.56	1.52	4.98
Europe	1.84	5.18	1.24	3.55	1.09	3.18
Northern America	1.94	7.16	2.41	9.39	2.39	8.34
Landlocked developing countries	2.69	12.86	2.52	11.45	2.66	10.85
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small island developing States	3.13	19.09	2.90	16.76	4.19	26.35

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, by sex, age and cause of death¹**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total death rate (Per 100,000 population)²	17.3	14.5	11.0	7.7	4.7	3.2	2.6	3.3	6.5	9.2
Total count (number)	68,399	62,409	47,982	34,548	21,264	18,944	16,606	22,114	35,813	49,501
By status of person killed										
Civilian (16 armed conflicts)	35,666	33,205	24,594	20,189	13,538	13,728	13,781	19,473	22,200	36,054
Non-civilian	26,840	25,006	20,574	10,426	6,135	4,502	2,159	1,574	1,325	1,117
Unknown	5,893	4,198	2,814	3,933	1,591	714	666	1,067	12,288	12,330
By sex										
Male	58,606	53,128	42,500	20,398	12,058	11,576	11,957	14,134	23,466	36,468
Female	5,457	5,222	4,498	3,551	2,524	2,084	1,956	4,046	10,332	11,169
Unknown	4,336	4,059	984	10,599	6,682	5,284	2,693	3,934	2,014	1,865
By age										
Adult (18 and above)	56,811	49,769	39,905	16,038	10,375	10,932	11,026	17,275	23,497	25,314
Child (Below 18)	4,849	5,624	4,468	3,832	2,754	1,881	1,920	1,899	8,199	8,506
Unknow	6,739	7,016	3,609	14,678	8,135	6,131	3,660	2,940	4,117	15,681
By main cause of death										
Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	5,590	6,187	4,778	2,788	2,177	1,586	1,901	1,457	695	531
Heavy weapons and explosive munitions	12,811	14,269	9,661	6,252	3,667	2,186	2,034	7,827	2,927	5,395
Others	27,380	24,362	19,896	12,684	6,831	4,836	1,549	2,693	1,160	13,123
Small arms and light weapons	11,686	8,531	6,166	5,402	3,297	4,772	4,700	3,464	2,962	2,692
Unknown	10,932	9,060	7,481	7,422	5,292	5,564	6,422	6,673	28,069	27,760

¹ From 2015 to 2024, conflict-related deaths were documented by OHCHR for 16 armed conflict situations: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Philippines, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen. Due to the intensity of the conflict in Gaza, casualty recording and verification was still on-going. While a total of 46,996 deaths was recorded in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel for the 2023-2024 period, the distribution of these deaths between each year could not be fully determined.

² The death rate was calculated including civilian and unknown deaths.

Note: Figures include only deaths caused directly by war operations in armed conflict. Figures may vary from other UN civilian casualty figures due to the methodology used that builds on UN casualty recording while integrating new data sources. Data from 2015 to 2023 have been updated due to the availability of newly verified data.

Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Target 16.2**End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children****Indicator 16.2.1****Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month****Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>
World ² (84 countries, 34 per cent population coverage)	77.3
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	85.3

Regions	2024
Northern Africa and Western Asia (13 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	77.5
Northern Africa (3 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	83.1
Western Asia (10 countries, 74 per cent population coverage)	72.7
Central Asia (4 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	64.6
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	65.3
Landlocked developing countries (21 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	78.2
Least developed countries (28 countries, 61 per cent population coverage)	83.9
Small island developing States (18 countries, 67 per cent population coverage)	70.0

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the aggregations and population coverage of children aged 1-14 are presented in parentheses.

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2016-2024 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2025.

Indicator 16.2.3

Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Proportion of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2022
World (120 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	13.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	25.5
Central and Southern Asia (10 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	8.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	8.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	16.7
Oceania (11 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	36.5
Europe and Northern America (32 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	14.6

¹The number of countries with an available data source included in the aggregations and population coverage of women aged 18-29 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2010-2022 period. These estimates apply some statistical corrections and systematic adjustments to improve accuracy and comparability.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, When Numbers Demand Action: Confronting the global scale of sexual violence against children, UNICEF, New York, 2024.

Target 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.2

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023
World	29.56	29.43	28.34	29.44	30.27	31.41
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.52	45.50	41.14	38.22	40.20	41.22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	39.40	39.27	29.79	25.03	27.20	28.28
Northern Africa	31.82	34.87	27.32	24.36	24.40	24.86
Western Asia	45.79	43.19	31.51	25.48	29.19	30.89
Central and Southern Asia	46.39	50.44	47.72	50.45	58.27	59.57
Central Asia	21.66	21.84	20.82	20.56	21.24	23.09
Southern Asia	51.95	55.94	52.64	55.08	62.47	63.54

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.76	28.08	27.54	27.82	26.50	27.05
Eastern Asia	27.83	27.36	27.22	27.43	27.63	27.79
South-Eastern Asia	33.15	31.30	28.74	28.84	23.90	25.38
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.08	38.10	41.06	41.05	33.06	29.77
Oceania	18.83	20.49	23.93	27.42	31.53	37.36
Australia and New Zealand	16.54	19.48	20.72	26.40	31.94	38.01
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	27.78	24.80	38.68	32.10	29.75	34.62
Europe and Northern America	21.68	20.02	18.06	18.83	21.15	24.49
Europe	29.57	15.57	13.48	13.40	16.66	19.10
Northern America	16.29	23.39	21.42	22.23	24.19	27.60
Landlocked developing countries	29.62	32.28	30.76	30.99	31.37	33.33
Least developed countries	45.95	46.33	41.93	40.72	41.13	41.05
Small island developing States	28.13	29.62	34.49	36.58	37.11	37.67

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).

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2023</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	26.84	29.63	27.34	30.47	29.55	31.54
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.80	37.94	49.38	39.88	50.05	40.91
Northern Africa and Western Asia	26.33	24.98	30.62	27.08	36.02	28.02
Northern Africa	27.57	24.28	29.81	24.26	29.58	24.74
Western Asia	25.74	25.47	31.00	29.11	39.17	30.56
Central and Southern Asia	45.32	...	54.67	...	56.99	...
Central Asia	16.30	...	16.98	...	19.63	...
Southern Asia	52.93	...	60.79	...	63.71	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.05	28.25	22.14	26.89	24.23	27.30
Eastern Asia	22.50	...	22.82	...	24.58	...
South-Eastern Asia	23.98	29.44	20.92	24.23	23.57	25.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	44.03	40.86	35.02	32.95	31.48	29.68
Oceania	29.60	27.26	37.51	31.09	43.90	36.88
Australia and New Zealand	28.82	26.20	37.74	31.48	44.31	37.50
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.01	...	35.69	...	40.61	...
Europe and Northern America	20.57	18.67	22.78	21.01	26.25	24.33
Europe	12.71	13.45	17.15	16.63	18.95	19.11
Northern America	23.94	...	25.62	...	29.52	...
Landlocked developing countries	31.60	...	34.52	...	37.21	...
Least developed countries	34.86	...	38.88	...	40.40	...
Small island developing States	34.45	36.72	33.01	37.35	35.79	37.78

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>2006-2024¹</i>
World	13
Sub-Saharan Africa	20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14
Northern Africa	16
Western Asia	14
Central and Southern Asia	17
Central Asia	15
Southern Asia	18
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17
Eastern Asia	13
South-Eastern Asia	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	8
Oceania	16
Australia and New Zealand	4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17
Europe and Northern America	6
Europe	6
Landlocked developing countries	18
Least developed countries	24
Small island developing States	11

¹Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each of the 159 countries where Enterprise Surveys have been conducted during the 2006-2024 period, only the latest available year of survey data in the period is used in this computation.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys available at <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>.

Target 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 (absolute) deviation of implemented budget from approved budget

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2015-2019				2020-2023			
	<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	25.0	34.1	15.9	25.0	31.3	25.0	21.9	21.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia ²	31.6	47.4	5.3	15.8	55.6	11.1	11.1	22.2

<i>Regions</i>	2015-2019				2020-2023			
	<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>
Central Asia and Southern Asia ³	23.1	38.5	23.1	15.4	38.5	30.8	15.4	15.4
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia ⁴	75.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	72.7	9.1	9.1	9.1
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁵	20.7	37.9	17.2	24.1	46.4	28.6	14.3	10.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) ⁶	42.9	21.4	14.3	21.4	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America and Europe ⁷	67.6	21.6	10.8	0.0	33.3	41.7	13.9	11.1

¹ Based on 44 countries in 2015-2019 period and 32 countries in 2020-2023 period.

² Based on 19 countries in 2015-2019 period and 18 countries in 2020-2023 period.

³ Based on 13 countries.

⁴ Based on 12 countries in 2015-2019 period and 11 countries in 2020-2023 period.

⁵ Based on 29 countries in 2015-2019 period and 28 countries in 2020-2023 period.

⁶ Based on 14 countries in 2015-2019 period and 10 countries in 2020-2023 period.

⁷ Based on 37 countries in 2015-2019 period and 36 countries in 2020-2023 period.

Source: The World Bank Group.

Target 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1

Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

(a.1) Ratio for female members of parliaments (ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population (with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)), by type of chamber¹

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	2025	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.541	0.541
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.529	0.523
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.400	0.261
Northern Africa	0.401	0.212
Western Asia	0.399	0.456
Central and Southern Asia	0.356	0.420
Central Asia	0.528	0.451
Southern Asia	0.298	0.403
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.482	0.446
Eastern Asia	0.496	0.490
South-Eastern Asia	0.459	0.415
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.705	0.672
Oceania	0.397	0.972
Australia and New Zealand	0.825	1.112
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.152	0.295
Europe and Northern America	0.617	0.637

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2025</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
Europe	0.612	0.613
Northern America	0.589	0.773
Landlocked developing countries	0.594	0.636
Least developed countries	0.528	0.525
Small island developing States	0.563	0.585

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; 0 means no representation at all of women in parliament; <1 means under-representation of women in parliament; and >1 means over-representation of women in parliament.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

(a.2) Number of speakers in parliament, by type of chamber, sex and age¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2025</i>			
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Lower chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>	<i>Lower chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	40	24	149	57
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	8	36	13
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2	...	19	8
Northern Africa	...	...	5	4
Western Asia	2	...	14	4
Central and Southern Asia	1	1	11	6
Central Asia	1	1	4	2
Southern Asia	...	...	7	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	...	12	5
Eastern Asia	...	...	5	1
South-Eastern Asia	3	...	7	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	7	22	10
Oceania	...	1	14	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	2	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	12	1
Europe and Northern America	13	7	35	14
Europe	13	6	33	12
Northern America	...	1	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	7	4	23	10
Least developed countries	11	2	28	11
Small island developing States	9	5	27	5

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>2025</i>	
	<i>Lower Chamber²</i>	<i>Upper Chamber</i>
World	0.664	0.388
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.546	0.294
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.542	0.549
Northern Africa	0.607	0.643
Western Asia	0.473	0.139
Central and Southern Asia	0.504	0.268
Central Asia	0.792	0.218
Southern Asia	0.417	0.284
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.543	0.332
Eastern Asia	0.589	0.420
South-Eastern Asia	0.533	0.271
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.765	0.645
Oceania	0.500	0.406
Australia and New Zealand	0.664	0.447
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.268	0.189
Europe and Northern America	0.918	0.408
Europe	0.954	0.439
Northern America	0.558	0.120
Landlocked developing countries	0.639	0.438
Least developed countries	0.545	0.422
Small island developing States	0.714	0.440

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. 0 means no representation at all of “youth” in parliament; <1 means under-representation of “youth” in parliament; and >1 means over-representation of “youth” in parliament.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

(b.1) Proportion of positions in the public service compared to national distributions

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	0.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.57
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.59
Central and Southern Asia	0.52
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.82
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.96
Oceania	0.79
Europe and Northern America	1.09

¹ The estimate is derived using the most recent data available for each country in the period 2015-2024.

Source: UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance.

Target 16.8**Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance****Indicator 16.8.1****Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations****(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organizations**

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.1	69.1	69.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.7	74.7
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights at international organizations

(Percentage)

<i>International Organizations</i>	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	58.9	62.4	62.1	...
Asian Development Bank	46.4	46.2	50.1	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	...
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.2	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.8	32.4
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.8	38.0	37.3	37.2
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	63.0	64.2
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organization	72.1	71.8	71.9	71.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the "historical" classification of "developed regions" and "developing regions" as of December 2021 in the United Nations M49 statistical standard.

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Sustainable Development Office (FSDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Target 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>2023</i>
World (173 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	77.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (40 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	51.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia (20 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	86.2
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	90.3
Western Asia (15 countries, 89 per cent population coverage)	81.6
Central and Southern Asia (14 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	77.6
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	99.2
Southern Asia (9 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	76.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (15 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	94.1
Eastern Asia (4 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	97.0
South-Eastern Asia (11 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	90.4
Latin America and the Caribbean (27 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	94.9
Oceania (11 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	66.7
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	25.6
Europe and Northern America (46 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (44 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0

¹The number of countries with comparable data included in the regional aggregations and population coverage of children under age 5 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems conducted in the 2014-2023 period. These estimates apply some adjustments to account for countries with missing data.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, The Right Start in Life: Global levels and trends in birth registration. 2024 update, UNICEF, New York, 2024.

Target 16.10**Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements****Indicator 16.10.1****Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months****(a) Number of cases of attacks of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists, by type of attack and sex¹**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>				<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
World								
Killing	78	494	8	580	68	430	4	502

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2023</i>				<i>2024</i>			
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Disappearance	21	110	1	132	26	96	0	122
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Killing	5	27	0	32	5	18	0	23
Disappearance	1	30	0	31	5	36	0	41
Northern Africa and Western Asia								
Killing	15	109	0	124	24	129	1	154
Disappearance	1	16	0	17	4	10	0	14
Central and Southern Asia								
Killing	3	30	0	33	0	33	0	33
Disappearance	4	22	0	26	1	21	0	22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia								
Killing	5	31	0	36	8	16	0	24
Disappearance	8	23	0	31	2	13	0	15
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Killing	50	288	8	346	30	227	3	260
Disappearance	4	17	1	22	13	15	0	28
Oceania								
Killing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America								
Killing	0	9	0	9	1	7	0	8
Disappearance	3	2	0	5	1	1	0	2

¹Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization of the United Nations (ILO), as well as National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

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>2024</i>
World	139
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	26
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	45
Landlocked developing countries	22
Least developed countries	23
Small island developing States	17

Note: Data as of 15 April 2025. 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/countrydata/>

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 full compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	35.9	38.5	40.0	42.1	43.1	44.6	44.1	45.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.3	37.5	39.6	43.8	47.9	54.2	54.2	52.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.3	33.3	29.2	29.2	33.3	37.5	37.5	37.5
Northern Africa	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Western Asia	33.3	33.3	27.8	27.8	33.3	38.9	38.9	38.9
Central and Southern Asia	21.4	21.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	28.6
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	33.3	33.3	44.4	44.4	44.4	22.2	22.2	44.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	43.8	43.8
Eastern Asia	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
South-Eastern Asia	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	45.5	45.5	45.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	42.4
Oceania	14.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Europe and Northern America	45.7	50.0	54.3	58.7	58.7	58.7	56.5	58.7
Europe	45.5	50.0	54.5	59.1	59.1	59.1	56.8	59.1
Northern America	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8
Least developed countries	29.5	31.8	34.1	36.4	40.9	45.5	45.5	43.2
Small island developing States	8.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

Goal 17

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

Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

(a) Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	29.6	28.6	32.1	30.7	31.2	33.2

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

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

Indicator 17.1.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(a) Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	63.7	63.7	58.0	60.2	52.3	59.9

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 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Total net ODA	81.10	133.95	140.35	151.67	175.63	223.77	226.29	205.27*

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries ¹	12.48	18.44	25.83	25.14	27.76	25.95	27.25	...
Total net ODA to least developed countries ^{1, 2}	21.15	31.82	47.48	42.37	50.29	46.32	53.10	...
Total net ODA to small island developing States ¹	3.62	3.79	7.70	4.66	5.49	4.76	7.62	...

¹Preliminary data.

¹Including imputed multilateral.

²Including regional amounts marked as LDCs as from 2021.

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

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Total grant equivalent official development assistance (ODA) flows from DAC donors

(Billions of constant 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Total grant equivalent ODA	174.57	223.45	207.60*

*Preliminary data.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1

Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Gross receipts by developing countries of official sustainable development grants^{1,2}

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	93,827.29	104,840.41	115,712.11	121,157.75	127,259.78
Sub-Saharan Africa	34,667.94	40,653.94	40,638.40	40,208.06	44,632.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19,248.70	20,716.56	23,237.76	17,570.04	20,637.64
Northern Africa	3,131.81	4,357.43	6,131.55	3,939.90	3,956.51
Western Asia	16,116.89	16,359.13	17,106.21	13,630.14	16,681.12
Central and Southern Asia	10,322.89	10,258.16	10,635.64	12,214.25	10,500.08
Central Asia	910.38	1,012.78	1,137.21	1,317.09	1,161.07
Southern Asia	9,412.52	9,245.38	9,498.42	10,897.16	9,339.01
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,358.82	5,447.87	5,680.58	5,185.68	5,252.96
Eastern Asia	652.51	589.60	554.45	430.93	465.63
South-Eastern Asia	4,706.31	4,858.26	5,126.12	4,754.75	4,787.34
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,804.45	6,567.60	7,848.62	5,820.89	6,757.87
Oceania	1,749.80	1,968.05	2,191.94	1,953.21	2,152.97
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,749.80	1,968.05	2,191.94	1,953.21	2,152.97
Europe and Northern America	2,601.18	2,804.16	3,243.65	18,154.40	20,720.96
Europe	2,601.18	2,804.16	3,243.65	18,154.40	20,720.96
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	23,315.96	25,694.40	26,289.48	26,843.47	28,618.52
Least developed countries	41,559.40	46,494.76	48,717.95	46,347.12	50,142.06
Small island developing States	3,627.10	3,906.37	4,823.93	3,985.87	4,438.43
Unallocated	14,073.51	16,424.06	22,235.53	20,051.22	16,605.23

¹ Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

² The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

Gross receipts by developing countries of official concessional sustainable development loans^{1,2}

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	39,961.93	55,123.76	55,134.81	53,915.87	70,796.91
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,220.67	19,806.83	13,687.98	16,393.85	17,522.43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4,562.74	4,313.87	5,701.65	4,240.63	5,104.23
Northern Africa	2,323.15	1,914.29	3,758.18	2,474.21	2,616.39
Western Asia	2,239.59	2,399.58	1,943.47	1,766.42	2,487.83
Central and Southern Asia	12,355.73	14,402.02	14,438.60	14,316.28	15,330.38
Central Asia	1,102.53	1,753.87	1,012.62	2,142.73	1,349.16
Southern Asia	11,253.19	12,648.15	13,425.98	12,173.55	13,981.23
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,887.04	8,976.58	5,707.60	5,628.53	6,373.17
Eastern Asia	689.38	935.17	529.86	198.35	314.96
South-Eastern Asia	5,197.66	8,041.41	5,177.73	5,430.18	6,058.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,888.68	3,599.85	12,848.70	4,951.00	4,737.24
Oceania	184.15	733.24	533.49	579.56	201.69
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	184.15	733.24	533.49	579.56	201.69
Europe and Northern America	453.44	2,428.29	1,823.39	7,698.65	20,932.99
Europe	453.44	2,428.29	1,823.39	7,698.65	20,932.99
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	7,788.16	11,376.65	7,105.12	8,715.19	8,281.97
Least developed countries	13,826.72	21,004.79	16,432.95	15,919.65	18,297.94
Small island developing States	659.32	1,939.40	1,712.76	1,277.74	1,511.98
Unallocated	409.49	863.07	393.40	107.37	594.78

¹ Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

² The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South co-operation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

Gross receipts by developing countries of official non-concessional sustainable development loans^{1,2}

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	70,669.57	109,118.15	106,216.84	107,785.59	104,905.35
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,736.31	9,173.70	9,704.59	10,578.83	9,955.46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11,096.26	14,605.09	16,329.09	16,857.62	14,814.76
Northern Africa	6,114.11	8,087.83	8,832.39	10,198.91	6,721.70
Western Asia	4,982.15	6,517.26	7,496.70	6,658.71	8,093.05
Central and Southern Asia	12,758.24	21,182.59	19,411.68	22,206.84	20,359.45
Central Asia	2,847.17	4,113.97	3,142.23	4,503.78	4,365.87
Southern Asia	9,911.07	17,068.61	16,269.45	17,703.06	15,993.58
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12,637.25	20,851.66	18,341.97	15,596.60	17,211.97
Eastern Asia	5,043.67	5,895.74	6,456.61	4,752.92	4,791.90
South-Eastern Asia	7,593.58	14,955.92	11,885.36	10,843.68	12,420.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	23,604.41	35,688.76	29,833.29	24,116.72	21,939.79

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania	369.04	995.88	838.35	821.64	459.88
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	369.04	995.88	838.35	821.64	459.88
Europe and Northern America	3,234.25	4,979.10	5,272.11	12,059.90	10,616.52
Europe	3,234.25	4,979.10	5,272.11	12,059.90	10,616.52
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	6,682.69	9,953.02	8,199.97	9,317.49	8,511.28
Least developed countries	4,261.67	4,684.22	7,322.23	8,727.57	7,786.28
Small island developing States	1,399.82	3,367.75	2,183.70	2,535.22	2,812.63
Unallocated	1,233.80	1,641.38	6,485.75	5,547.45	9,547.52

¹ Only the country-specific TOSSD flows are included in the regional aggregations. TOSSD flows to multiple countries/regions are presented in the "Unallocated" row.

² The figures do not include the data from providers that will report to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South cooperation, still subject to pilot testing.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	1,356,685.10	953,295.80	1,370,669.40	2,237,347.40	805,175.80	1,243,317.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,131.70	17,794.70	32,222.40	46,077.20	31,227.10	37,617.70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15,028.90	74,444.50	96,910.40	78,600.50	-21,888.80	88,286.20
Northern Africa	3,250.10	11,613.40	15,745.90	12,326.60	9,779.80	13,471.40
Western Asia	11,778.80	62,831.10	81,164.40	66,273.90	-31,668.60	74,814.70
Central and Southern Asia	6,375.70	16,819.90	52,303.20	61,081.70	76,489.80	41,770.30
Central Asia	1,509.40	2,637.80	17,440.70	9,854.30	6,539.10	7,198.50
Southern Asia	4,866.30	14,182.10	34,862.50	51,227.30	69,950.70	34,571.80
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	141,858.30	168,912.00	313,326.70	435,135.60	422,451.10	565,468.50
Eastern Asia	120,107.00	125,932.40	200,548.90	320,583.20	306,055.50	333,113.90
South-Eastern Asia	21,751.30	42,979.60	112,777.80	114,552.40	116,395.60	232,354.60
Latin America and the Caribbean ²	79,827.50	76,915.60	160,766.80	156,543.10	93,380.90	189,867.70
Oceania	15,653.90	-26,808.70	38,680.50	30,741.60	22,187.90	32,735.10
Australia and New Zealand	15,537.50	-27,090.00	36,733.90	29,271.30	21,166.50	32,285.20
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	116.40	281.20	1,946.70	1,470.30	1,021.40	449.90
Europe and Northern America	1,090,809.10	625,217.70	676,459.40	1,429,167.70	181,327.80	287,571.80
Europe	709,940.10	494,709.50	449,779.20	917,849.80	59,748.10	-30,323.30
Northern America	380,869.00	130,508.30	226,680.20	511,317.90	121,579.70	317,895.10
Landlocked developing countries	3,997.00	7,009.10	28,401.00	25,205.90	15,517.40	24,365.40
Least developed countries	4,593.80	5,796.50	23,943.00	37,596.40	22,865.00	29,993.10

¹ Data are aggregated according to SDG regional groupings.

² Totals exclude the financial centres in the Caribbean.

Source: FDI/MNE database, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Gross receipts by developing countries of mobilised private finance (MPF) - on an experimental basis¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023²</i>
World	24,719.13	41,393.15	46,602.38	56,698.63	58,663.57
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,689.26	5,906.21	13,810.09	4,523.28	6,782.23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5,376.48	5,765.43	7,101.94	6,749.20	6,168.57
Northern Africa	395.39	1,231.57	4,932.63	3,729.22	2,017.46

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023²</i>
Western Asia	4,981.09	4,533.86	2,169.31	3,019.98	4,151.11
Central and Southern Asia	2,454.94	4,923.26	3,117.23	5,047.75	6,413.35
Central Asia	945.38	397.19	348.84	699.21	993.02
Southern Asia	1,509.56	4,526.07	2,768.39	4,348.55	5,420.33
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,551.76	6,375.18	4,738.72	4,570.97	4,353.75
Eastern Asia	814.36	3,787.30	1,819.09	954.90	2,600.05
South-Eastern Asia	737.40	2,587.88	2,919.64	3,616.07	1,753.70
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,089.83	6,594.40	7,900.85	18,939.80	17,369.89
Oceania	11.25	0.99	70.63	94.37	31.60
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.25	0.99	70.63	94.37	31.60
Europe and Northern America	1,417.15	5,103.70	2,173.12	1,940.04	2,616.34
Europe	1,417.15	5,103.70	2,173.12	1,940.04	2,616.34
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	2,221.26	2,794.25	1,378.73	2,358.39	6,861.00
Least developed countries	1,387.18	3,234.45	12,077.86	3,139.44	5,420.70
Small island developing States	366.73	243.03	214.85	241.19	927.51
Unallocated	8,128.47	6,723.99	7,689.80	14,833.22	14,927.84

¹ Only the country-specific amounts of mobilised private finance are included in the regional aggregations. Mobilised private finance to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Unallocated” row.

² At the time of producing this table, 2023 figures are still partial and therefore provisional.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

Gross receipts by developing countries of private grants¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	3,974.56	7,295.79	9,485.11	11,012.78	10,369.82
Sub-Saharan Africa	693.12	1,424.43	2,154.43	2,193.51	2,571.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18.06	46.77	89.15	79.52	64.81
Northern Africa	2.44	5.17	9.94	10.29	17.65
Western Asia	15.61	41.60	79.21	69.23	47.16
Central and Southern Asia	403.95	642.24	684.97	772.36	756.16
Central Asia	0.40	0.15	0.11	3.54	2.49
Southern Asia	403.55	642.09	684.86	768.82	753.67
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	74.71	235.97	280.04	305.71	305.09
Eastern Asia	22.90	103.00	118.41	150.76	131.14
South-Eastern Asia	51.80	132.97	161.63	154.95	173.94
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.65	241.71	217.50	383.92	360.11
Oceania	1.89	6.58	9.21	5.04	5.88
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.89	6.58	9.21	5.04	5.88
Europe and Northern America	5.96	11.51	6.23	20.89	246.29
Europe	5.96	11.51	6.23	20.89	246.29
Northern America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landlocked developing countries	294.88	605.23	1,008.51	913.90	996.26
Least developed countries	500.06	967.88	1,397.56	1,334.22	1,414.62
Small island developing States	15.34	37.82	54.47	29.22	29.75
Unallocated	2,728.23	4,686.58	6,043.58	7,251.82	6,060.43

¹ Only the country-specific amounts of private grants are included in the regional aggregations. Private grants to multiple countries/regions are presented in the “Unallocated” row.

Source: TOSSD database, the International Forum on TOSSD (IFT).

Indicator 17.3.2**Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP****Personal remittances (personal transfers and compensation of employees) received as a proportion of total GDP**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	0.37	0.54	0.64	0.74	0.78	0.78
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.15	2.48	2.17	2.60	2.52	2.74
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	1.54	1.53	1.63	1.89	1.23
Northern Africa	2.69	3.13	3.33	3.79	5.28	3.74
Western Asia	...	1.09	0.99	1.00	0.88	0.56
Central and Southern Asia	2.30	2.59	3.18	3.66	3.93	3.87
Central Asia	...	2.33	3.01	2.83	4.10	4.87
Southern Asia	2.35	2.61	3.19	3.74	3.92	3.78
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.38	0.42	0.51	0.41	0.45
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.18
South-Eastern Asia	2.27	2.64	2.09	2.31	2.27	2.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.90	1.77	1.10	1.41	2.41	2.42
Oceania	0.18	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	6.64	4.46	4.08	4.42	2.61
Europe and Northern America	0.21	0.28	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.37
Europe	0.41	0.49	0.61	0.73	0.80	0.75
Northern America	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
Landlocked developing countries	2.11	3.47	3.74	3.88	4.25	4.35
Least developed countries	3.57	3.34	3.81	4.57	4.72	4.15
Small island developing States	...	...	2.38	2.48	3.30	2.69

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Target 17.4

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1**Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income****Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	8.6	2.5	9.0	10.8	9.5
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	15.6	12.3
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.6	2.5	3.9	6.9	4.7
Central Asia	8.9	5.0	1.0	2.2	4.5	4.4
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.2	7.2	4.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.9	16.7	6.9	9.2	11.2	8.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	3.6	11.2	4.0
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	4.9	1.7	4.0	7.1	6.2
Least developed countries	12.5	7.0	3.5	7.6	9.4	9.6

¹Data cover only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt service (principal and interest) payments.

Source: World Bank, International Debt Statistics.

Target 17.5**Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries****Indicator 17.5.1****Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries****Number of countries with an outward investment promotion scheme which can benefit developing countries, including LDCs**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2024</i>				
	<i>Investment guarantees</i>	<i>Fiscal/financial support</i>	<i>Investment facilitation services</i>	<i>Direct capital participation</i>	<i>All grounds or no breakdown</i>
World	35	38	44	25	51
Developed regions	27	24	26	18	30
Developing regions	8	14	18	7	21

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Target 17.6**Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism****Indicator 17.6.1****Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed****Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, any speed**

(Per 100 inhabitants)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	3.4	7.6	11.3	15.6	19.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	3.8	7.4	11.4	15.3
Northern Africa	...	1.6	3.4	6.6	9.9
Western Asia	...	5.8	11.4	15.8	20.2
Central and Southern Asia	...	0.8	1.8	2.8	4.5
Central Asia	...	1.6	6.2	11.1	22.5
Southern Asia	...	0.8	1.7	2.4	3.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	9.2	16.4	26.2	35.8
Eastern Asia	...	11.9	21.4	33.7	46.9
South-Eastern Asia	...	2.4	4.0	7.8	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	6.8	10.9	15.0	19.2
Oceania	...	18.1	20.8	25.1	25.8
Australia and New Zealand	...	24.9	29.0	35.3	36.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6
Europe and Northern America	...	23.6	29.3	34.2	37.7
Europe	...	21.7	28.1	33.1	36.9
Northern America	...	27.6	31.9	36.2	39.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	0.6	1.9	3.0	5.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
Least developed countries	...	0.1	0.8	1.4	2.0
Small island developing States	...	5.7	6.7	8.0	9.3

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Target 17.7

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator 17.7.1

Total amount of funding for developing and developed 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	157	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)	79	114	117
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	29,233

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Central Asia	2,916	4,411	8,790
Southern Asia	25,218	31,249	25,681
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)	478	385	208
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	26,132

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

(c) Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	1,982,198	2,253,277	2,363,595
Sub-Saharan Africa	25,918	29,879	22,884
Northern Africa and Western Asia	68,139	98,207	88,851
Northern Africa	17,677	15,692	7,898
Western Asia	50,462	82,515	80,953
Central and Southern Asia	40,282	50,429	49,527
Central Asia	3,075	4,679	9,209
Southern Asia	37,208	45,749	40,319
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	702,103	825,133	858,115
Eastern Asia	585,260	669,556	670,698
South-Eastern Asia	116,844	155,577	187,417
Latin America and the Caribbean	104,270	125,357	117,023
Oceania	20,935	23,568	23,234
Australia and New Zealand	20,375	23,063	22,902
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	560	504	332
Europe and Northern America	1,020,551	1,100,705	1,203,961
Europe	746,957	752,594	862,303
Northern America	273,594	348,111	341,658
Landlocked developing countries	9,474	14,396	18,050
Least developed countries	9,388	15,276	8,780
Small island developing States	48,030	56,673	35

Source: WESR / UN COMTRADE

Target 17.8

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	15.6	28.4	39.8	58.6	67.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0	6.0	15.7	27.8	37.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.3	27.7	43.4	66.0	75.2
Northern Africa	9.6	23.1	36.4	64.2	70.0
Western Asia	11.0	31.8	49.5	67.7	79.7
Central and Southern Asia	2.8	7.9	16.5	41.7	51.8
Central Asia	3.3	18.4	43.6	67.6	87.1
Southern Asia	2.8	7.5	15.5	40.7	50.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.2	33.8	48.0	68.3	79.6
Eastern Asia	16.2	39.5	54.4	71.6	80.3
South-Eastern Asia	8.6	18.9	31.6	60.2	78.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.6	34.6	54.4	73.9	82.0
Oceania	47.1	56.9	64.3	76.2	78.1
Australia and New Zealand	63.0	76.7	84.7	94.8	97.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.7	4.0	12.2	30.1	32.7
Europe and Northern America	48.6	65.7	74.7	87.3	92.9
Europe	39.7	62.5	74.0	85.7	92.1
Northern America	68.3	72.5	76.1	90.5	94.2
Landlocked developing countries	1.9	7.6	18.6	30.3	39.4
Least developed countries	0.7	3.3	10.7	24.9	35.0
Small island developing States	13.1	22.1	36.1	60.1	64.8

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>		<i>2023</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	50.4	55.5	55.9	61.8	60.8	66.5	63.0	67.7	65.3	69.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.3	29.3	22.8	32.6	27.0	38.8	29.0	40.7	31.3	45.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	56.9	65.4	62.7	69.3	67.4	77.2	68.9	78.7	70.7	82.6
Northern Africa	54.9	60.2	62.9	65.5	63.9	73.3	64.6	73.6	...	...
Western Asia	58.7	69.8	62.5	72.6	70.7	80.6	72.9	83.2	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	26.4	35.6	34.7	48.5	40.9	52.1	43.4	53.1	46.1	56.8
Central Asia	61.5	63.4	68.0	70.0	77.5	84.1	81.1	87.4	...	...
Southern Asia	25.1	34.6	33.4	47.7	39.4	50.9	41.9	51.8	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	62.1	64.6	67.7	69.0	74.3	76.4	77.5	77.5	80.8	79.1
Eastern Asia	66.1	68.6	71.5	71.6	75.8	77.0	79.2	77.4	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	52.2	54.6	58.4	62.5	70.8	74.9	73.4	77.7	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2022</i>		<i>2023</i>		<i>2024</i>	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	67.4	68.3	74.7	73.6	77.2	77.7	80.0	79.4	82.6	81.9
Oceania	73.4	74.4	75.5	76.8	76.9	78.4	77.0	78.4	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	92.9	94.8	94.8	96.3	97.5	96.4	97.5	96.5	99.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.6	29.6	25.8	33.4	28.1	33.4	28.5	33.7	29.0	36.4
Europe and Northern America	84.0	86.3	87.2	90.3	90.4	90.6	91.5	91.7	92.7	93.2
Europe	81.4	84.5	84.5	86.9	88.7	90.5	90.1	91.5	...	...
Northern America	89.5	89.9	92.8	96.8	93.9	90.8	94.4	92.1	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	24.8	30.3	26.9	34.5	31.5	39.5	33.2	40.9	35.5	43.2
Least developed countries	18.6	25.2	20.7	29.5	24.9	36.3	26.6	38.3	28.7	41.1
Small island developing States	56.6	55.7	59.6	61.8	62.4	62.3	63.4	63.0	64.1	64.3

Source: Data based on the ITU DataHub, 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 official development assistance committed to developing countries

Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for technical cooperation

(Millions of constant 2023 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total ODA	22,243.80	21,313.12	34,109.86	37,979.51	49,213.18	56,657.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,434.37	3,896.39	5,339.47	6,132.50	8,738.76	9,350.43
Northern Africa	1,319.91	1,267.03	1,475.40	2,105.60	2,057.99	1,680.22
Western Asia	1,625.91	5,534.86	2,812.27	2,907.14	3,788.51	3,558.21
Central Asia	286.01	125.50	688.40	1,052.81	1,126.24	1,028.63
Southern Asia	1,664.42	2,236.82	4,764.35	4,600.11	6,979.84	4,769.68
Eastern Asia	405.91	321.72	662.12	843.82	1,114.44	734.20
South-Eastern Asia	994.99	1,380.37	3,754.28	6,321.77	5,082.74	6,066.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,451.94	2,050.55	7,230.01	5,942.55	9,859.40	6,530.33
Oceania	284.95	445.92	519.01	458.32	631.44	505.16
Europe	717.24	1,114.60	1,214.01	1,168.26	1,643.98	13,791.43
Landlocked developing countries	3,486.71	2,884.76	5,036.40	5,159.47	7,086.85	5,557.83
Least developed countries	3,819.36	4,518.88	6,547.40	7,190.21	9,552.79	9,135.36
Small island developing States	1,368.25	834.27	1,402.36	1,636.97	1,731.83	1,400.06
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,058.15	2,939.36	5,650.53	6,446.61	8,189.83	8,642.77

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, 2025, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 17.10

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1**Worldwide weighted tariff-average****(a) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of all products**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.8	4.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.1
Northern Africa	10.9	9.9	6.5	4.3	5.5	13.5	12.2	11.0	10.9	11.8
Western Asia	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.2
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	7.6	8.7	6.8	5.8	13.4	8.1	9.2	8.7	7.2
Central Asia	3.9	5.7	6.3	2.5	3.7	7.8	9.1	8.9	4.2	5.2
Southern Asia	13.9	7.8	8.9	7.4	6.0	14.1	8.0	9.2	9.3	7.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.0	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.7
Eastern Asia	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.8	5.4	3.8	3.4
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.4	3.6	10.9	10.8	7.4	6.6	6.9
Oceania	2.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	6.3	7.1	9.9	5.1	10.1	7.2	7.5	11.0	5.3
Europe and Northern America	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Europe	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Northern America	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.3	7.2
Least developed countries	9.8	9.1	8.7	7.1	7.2	11.0	10.3	10.6	9.8	9.5
Small island developing States	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.9

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

(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>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	13.0	7.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	16.2	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	11.3	14.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.3	8.3	13.9	14.0	12.5	13.9	10.8
Northern Africa	13.7	16.3	9.8	6.4	13.3	16.1	18.3	11.5	10.5	16.9
Western Asia	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.8	7.0	12.7	12.1	13.0	15.0	9.2
Central and Southern Asia	27.1	19.6	22.5	13.7	10.9	28.6	21.1	24.0	16.7	13.7
Central Asia	8.6	6.2	7.2	2.6	3.8	16.7	14.6	14.0	7.7	9.2
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	23.8	15.5	12.3	30.1	21.8	24.9	18.1	14.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	15.6	12.9	11.5	12.2	22.7	16.9	16.1	17.3	18.0
Eastern Asia	25.2	17.9	15.2	13.4	14.6	25.5	18.6	18.0	19.2	20.2
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	14.2	12.6	11.4	12.3	12.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	5.7	3.4	3.5	20.7	21.2	16.3	13.7	12.7
Oceania	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4
Australia and New Zealand	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	11.5	12.2	14.8	10.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	15.5	10.3
Europe and Northern America	8.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	11.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.7
Europe	12.3	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	16.0	4.6	3.6	3.2	4.5
Northern America	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.1	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.4	12.3
Least developed countries	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.4	11.3	10.9	12.2	12.9	14.2
Small island developing States	7.5	5.8	7.2	6.3	6.0	8.6	7.6	9.4	9.0	9.3

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

(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>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	5.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	7.2	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	7.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	15.6	16.6	14.7	19.5	19.0	15.7	16.9	14.8	19.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2	7.1	4.7	5.4	1.6	6.5	7.6	6.2	8.0	3.4
Northern Africa	24.6	9.7	8.7	13.4	1.0	25.7	10.3	16.8	19.5	6.3
Western Asia	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.0	1.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	2.9
Central and Southern Asia	35.6	17.9	10.4	24.9	20.0	35.7	19.0	14.7	25.4	20.6
Central Asia	14.4	5.1	5.0	0.0	10.8	14.5	6.2	5.0	11.2	13.0
Southern Asia	35.7	18.4	13.5	25.3	20.2	35.7	19.5	20.4	25.7	20.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.7	6.0	5.0	4.4	8.2	3.7	7.3	6.2	4.7	10.0
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.2	2.0	0.9	4.1	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.6	5.2	9.9	8.2	14.6	8.5	5.6	12.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.1	12.7	9.9	16.9	15.8	11.9	16.8	14.3
Oceania	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.5	19.8	26.2	21.4	24.0	19.4	20.8	26.4	23.5	24.0
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Europe	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Northern America	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.7
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	18.9	13.3	19.8	26.5	14.0	21.0	13.8	21.1
Least developed countries	25.4	20.2	21.7	20.3	21.7	25.6	20.7	23.6	20.4	22.2
Small island developing States	18.1	18.7	18.0	26.2	17.3	18.3	19.0	19.7	30.6	19.3

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

(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>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	9.1	7.6	7.3	5.7	5.7	12.9	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.8	29.2	23.0	25.2	23.5	34.6	31.7	26.8	29.3	28.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	8.6	7.6	5.8	5.6	12.7	11.2	9.3	8.3	8.1
Northern Africa	27.3	23.5	17.9	12.4	20.8	31.4	28.5	23.1	23.1	36.2
Western Asia	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.9	4.8	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.4	6.7
Central and Southern Asia	22.1	18.1	17.8	10.3	8.8	23.0	18.4	19.1	141.0	12.2
Central Asia	10.7	12.4	17.1	7.4	8.0	12.1	12.6	17.7	8.3	8.5
Southern Asia	27.9	22.8	18.3	12.0	10.2	28.4	23.3	20.1	215.9	18.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.0	3.5	3.0	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.5
Eastern Asia	5.8	6.0	5.2	3.6	3.0	6.4	6.7	8.0	7.9	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	6.6	5.2	3.4	2.8	3.0	8.2	9.1	7.9	11.2	11.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.3	16.9	15.8	15.3	15.6	22.7	22.1	20.7	19.2	19.9
Oceania	15.3	15.3	4.0	0.7	0.7	16.4	16.3	5.9	5.7	5.7
Australia and New Zealand	15.2	15.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	16.3	16.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	20.3	21.4	18.6	13.5	19.5	21.0	21.7	19.2	13.9
Europe and Northern America	9.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.5	14.0	10.1	10.7	9.7	10.2
Europe	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.7	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2
Northern America	13.9	12.9	13.4	12.1	12.6	16.3	16.6	17.5	16.5	17.6
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	14.6	17.3	13.0	10.1	25.3	16.7	19.7	15.5	11.6
Least developed countries	18.8	20.1	19.4	19.5	18.2	21.7	22.3	21.1	22.6	21.4

Regions	Preferential ¹					MFN ²				
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023
Small island developing States	5.5	4.8	5.0	3.2	4.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	3.6	4.6

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

(e) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of industrial products

(Percentage)

Regions	Preferential ¹					MFN ²				
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023
World	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.5	6.6	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.3
Northern Africa	9.6	8.4	5.7	3.7	3.5	11.9	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.6
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5
Central and Southern Asia	11.4	8.0	8.1	6.8	6.3	11.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.9
Central Asia	3.4	5.6	5.5	2.4	3.5	6.8	8.4	7.7	3.6	4.6
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	8.3	7.5	6.8	12.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.8	3.2	4.4	2.8	2.5
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.2	2.6	3.2	4.7	2.5	2.0
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	10.0	9.8	6.2	5.5	6.0
Oceania	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.8	0.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.2	5.2	5.8	8.3	3.9	9.8	6.2	6.2	9.5	4.1
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Europe	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Northern America	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	6.3	6.3
Least developed countries	9.4	8.6	7.9	6.4	6.7	10.6	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.6
Small island developing States	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

(f) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of oil

(Percentage)

Regions	Preferential ¹					MFN ²				
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023
World	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.7	3.1
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.9	4.9	4.2
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	20.0	0.1	0.0
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Eastern Asia	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	2.1	3.9	0.5	0.0	3.9	4.3	6.6	0.6	0.3
Least developed countries	3.7	3.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	3.3	2.1	0.4	0.1
Small island developing States	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

(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>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	9.2	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	14.4	14.1	15.6	13.8	17.0	15.3	15.5	17.0	15.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.2	6.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	11.8	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.5
Northern Africa	22.7	13.4	6.3	5.3	5.7	27.1	16.7	12.2	11.6	12.4
Western Asia	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5
Central and Southern Asia	17.6	14.6	15.8	11.0	8.8	18.1	15.0	16.1	13.0	10.5
Central Asia	11.7	13.0	14.1	5.6	5.6	16.6	15.0	15.5	6.9	6.3
Southern Asia	18.0	14.7	15.9	11.9	9.8	18.2	15.0	16.2	14.0	11.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	4.4	3.7	2.7	2.2	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.5
Eastern Asia	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.8	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	5.2	3.6	1.5	1.4	14.2	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	9.9	8.3	8.4	8.9	14.0	15.5	12.0	12.1	12.2
Oceania	5.8	6.2	3.4	1.1	1.0	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.5
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	6.1	3.2	1.0	0.9	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.6	4.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>					<i>MFN²</i>				
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.8	3.6	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.8	3.7
Europe and Northern America	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.9	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7
Europe	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.7	1.8	6.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.5
Northern America	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.4	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.5
Landlocked developing countries	9.4	10.6	10.9	9.5	7.6	13.7	13.4	13.6	11.9	9.7
Least developed countries	13.6	15.7	13.8	7.8	6.5	14.7	16.3	15.7	12.5	11.5
Small island developing States	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.6

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

Source: Market Access Map data, International Trade Centre (ITC).

Target 17.11

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator 17.11.1

Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

(a) Share of global services exports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.09	1.14	1.17	1.17	0.91	0.95
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.00	4.85	4.99	5.94	5.62	7.70
Northern Africa	1.10	1.15	1.21	0.84	0.74	0.94
Western Asia	3.90	3.70	3.78	5.10	4.88	6.77
Central and Southern Asia	1.66	2.58	3.78	3.99	4.46	5.02
Central Asia	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.27
Southern Asia	1.48	2.40	3.55	3.73	4.28	4.75
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.34	15.51	18.56	19.37	18.69	18.20
Eastern Asia	12.81	11.30	13.19	13.06	12.43	11.42
South-Eastern Asia	4.53	4.21	5.38	6.31	6.26	6.78
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.06	3.60	3.61	3.67	2.55	3.25
Oceania	1.66	1.70	1.69	1.47	1.21	1.21
Australia and New Zealand	1.59	1.58	1.60	1.39	1.17	1.13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.04	...
Europe and Northern America	69.19	70.63	66.20	64.38	66.57	63.68
Europe	47.55	54.25	49.63	47.41	50.86	48.96
Northern America	21.64	16.38	16.57	16.98	15.71	14.72
Landlocked developing countries	0.49	0.51	0.68	0.77	0.58	0.81
Least developed countries	0.45	0.45	0.60	0.74	0.63	0.61
Small island developing States	3.11	2.89	3.51	4.00	4.64	4.93

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

(b) Share of global merchandise exports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.23	1.79	1.67	1.71

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.01	6.44	7.36	6.69	5.99	7.41
Northern Africa	0.81	1.02	1.16	0.72	0.58	0.80
Western Asia	4.20	5.42	6.20	5.98	5.41	6.61
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.86	2.61	3.13
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.41	0.39	0.49
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.45	2.22	2.64
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.18	26.57	29.72	32.59	34.19	31.79
Eastern Asia	19.51	20.33	22.85	25.54	26.34	24.15
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.87	7.05	7.85	7.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.71	5.58	5.82	5.54	5.39	5.87
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.41	1.71	1.81
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	1.22	1.60	1.34	1.64	1.73
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Europe and Northern America	58.70	56.11	50.21	49.12	48.44	48.28
Europe	42.28	44.10	39.31	37.58	38.14	37.41
Northern America	16.42	12.01	10.89	11.55	10.29	10.88
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.94	0.95	1.17
Least developed countries	0.54	0.71	0.98	0.91	1.05	1.08
Small island developing States	2.56	2.55	2.58	2.40	2.29	2.28

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

(c) Share of global service imports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.79	1.98	2.73	2.36	2.09	1.83
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.95	5.67	7.23	8.03	6.52	7.09
Northern Africa	0.96	0.95	1.18	0.93	0.83	0.75
Western Asia	4.99	4.71	6.05	7.10	5.69	6.34
Central and Southern Asia	2.11	3.70	4.38	3.76	4.08	4.43
Central Asia	0.25	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.39	0.38
Southern Asia	1.86	3.25	3.90	3.35	3.69	4.05
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.39	19.46	20.36	23.90	22.75	21.89
Eastern Asia	15.60	14.17	14.53	17.37	15.60	14.68
South-Eastern Asia	5.79	5.29	5.83	6.53	7.15	7.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.88	3.90	4.90	4.85	3.61	4.13
Oceania	1.63	1.73	1.89	1.64	1.12	1.46
Australia and New Zealand	1.54	1.58	1.74	1.54	1.03	1.38
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.09	...
Europe and Northern America	62.26	63.57	58.52	55.47	59.83	59.18
Europe	44.91	49.18	44.73	43.24	48.36	46.95
Northern America	17.35	14.39	13.79	12.23	11.47	12.23
Landlocked developing countries	0.72	1.01	1.17	1.28	1.17	1.18
Least developed countries	0.90	1.06	1.48	1.46	1.29	1.12
Small island developing States	2.70	2.70	3.19	3.84	4.68	4.55

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

(d) Share of global merchandise imports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.96	2.22	1.74	1.89
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.97	4.80	5.94	6.85	6.00	6.91
Northern Africa	0.71	0.81	1.21	1.17	1.00	0.99
Western Asia	3.26	3.99	4.73	5.68	5.00	5.92
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.70	3.43	4.18
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.49
Southern Asia	1.42	2.19	3.29	3.36	3.05	3.69

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.63	23.44	27.04	27.97	29.74	27.81
Eastern Asia	16.90	17.86	20.87	21.40	22.63	20.73
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.58	6.18	6.57	7.11	7.08
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.98	5.82	6.18	5.13	5.97
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.54	1.47	1.47
Australia and New Zealand	1.28	1.40	1.50	1.47	1.39	1.39
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Europe and Northern America	63.38	61.29	54.02	51.54	52.49	51.77
Europe	40.75	42.24	38.64	35.12	36.65	36.33
Northern America	22.63	19.05	15.38	16.42	15.83	15.44
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.98	1.14	1.15	1.32
Least developed countries	0.64	0.79	1.06	1.44	1.38	1.33
Small island developing States	2.68	2.41	2.53	2.28	2.26	2.23

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Target 17.12

Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1

Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

(a) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the Most-favoured-nation (MFN) status

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Developing countries	All products	3.52	3.14	2.80	2.90	2.47	2.46
	Agriculture products	10.71	11.16	10.45	9.09	8.72	8.68
	Arms	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.83	2.50	2.50
	Clothing	13.17	11.78	11.72	11.62	11.53	11.52
	Industrial products	2.33	2.11	1.79	1.94	1.86	1.87
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	8.30	7.24	7.11	7.10	7.17	7.12
Landlocked developing countries	All products	4.78	3.90	3.72	3.47	2.84	2.82
	Agriculture products	9.90	10.30	10.16	7.05	6.56	6.47
	Arms	2.11	1.97	1.97	1.83	1.92	1.92
	Clothing	15.89	11.76	11.66	11.59	11.50	11.50
	Industrial products	1.82	1.60	1.42	1.37	1.32	1.31
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.72	6.24	6.13	6.08	5.78	5.78
Least developed countries	All products	8.21	7.33	7.17	6.96	5.74	5.71
	Agriculture products	5.60	5.94	6.10	4.69	4.65	4.56
	Arms	2.29	1.97	1.97	1.99	2.93	2.93

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
	Clothing	13.47	12.02	11.93	11.85	11.74	11.75
	Industrial products	2.18	2.10	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.86
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.80	6.27	6.20	6.07	6.18	6.16
Small island developing States	All products	2.06	1.85	1.74	1.64	1.57	1.53
	Agriculture products	19.02	17.18	16.67	7.00	7.51	7.13
	Arms	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.95	1.95
	Clothing	13.07	11.96	11.88	11.76	11.65	11.64
	Industrial products	1.09	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.19	1.18
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	7.50	7.01	6.88	6.76	6.61	6.59

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

(b) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the preferential status

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
Developing countries	All products	2.50	1.93	1.63	1.69	1.32	1.24
	Agriculture products	9.21	8.82	7.34	6.55	6.42	6.29
	Arms	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	1.47	1.31
	Clothing	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.41	7.26
	Industrial products	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	0.87	0.81
	Oil	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	6.57	5.30	5.03	4.94	5.00	4.81
Landlocked developing countries	All products	3.47	2.00	1.64	1.67	1.38	1.32
	Agriculture products	8.65	7.98	4.76	3.45	3.65	3.51
	Arms	0.77	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.57	0.57
	Clothing	12.20	5.80	5.56	5.96	5.54	5.32
	Industrial products	0.85	0.65	0.54	0.62	0.61	0.61
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	5.34	3.75	3.35	3.38	3.12	2.76
Least developed countries	All products	4.95	3.22	3.27	3.11	2.38	2.37
	Agriculture products	4.25	3.65	1.89	1.55	1.52	1.48
	Arms	0.95	0.82	0.87	0.88	1.11	1.11
	Clothing	7.79	5.97	6.25	5.96	5.70	5.71
	Industrial products	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.37	0.36
	Oil	0.22	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	3.86	2.69	2.61	2.50	2.26	2.25
Small island developing States	All products	1.37	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.37	0.31

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2023</i>
	Agriculture products	15.24	12.82	6.13	3.03	4.17	3.49
	Arms	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.01
	Clothing	8.34	2.51	2.46	2.54	2.42	2.18
	Industrial products	0.76	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.24	0.17
	Oil	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Textiles	4.13	3.19	1.88	1.81	1.84	1.77

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe with Israel and Cyprus are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Target 17.13

Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1

Macroeconomic Dashboard

Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	...	-6.4	-3.7	-10.4	-4.3	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	-1.9	-5.8	-7.5	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	-6.0	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	-1.0	-5.6	-7.6	-1.5	...
Central and Southern Asia	-2.8	-1.9	-2.7	-2.6	...	-4.7	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	-1.0	-5.2	-0.4	...
Southern Asia	-3.1	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	...	-5.2	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	-0.4	-1.7	-7.0	-4.1	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	-2.8	-4.9	-9.0	-4.1	...
Oceania	1.6	1.0	-4.5	-2.9	-5.7	-2.2	...
Australia and New Zealand	1.7	1.0	-4.5	-2.9	-5.7	-2.2	...
Europe and Northern America	0.5	-3.1	-8.2	-3.7	-11.6	-4.5	...
Europe	-1.3	-2.1	-5.5	-3.3	-8.2	-3.7	...
Northern America	2.2	-4.0	-10.8	-4.2	-15.1	-5.4	-7.6
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	2.6	-2.0	-5.4	-0.5	...
Least developed countries	...	...	-0.2	-2.7	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	...

Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Annual growth of exports of goods and services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	11.7	7.0	11.6	3.4	-8.7	6.5	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6	9.4	5.4	-1.6	-10.2	10.2	2.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	8.1	8.8	1.9	-9.2	13.1	2.6
Northern Africa	-3.8	7.1	16.9	0.3	-25.3	22.5	16.2
Western Asia	...	8.4	6.0	2.2	-6.3	11.8	0.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Central and Southern Asia	15.9	16.1	13.7	-3.4	-9.2	13.3	4.3
Central Asia	26.0	1.3	4.1	-3.1	-13.3	13.8	3.0
Southern Asia	13.9	19.1	15.2	-3.5	-8.7	13.2	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	11.5	14.9	3.8	-5.9	7.3	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.8	8.0	13.0	4.0	-8.9	7.8	-2.3
Oceania	9.1	2.6	4.4	6.7	-4.4	0.6	7.0
Australia and New Zealand	9.2	2.8	4.4	6.8	-3.9	0.5	7.0
Europe and Northern America	11.2	5.7	10.3	4.6	-9.2	6.5	0.7
Europe	12.3	5.6	9.9	5.9	-8.2	6.4	0.0
Northern America	8.5	5.8	11.5	0.9	-12.4	6.7	3.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	4.9	6.2	-3.3	-12.5	12.6	5.9
Least developed countries	...	10.4	6.1	-10.0	-7.6	12.3	3.7
Small island developing States	13.2	11.9	16.2	4.5	-2.7	3.7	2.3

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4.6	3.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	1.8	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.2	3.1	3.0	2.3	-0.4	2.5	2.1
Northern Africa	1.2	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5
Western Asia	1.2	3.1	3.2	2.4	-0.8	2.7	2.3
Central and Southern Asia	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.3	0.8
Central Asia	4.3	3.9	5.8	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.1
Southern Asia	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.6
Eastern Asia	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.6	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.1	6.3	6.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.5	3.4	3.1
Oceania	2.8	-2.8	2.8	3.1	1.5	4.1	1.8
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	-2.9	2.8	3.1	1.4	4.1	1.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.7	1.1	5.4	3.6	2.1	3.7	0.8
Europe and Northern America	6.1	3.9	2.5	4.2	0.8	1.2	-0.2
Europe	8.8	6.3	3.2	5.7	0.9	0.8	-1.9
Northern America	3.8	1.2	1.8	2.9	0.7	1.6	1.3
Landlocked developing countries	3.1	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.4
Least developed countries	1.7	1.7	2.7	4.1	2.0	1.8	2.4
Small island developing States	...	...	14.8	14.2	15.1	18.8	22.0

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, International Debt Statistics, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Annual GDP growth

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.1	-2.9	3.2	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	6.0	6.1	2.9	-2.0	3.8	3.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.7	6.3	5.6	3.8	-2.9	5.8	2.2
Northern Africa	4.9	5.5	4.6	3.4	-3.3	3.7	2.7
Western Asia	7.3	6.6	5.9	3.9	-2.8	6.3	2.1
Central and Southern Asia	4.7	7.0	7.1	5.8	-3.4	5.9	6.5
Central Asia	7.5	8.9	7.3	3.5	-0.3	4.7	5.7
Southern Asia	4.4	6.8	7.1	6.0	-3.7	6.0	6.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.6	6.2	8.0	5.0	-0.2	2.8	4.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Eastern Asia	5.5	6.3	8.1	5.0	0.3	2.4	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	6.0	5.7	7.8	4.8	-3.9	5.6	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	3.9	6.4	0.4	-6.6	4.0	2.1
Oceania	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	-0.3	4.1	3.1
Australia and New Zealand	3.8	3.2	2.1	2.4	-0.2	4.1	3.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.8	2.8	5.0	4.5	-6.7	6.4	...
Europe and Northern America	4.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	-4.1	2.8	1.8
Europe	4.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	-5.9	3.1	0.7
Northern America	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.8	-2.4	2.6	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	4.3	8.1	7.8	3.5	-0.8	4.2	4.8
Least developed countries	4.4	7.4	6.2	2.6	-0.1	4.6	3.4
Small island developing States	5.5	4.6	6.7	2.6	-6.2	4.7	1.7

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	2.9	3.5	0.9	0.2	3.9	-0.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	4.4	2.7	-0.7	0.2	4.6	3.8
Northern Africa	4.1	2.5	5.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	0.6
Western Asia	...	4.8	1.9	-1.7	-0.5	5.0	4.6
Central and Southern Asia	5.2	6.7	2.4	7.0	0.8	5.8	1.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	3.8	8.1	6.8	6.9
Southern Asia	4.8	6.5	2.4	7.3	0.2	5.7	1.2
South-Eastern Asia	5.1	6.1	5.2	5.3	4.5	0.5	1.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	3.7	3.6	1.4	-2.1	2.2	1.9
Oceania	3.0	3.5	1.7	2.2	7.3	6.3	1.7
Australia and New Zealand	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.2	7.3	6.3	1.7
Europe and Northern America	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	2.0
Europe	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.0	-0.2	1.6	1.4
Northern America	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.8	-0.7	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	3.9	5.0	4.9	3.2
Least developed countries	...	6.9	3.0	-0.9	-0.7	5.1	-4.1
Small island developing States	6.4	6.3	4.0	2.6	2.2	0.4	...

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Annual growth of the gross capital formation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4.0	4.0	10.6	2.7	-3.3	5.0	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	9.1	5.2	1.9	-3.9	10.7	10.5
Northern Africa	5.6	6.4	7.8	2.3	-13.0	5.0	-1.9
Central and Southern Asia	-1.0	9.4	11.9	-3.9	-2.9	4.3	7.7
Central Asia	-1.0	26.4	2.2	6.2	-2.6	4.7	17.9
Southern Asia	-1.0	8.8	12.4	-4.5	-3.0	4.3	7.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	-3.7	0.7	12.5	3.9	1.6	2.8	3.3
Eastern Asia	5.5	6.3	12.9	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.1
South-Eastern Asia	57.2	61.4	7.3	7.2	-9.8	5.8	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	3.4	19.8	-5.6	-15.0	6.6	-0.6
Europe and Northern America	6.6	4.8	8.3	3.7	-6.0	6.2	-1.4
Europe	6.9	3.5	6.3	2.9	-6.5	5.1	-2.0
Northern America	6.3	6.1	10.6	4.5	-5.5	7.1	-1.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	-7.5	6.8	7.1
Least developed countries	...	11.9	6.1	4.4	0.9	11.7	9.8

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.0	-4.5	3.7	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	5.9	5.7	5.2	-2.0	3.8	3.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	5.6	2.7	2.9	-1.7	9.6	7.3
Northern Africa	3.5	4.7	6.5	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.1
Western Asia	...	5.8	1.5	2.9	-3.1	12.2	9.2
Central and Southern Asia	4.0	8.1	5.8	5.9	-3.7	6.8	3.7
Central Asia	...	...	...	4.1	-3.0	6.4	5.5
Southern Asia	4.0	8.0	5.5	6.0	-3.8	6.9	3.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.1	5.0	6.4	5.0	-3.5	2.2	...
Eastern Asia	5.1	5.0	6.6	4.9	-3.4	1.4	...
South-Eastern Asia	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	-3.9	7.1	5.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	4.2	6.3	0.9	-7.2	5.2	2.7
Oceania	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.8	-2.8	4.0	6.3
Australia and New Zealand	3.9	4.5	3.4	2.8	-2.8	4.1	6.3
Europe and Northern America	4.2	3.2	1.8	2.4	-5.0	3.3	1.8
Europe	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.2	-7.9	3.6	0.9
Northern America	5.0	3.6	2.0	3.3	-2.8	3.2	2.5
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	5.3	-0.8	5.4	4.8
Least developed countries	1.7	5.5	5.2	3.5	-0.2	5.0	1.5
Small island developing States	6.8	4.3	3.5	3.9	-8.8	5.7	3.3

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Annual growth of imports of goods and services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	12.5	8.3	11.7	2.6	-8.8	7.8	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	10.3	8.5	0.6	-9.1	14.5	8.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	13.1	3.7	-2.2	-8.6	16.2	8.0
Northern Africa	12.0	10.3	9.4	-0.4	-18.1	11.4	3.2
Western Asia	...	14.0	2.0	-2.6	-6.5	17.1	9.1
Central and Southern Asia	9.2	18.3	9.2	-6.8	-13.1	11.7	8.1
Central Asia	22.3	11.4	1.3	-3.6	-11.6	15.7	15.7
Southern Asia	7.7	18.9	9.8	-7.1	-13.2	11.3	7.4
South-Eastern Asia	21.7	12.5	16.9	3.2	-7.4	7.1	-1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.6	8.3	21.9	-1.4	-13.0	7.3	0.4
Oceania	9.9	10.7	7.5	1.7	-7.9	7.0	10.1
Australia and New Zealand	10.1	11.1	7.6	1.7	-7.9	6.9	10.1
Europe and Northern America	12.0	7.0	11.0	4.9	-8.7	7.8	-1.0
Europe	11.8	7.1	10.1	5.1	-8.6	7.5	-1.1
Northern America	12.2	6.6	13.1	4.4	-9.1	8.5	-0.9
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	10.0	1.6	-11.8	13.7	6.6
Least developed countries	...	12.2	3.9	-4.6	-5.6	16.3	5.1
Small island developing States	17.3	10.7	15.0	3.4	-3.4	3.8	1.1

Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Annual inflation, consumer prices

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	3.5	4.1	3.3	1.4	1.9	7.9	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	6.4	4.0	3.4	3.3	8.3	6.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	1.3	6.0	3.6
Northern Africa	2.3	2.3	3.6	7.6	3.7	8.8	9.3
Western Asia	1.8	4.1	4.2	1.8	0.5	5.0	3.3
Central and Southern Asia	4.2	7.1	7.7	5.7	6.3	11.4	10.3
Central Asia	...	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.7	13.9	...
Southern Asia	4.0	7.0	8.1	4.5	5.9	7.7	8.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.4	4.6	3.3
Eastern Asia	-0.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.7	2.2	2.7
South-Eastern Asia	1.5	6.5	4.0	0.7	1.9	5.6	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	0.9	7.5	4.6
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	3.2	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.8	9.2	6.5
Europe	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.2	0.8	9.6	7.1
Landlocked developing countries	5.4	7.4	5.2	4.4	4.7	11.6	8.0
Least developed countries	3.9	7.6	5.0	3.6	4.3	8.8	7.8
Small island developing States	3.6	3.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	6.3	4.6

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	38.3	44.3	45.8	43.9	41.2	49.4	45.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.1	46.0	46.8	41.3	35.6	45.4	44.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.4	62.9	63.3	59.5	56.5	70.3	65.3
Northern Africa	37.1	51.3	53.8	40.6	35.8	49.3	43.4
Western Asia	53.0	65.8	65.8	64.3	62.0	75.2	70.4
Central and Southern Asia	26.9	35.5	36.4	31.5	26.5	36.1	32.9
Central Asia	70.4	77.7	57.4	38.7	45.6	54.2	52.4
Southern Asia	24.8	32.8	34.5	30.8	25.0	34.6	31.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.4	53.7	53.6	48.0	43.1	51.9	48.4
Eastern Asia	30.1	44.6	46.7	42.0	37.0	43.9	41.3
South-Eastern Asia	131.4	133.4	98.6	89.5	85.6	104.5	93.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.3	39.9	33.7	37.2	41.5	50.7	43.4
Oceania	35.4	35.4	37.4	31.1	35.3	42.9	38.4
Australia and New Zealand	34.7	34.5	36.8	30.5	34.9	42.4	37.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	59.3	65.9	57.6	46.9	46.6	58.7	62.5
Europe and Northern America	38.6	41.3	43.7	42.8	40.6	47.6	43.2
Europe	55.9	57.0	60.0	62.8	62.8	75.8	68.7
Northern America	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.5	20.2	23.5	21.2
Landlocked developing countries	55.0	64.9	55.3	44.7	44.4	53.7	50.9
Least developed countries	35.3	45.2	46.3	42.4	36.9	43.6	38.2
Small island developing States	155.2	174.4	159.1	121.6	114.9	140.0	128.3

Source: World Trade Organization, and World Bank GDP estimates.

Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	...	14.1	13.3	13.9	13.6	14.3	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	13.6	11.1	12.9	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	15.0	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	13.2	10.7	12.6	12.4	...
Central and Southern Asia	8.5	9.5	10.6	10.5	...	7.4	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	11.1	9.9	12.2	...
Southern Asia	8.4	9.5	10.2	10.5	...	6.7	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	9.6	10.9	10.3	9.3	9.6	...
Eastern Asia	...	9.2	10.7	9.9	8.9	9.0	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	12.3	12.8	11.3	12.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	13.1	13.7	13.1	14.3	...
Oceania	23.0	25.4	21.1	22.4	23.0	24.2	...
Australia and New Zealand	23.0	25.4	21.1	22.5	23.1	24.4	...
Europe and Northern America	16.7	15.3	14.0	15.3	14.9	16.1	...
Europe	20.3	19.8	19.3	19.2	19.0	19.9	...
Northern America	13.1	10.9	8.8	11.3	10.5	12.1	10.5
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	13.7	12.5	11.8	12.3	...
Least developed countries	...	...	10.8	10.3	...	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...	...	14.6	...	...	...

Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Total reserves in months of imports

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	5.4	9.7	13.9	13.0	13.0	8.8	8.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.8	6.1	4.4	4.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4	16.0	24.5	22.6	22.9	14.4	13.2
Northern Africa	14.2	20.7	31.1	27.2	30.0	...	...
Western Asia	4.7	13.9	21.7	21.4	21.3	15.0	13.5
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	7.7	7.3	8.2	12.3	6.9	7.6
Central Asia	2.6	2.8	5.1	11.6	11.6	7.7	6.5
Southern Asia	5.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	12.4	6.8	7.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.6	12.4	17.6	15.0	13.6	9.7	10.4
Eastern Asia	8.3	13.5	19.3	16.1	14.6	10.6	11.3
South-Eastern Asia	4.8	4.9	7.2	6.4	8.5	5.0	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.6	4.8	8.1	10.2	11.0	6.2	7.0
Oceania	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.9
Australia and New Zealand	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.2	2.7	5.1	4.6	7.9	6.3	6.4
Europe and Northern America	2.2	3.4	5.3	6.4	10.3	7.1	6.5
Europe	2.6	4.1	6.2	7.5	11.9	8.3	7.6
Northern America	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.8
Landlocked developing countries	12.1	6.5	7.2	9.4	10.1	6.4	6.2
Least developed countries	...	4.9	5.3	6.3	9.0	4.6	5.7
Small island developing States	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.5	6.6	3.8	4.7

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

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>	2018	
	<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Provider</i>
World	36	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	2
Northern Africa	2	...
Western Asia	1	2
Central and Southern Asia	3	...
Central Asia	...	...
Southern Asia	3	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Provider</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	3
Eastern Asia	...	2
South-Eastern Asia	3	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	1
Oceania	5	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	...
Europe and Northern America	2	13
Europe	2	12
Northern America	...	1
Landlocked developing countries	10	...
Least developed countries	20	...
Small island developing States	10	...

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Target 17.18

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.1

Statistical capacity indicators

(a) Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index

(Index)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	47.1	52.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.3	43.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.9	54.3
Northern Africa	43.1	47.2
Western Asia	50.6	56.3
Central and Southern Asia	45.5	53.9
Central Asia	45.1	59.0
Southern Asia	45.8	50.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54.0	59.9
Eastern Asia	59.5	63.1
South-Eastern Asia	51.0	58.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	41.7	49.5
Oceania	36.1	43.4
Australia and New Zealand	57.0	66.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32.6	39.9
Europe and Northern America	60.1	63.1
Europe	60.0	63.0
Northern America	60.9	65.4
Landlocked developing countries	43.0	51.0
Least developed countries	37.5	43.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2024</i>
Small island developing States	36.3	43.2

Source: Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2022/2023 and 2024/2025.

(b) Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4)

(Index)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	50.7	49.2	50.0	50.4	51.3	55.7	56.0	55.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.8	34.4	35.6	36.1	36.3	37.4	38.4	38.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.1	49.5	50.4	50.7	52.3	56.7	56.7	56.5
Northern Africa	44.4	41.7	43.5	42.1	46.8	49.4	47.8	47.8
Western Asia	53.5	52.2	52.7	53.6	54.2	59.1	59.6	59.5
Central and Southern Asia	46.2	45.7	46.7	46.9	48.5	54.0	55.1	54.6
Central Asia	43.5	40.4	41.7	42.3	43.1	51.2	53.4	52.9
Southern Asia	47.7	48.7	49.5	49.5	51.5	55.5	56.0	55.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54.1	54.2	54.3	55.2	55.8	60.5	62.3	61.7
Eastern Asia	61.9	62.5	63.6	65.7	66.3	71.7	71.3	71.3
South-Eastern Asia	50.9	50.9	50.6	51.0	52.0	56.4	59.0	58.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.2	49.9	51.2	50.4	51.4	55.3	55.3	55.1
Oceania	35.5	33.8	33.2	33.9	35.9	39.9	40.7	40.7
Australia and New Zealand	72.1	69.0	69.4	69.4	71.1	80.3	81.5	81.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.3	25.0	24.2	25.0	28.9	31.8	33.9	33.9
Europe and Northern America	69.8	67.7	68.4	69.4	70.9	79.1	78.4	78.6
Europe	69.1	67.1	67.7	68.8	70.5	78.7	78.0	78.2
Northern America	83.2	79.0	81.6	81.6	79.4	87.7	87.7	87.7
Landlocked developing countries	42.8	41.4	41.9	41.2	41.8	45.5	46.4	46.0
Least developed countries	32.4	30.2	31.0	31.2	31.6	32.5	34.4	34.0
Small island developing States	39.0	39.1	39.6	40.2	41.7	44.0	44.5	44.2

Source: The World Bank Development Data Group.

(c) Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5)

(Index)

<i>Region</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
World	47.3	48.5	49.3	52.2	53.1	61.2	62.0	65.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.5	30.6	31.3	33.8	34.6	47.7	48.9	54.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42.4	45.2	45.4	49.4	51.5	58.3	59.4	64.4
Northern Africa	28.3	31.7	33.3	35.0	35.0	40.8	42.5	49.2
Western Asia	47.4	49.7	49.4	54.2	56.9	64.2	65.0	69.4
Central and Southern Asia	39.6	40.7	40.7	42.9	43.6	50.4	50.7	56.1
Central Asia	50.0	55.0	52.0	57.0	60.0	52.0	52.0	58.0
Southern Asia	33.9	32.8	34.4	35.0	34.4	49.4	50.0	55.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	48.2	50.7	53.3	55.3	56.3	60.7	62.7	67.0
Eastern Asia	65.0	68.8	72.5	75.0	73.8	71.3	72.5	78.8
South-Eastern Asia	41.5	44.1	46.4	48.2	50.0	56.8	59.1	62.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.6	35.6	36.3	40.8	43.1	55.3	55.9	59.7
Oceania	27.9	30.4	31.4	32.9	31.8	42.1	42.9	45.7
Australia and New Zealand	87.5	95.0	95.0	95.0	92.5	95.0	95.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	17.9	19.6	20.8	22.5	21.7	33.3	34.2	36.7
Europe and Northern America	87.8	88.2	89.2	91.7	90.7	91.9	91.9	92.8
Europe	87.3	87.8	88.8	91.3	90.5	91.5	91.5	92.4

<i>Region</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Northern America	97.5	97.5	97.5	100.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	37.0	39.8	40.3	43.9	46.1	53.8	53.6	59.2
Least developed countries	25.2	27.1	27.3	29.8	31.3	44.7	45.3	49.9
Small island developing States	29.7	29.4	30.4	32.4	32.9	43.3	44.6	47.8

Source: The World Bank Development Data Group.

Indicator 17.18.2

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	132	135	144	149	159	159
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	27	36	36	39	39
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	18	18	16	17	18
Northern Africa	4	4	4	3	3	4
Western Asia	13	14	14	13	14	14
Central and Southern Asia	8	8	9	9	9	9
Central Asia	3	3	4	4	4	4
Southern Asia	5	5	5	5	5	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12	13	15	15	15	14
Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6	5	6
South-Eastern Asia	6	7	9	9	10	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	16	16	18	21	22
Oceania	11	11	11	13	13	12
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9	9	9	11	11	11
Europe and Northern America	42	42	39	42	45	45
Europe	40	40	37	40	43	43
Northern America	2	2	2	2	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	16	17	22	23	25	26
Least developed countries	19	19	26	29	32	28
Small island developing States	19	19	18	22	24	24

Note: Observation value represents the number of countries with national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Indicator 17.18.3

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

(a) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	91	83	83	100	109	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	8	8	12	14	17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	13	13	15	15	12
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	2
Western Asia	10	10	10	12	12	10
Central and Southern Asia	7	6	6	6	6	6
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	4	4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Southern Asia	4	3	3	3	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	7	7	11	10	9
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	6	4	4
South-Eastern Asia	3	2	2	5	6	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	10	10	14	19	14
Oceania	4	4	4	3	3	3
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Europe and Northern America	36	35	35	39	42	34
Europe	35	34	34	38	41	33
Northern America	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	8	8	8	10	11	16
Least developed countries	5	4	4	7	9	8
Small island developing States	11	8	8	8	11	8

Note: Observation value represents the number of countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded.

Source: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

(b) Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is under implementation

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
World	143	133	150	156	163	137
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	33	36	38	39	39
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	16	18	18	17	12
Northern Africa	5	5	5	5	4	2
Western Asia	11	11	13	13	13	10
Central and Southern Asia	11	11	12	12	13	9
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	4	4
Southern Asia	8	8	9	9	9	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15	12	16	17	18	15
Eastern Asia	7	7	7	7	7	4
South-Eastern Asia	8	5	9	10	11	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	16	20	21	25	18
Oceania	8	7	7	7	7	8
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6	5	5	5	5	7
Europe and Northern America	38	38	41	43	44	36
Europe	37	37	40	42	43	35
Northern America	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	24	22	24	25	27	29
Least developed countries	32	28	31	33	36	33
Small island developing States	21	17	18	18	21	18

Note: Observation value represents the number of countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation.

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>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>			<i>2024</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	103	23	15	72	19	10	103	35	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	5	1	5	5	2	15	17	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	3	...	14	4	1	12	3	1
Northern Africa	4	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>			<i>2022</i>			<i>2024</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
Western Asia	11	2	...	12	3	1	10	3	1
Central and Southern Asia	8	4	1	2	2	...	6	3	0
Central Asia	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	...
Southern Asia	5	2	...	2	2	...	3	2	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	1	...	7	2	...	14	3	1
Eastern Asia	6	1	...	2	...	...	4	1	...
South-Eastern Asia	2	...	...	5	2	...	10	2	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	2	3	10	...	...	16	2	...
Oceania	4	2	2	2	1	...	3	1	...
Australia and New Zealand	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	...
Europe and Northern America	37	6	8	32	5	7	37	6	4
Europe	36	6	8	31	5	7	36	6	4
Northern America	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	14	7	2	7	5	1	19	15	1
Least developed countries	11	5	...	5	7	1	12	15	2
Small island developing States	12	4	2	4	1	...	8	3	0

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 in developing countries

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
World	552.91	585.87	736.54	744.58	860.67	875.20
Sub-Saharan Africa	136.04	165.09	248.44	286.05	355.26	306.02
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.38	41.35	60.22	36.81	37.24	42.64
Northern Africa	13.21	5.91	13.13	3.16	2.56	2.56
Western Asia	41.33	34.58	44.65	32.06	27.73	37.97
Central and Southern Asia	148.15	87.43	42.14	28.44	95.43	46.03
Central Asia	4.86	12.05	3.25	3.79	3.83	8.39

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Southern Asia	143.28	75.38	38.82	24.22	91.44	37.05
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.70	57.37	32.45	41.33	37.86	44.43
Eastern Asia	5.98	3.76	7.26	5.93	3.38	1.09
South-Eastern Asia	23.73	53.61	25.18	35.40	34.48	43.33
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.87	36.13	62.77	56.66	68.80	158.67
Oceania	7.14	12.47	9.27	8.82	8.23	7.07
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.14	12.47	9.27	8.82	8.23	7.07
Europe and Northern America	45.29	25.25	25.91	35.63	26.69	18.98
Europe	45.29	25.25	25.91	35.63	26.69	18.98
Landlocked developing countries	58.82	79.48	101.17	79.16	169.56	173.64
Least developed countries	117.48	153.72	201.91	182.08	262.06	225.79
Small island developing States	17.22	16.61	33.26	28.16	25.40	20.81

Note: Regional and sub-regional aggregations include only country-specific and region-specific resources. The world total includes country-specific, region-specific as well as non-specific resources. Therefore, the sum of all regional totals is less than the world total in this table.

“Northern Africa and Western Asia” includes regional projects, not included in the sub-regional aggregations of “Northern Africa” and “Western Asia”. For the years 2019-2022, “Central and Southern Asia” includes regional projects, not included in the sub-regional aggregations of “Central Asia” and “Southern Asia”.

Source: 2024 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Indicator 17.19.2

Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

(a) Number of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of censuses conducted 2013-2022</i>
World	156
Sub-Saharan Africa	23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Northern Africa	1
Western Asia	11
Central and Southern Asia	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16
Latin America and the Caribbean	27
Oceania	23
Australia and New Zealand	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20
Europe and Northern America	47
Europe	42
Northern America	5

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b.1) Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
World	138	143	143	147	146	148	150
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	17	18	18	18	19	19
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Western Asia	12	14	15	15	15	15	15
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Central Asia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Southern Asia	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	9	9	9	8	8	9
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	32	35	34	37	37	38	38
Oceania	14	14	14	14	14	13	14
Australia and New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	11	11	11	11	10	11
Europe and Northern America	54	54	53	54	54	54	54
Europe	50	50	49	49	49	49	49
Northern America	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Landlocked developing countries	...	9	10	10	10	10	10
Least developed countries	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Small island developing States	...	36	35	36	36	35	35

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b.2) Number of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete

(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	144	148	149	153	151	154	153
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15	16	16	16	15	16	15
Northern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Western Asia	12	13	13	13	12	12	12
Central and Southern Asia	7	8	9	9	9	9	9
Central Asia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Southern Asia	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	10	10	10	9	9	10
Eastern Asia	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	4	5	5	5	4	4	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	36	37	38	41	41	42	42
Oceania	14	14	14	14	14	15	15
Australia and New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Europe and Northern America	54	54	53	54	54	54	54
Europe	50	50	49	49	49	49	49
Northern America	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Landlocked developing countries	...	10	10	10	10	11	11
Least developed countries	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
Small island developing States	...	37	38	38	38	39	38

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Supplementary Document¹ to the SG's Progress Report

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</p> <p>From WB: Global poverty reduction has slowed to a near standstill, with 2020-2030 set to mark a lost decade. According to the latest available data 9.0 percent of the global population lived in extreme poverty in 2022 – a small decrease from the 10.5 percent observed in 2015. The outlook remains bleak as 7.3 percent of the global population is still expected to live in extreme poverty by 2030 given current trajectories, far from the SDG target of eliminating extreme poverty.</p> <p>From ILO: While global job recovery has improved post-pandemic, progress in reducing the share of workers living in extreme poverty has slowed in recent years. In 2024, 6.9 per cent of the employed population—more than 244 million workers—lived below the poverty line of US\$2.15 PPP per day. Recent trends in most regions suggest slowdown in progress, delaying the goal of eradicating poverty everywhere by 2030.</p>
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p>There is still limited data available to assess the implications of COVID on national poverty headcounts with the majority of post-COVID information coming from Europe, North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This evidence does suggest, however, that the SDG target has become further out of reach. In fact, less than 1 in 5 countries are expected to halve the share of people living below the national poverty line given current trajectories.</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>Last short storyline submission was in 2021.</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>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>From WB: Over the past decade, there has been significant progress in expanding social protection coverage across Emerging and Developing Economies of all income levels. Data from 73 countries monitored by ASPIRE shows that the share of</p>

¹ Due to space constraints, not all short storylines received from custodian agencies are able to be included in the *Secretary-General's Report of Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals* (E/2025/62). Therefore, this supplementary document has been prepared to include all short storyline contents (**unedited**) for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies for this reporting year. Information in *italics* are storyline contents provided for the 2024 reporting year. Storylines presented in this document may slightly differ from figures cited in the Report text due to the timing of the submission and the subsequent updates received upon finalizing the Report.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>individuals receiving social protection benefits increased by an average of 10 percentage points, from 41 percent around 2010 to 51 percent 12 years later. This expansion was most notable in low-income economies, where coverage more than doubled, rising from 11 percent to 25 percent. Social protection benefits continue to be progressively distributed, with the highest receipt among the poorest quintile and decreasing as household wealth increases. These findings, along with other insights on the success and challenges countries face in strengthening social protection and labor systems, are detailed in the World Bank's new State of Social Protection Report 2025: The 2 Billion-Person Challenge.</p> <p>From ILO: For the first time, more than half of the world's population in 2023 (52.4 per cent) are covered by at least one social protection benefit, a significant increase from 42.8% in 2015. While this progress is encouraging, the stark reality is that 3.8 billion people remain unprotected.</p> <p>Moreover, the world is currently on two very different and divergent social protection trajectories: high-income countries (85.9 per cent) are edging closer to enjoying universal coverage; and upper-middle-income countries (71.2 per cent) and lower-middle-income countries (32.4 per cent) are making large strides in closing protection gaps. At the same time, low-income countries' coverage rates (9.7 per cent) have hardly increased since 2015, and are unacceptably low. Detailed findings are presented in the World Social Protection Report 2024-26: Universal social protection for climate action and just transition and World Social Protection Data Dashboards.</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 short storyline submission for 1.4.1 since 2016.</p> <p>1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>Two-thirds of the global population believe that they have tenure security, but just 43 percent of adults globally, and 15 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa possess official land tenure documents. This leaves nearly 1.4 billion adults from developing regions outside formal land markets and access to mortgage-based finance, and without legal ways to protect their rights to land. While women make up 51 percent of those who believe they have tenure security and that their rights will not be challenged, only 24 percent of women hold legal land documents. In the 10 countries with the largest gender gap, there are nine men for every woman with legally documented land rights.</p>
<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and</p>	<p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>The world has made noteworthy progress in reducing disaster-related deaths, with the number of disaster-related fatalities and missing persons per 100,000 population (excluding COVID-19 deaths) nearly halving—from 1.61 in 2005–2014 to 0.79 in 2014–2023. However, the absolute toll remains high, with disasters claiming an average of 41,647 lives annually over the past ten years. At the same time, the number of people affected by disasters has surged. The rate per 100,000 population</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
environmental shocks and disasters	<p>has increased by more than two-thirds, rising from 1,158 in 2005–2014 to 2,028 in 2014–2023, with an average of 124 million people getting affected every year in the last decade. While fewer lives are lost due to disasters, the growing exposure and vulnerability of communities are illustrated by the increasing number of people affected by disasters worldwide.</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 continue to inflict staggering economic losses, showing no signs of slowing. Between 2015 and 2023, reported direct economic losses averaged over US\$122 billion per year globally, amounting to 0.30 per cent of the GDP of reporting countries. Despite growing investments in disaster risk reduction, the financial toll remains stubbornly high, underscoring the urgent need for stronger resilience measures and adaptive strategies to mitigate future losses.</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>By 2024, 131 countries have reported the adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies, increasing from 57 countries in 2015.</p>
	<p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Local-level risk governance has been improving in recent years, as 110 countries reported to have local DRR strategies in 2024, with an average of 73 per cent of local governments reported to have such strategies in place.</p>
<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>	<p>1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income</p> <p>In 2023, total ODA grants focused on poverty reduction were USD 20.5 billion. This represents a decrease of 28% compared to 2022. 7% of bilateral ODA grants that focused on poverty reduction were for basic social services and development food aid.</p> <p>From the donor's perspective, total ODA grants, which focus on poverty reduction, represented 0.03% of DAC donor's gross national income in 2023 which is a slight increase compared to 0.02% in 2015.</p> <p>From a recipient country's perspective, the country allocable focus on poverty reduction in 2023 represented an average of 0.04% of developing countries' combined GNI, down from 0.05% in 2022, the same level it was in 2015. If we also consider include the regional contributions as percentage of the developing countries' combined GNI also decreased from 0.08% in 2022 to 0.06% in 2023.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>Shifting public resources towards essential services is one of the key policy interventions for reducing poverty and building a better social safety net. The most recent data for a sample of approximately 100 countries reporting data shows that, world-wide, the proportion of total government spending on essential services is approximately 50 percent on average. Across different economies, the overall average is 61 percent amongst the advanced economies and 43 percent amongst emerging market and developing economies. While this indicator trends slightly upwards for both groups over the past two decades, the gap between them remains stable at approximately 20 percentage points.</p>
<p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p>	<p>1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending</p> <p>Pro-poor public social spending is the indicator to track the target on sound policy frameworks and pro-poor development strategies. This indicator (1.b.1) measures the proportion of social spending (health, education, direct transfers) benefiting the poorest 20% of the population.</p> <p>The database currently includes data for 133 countries, 51 of them cover all three sectors. The proportion of spending benefiting the bottom 20% ranges from 10% to 39%, and in a typical country the proportion is 26%.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p>
	<p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>
<p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>	<p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>The global prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under the age of five declined from 26.4% in 2012 to 23.2% in 2024. However, there was no improvement since 2021 and recent data indicate a potential reverse in the trend. As of 2024, the number of children stunted remained above 150 million. Globally, in 2024 boys had a higher prevalence of stunting (24.4%) than girls (21.9%). This pattern was found across all regions and income groups.</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>Globally, the prevalence of overweight (high weight-for-height) in children under five years of age stagnated from 5.3 percent in 2012 to 5.5 percent in 2024. The</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>number of overweight children declined from 36.3 million in 2012 to 35.5 million in 2024. Globally, in 2024 boys had a higher prevalence of overweight (5.8%) than girls (5.1%). The same pattern was found in all regions and income groups.</p> <p>The global prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under five years of age declined from 7.4% in 2012 to 6.6% in 2024, and the number of children affected by wasting declined from 50.9 million to 42.8 million. The largest decreases in numbers of children with wasting from 2012 to 2024 were found in Central and Southern Asia (4.5 million) and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (2.4 million). Countries need to prepare for climate and related crises with strengthened programming and monitoring for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of wasting.</p> <p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p> <p>Anaemia remains a major problem of public concern. In 2023, WHO estimates that anaemia affects 1 out of 3 women aged 15 to 49 years. Since 2012, anaemia prevalence has remained stagnant in pregnant women (from 35.3% [UI 33.3-37.3] in 2012 to 35.5% [UI 32.1-39.1 in 2023] but has slightly increased in non-pregnant women (27.1% [UI 24.9-29.4] in 2012 to 30.5% [UI 26.2-34.8] in 2023). Greater multisectoral efforts are needed to prevent, diagnose and treat anaemia in women from all settings in order to achieve the 2030 global target of a 50% reduction in the prevalence of anaemia, from 2012.</p> <p>2.2.4 Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group (children aged 6 to 23.9 months and non-pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years)</p> <p>At global level, only two thirds (65 percent) of women of childbearing age achieved minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) between 2019 and 2023. In other words, one-third of women are at a risk of having diets that are inadequate in vitamins and minerals that are essential for optimal nutrition, health, wellbeing and productivity.</p> <p>The situation of children is even more alarming as only one-third (34 percent) of children aged 6-23 months worldwide met minimum dietary diversity between 2016 and 2022. This means that nearly two in three children have diets that are lacking in essential vitamins and minerals needed to support the enormous physiological changes taking place in the first two years of life. Over the last decade, progress towards improving diets of children has been slow. Slightly over one in four (28 percent) children aged 6-23 months achieved the minimum dietary diversity between 2009 and 2015.</p>
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services,</p>	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>Globally, labor productivity among small-scale food producers is lower than that of non-small-scale producers, particularly in higher-income countries. Differences in productivity by gender vary among countries.</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	<p>The difference in income between small-scale and non-small-scale food producers remains considerable. In most reported countries, the annual income of small-scale producers from agriculture is below 1,500 USD (constant PPP 2017), and in some cases, falls under 500 USD (constant PPP 2017). On average, small-scale food producers earn less than non-small-scale food producers, with many countries reporting incomes for small-scale producers are less than half that of non-small-scale producers.</p> <p>The available data indicates variation in income levels between male and female-headed small-scale food production units. In many cases, male-headed units report higher average incomes than female-headed units, but this is not a consistent trend across all countries. Some countries show smaller differences between male and female headed units incomes, while in certain cases, female-headed small-scale production units report higher incomes than their male-headed counterparts.</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>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>No short storyline submission for 2.4.1 since 2016.</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>2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p><u>For 2.5.1(b) and 2.5.2:</u> Between 2015 and 2024, the number of local and transboundary breeds for which sufficient material is reported to be available increased from 57 to 365 (out of 7809 local breeds) and from 32 to 194 (out of 1126 transboundary breeds), respectively. Regarding in situ conservation, the risk status remains unknown for approximately 58 percent of local breeds, and 34 percent of transboundary breeds. 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.</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>See 2.5.1(b)</p>
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in	<p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>In 2023, global public expenditures reached USD 38 trillion, or 36 percent of the global gross domestic product. The amount went to agriculture was USD 701 billion- an all-time high. In terms of share, agriculture represent 1.85 percent of total government expenditure, a comparable level to 2021 and 2022, but slightly lower than the agriculture shares during the pandemic period. Between 2015 to</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	<p>2023, the global Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) declined from the 2015 baseline (0.50) to 0.45 in 2020 and further down to 0.44 in 2023.</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>After an increase of over 30% in 2022 compared to 2021, where total official support to agriculture in developing countries reached a historic high, it decreased by 2.5 % in 2023, amounting to USD 18.5 billion and representing 4.6% of official flows.</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2023, the volume of aid for agriculture has increased by 43.5% from USD 12.9 billion to USD 18.5 billion (in constant 2023 prices).</p>
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	<p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> <p><i>A continuous downward trend is observed in export subsidy outlays notified to the WTO. Figure 1 presents budgetary outlays of export subsidies as notified to the World Trade Organization. Total notified annual outlays fell from its peak of US\$ 6.7 billion in 1999 to US\$ 33 million in 2022. As of 1st January 2024, only least developed countries and net food importing developing countries are allowed to use certain forms of export subsidies. (Submission from 2024)</i></p>
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	<p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p> <p>In 2023, the latest year with complete data, the proportion of countries experiencing moderately to abnormally high food prices declined to about 50 percent, reflecting a moderate decrease from the record levels of the previous year. However, this figure remained three times higher than the 2015-19 average of 16 percent. Globally, the year-on-year decline in food prices was largely supported by a significant reduction in shipping costs, along with decreases in fuel and fertilizer prices, particularly during the first half of 2023.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>The global maternal mortality ratio decreased from 228 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 197 in 2023. To reach the global target of 70 per 100,000 live births, an annual reduction rate of 14.8 per cent is required. This means that nearly 700,000 deaths need to be prevented between 2024 and 2030. In 2023, countries experiencing violent conflict and high levels of institutional and social fragility accounted for 61 per cent (160,000) of maternal deaths.</p>
	<p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 80 per cent in 2015 to 87 per cent in 2024, a critical achievement towards reducing maternal and newborn deaths, however, disparities remain. Coverage in sub-Saharan Africa lags at 73 per cent. Approaching 2030 end of the SDG era,</p>

	<p>progress is slowing, declining funding, health system shocks, and political and climate instability threaten gains. Achieving universal access to skilled health personnel during childbirth is possible, but only with continued investment, strengthened local accountability, and targeted efforts to ensure high-quality care for all women.</p>
<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-five mortality rate fell to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023—the most recent year of available data—marking a 52 per cent reduction since 2000 and a 16 per cent reduction since 2015—while the global neonatal mortality rate fell to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023, a 44 per cent reduction since 2000 and 12 per cent reduction since 2015. Despite that progress, the annual under-five deaths burden remains immense at 4.8 million in 2023—down from 10.1 million deaths in 2000 and 6.2 million deaths in 2015. If current trends continue, an estimated 30 million children will die before reaching their fifth birthday by 2030. If all countries met the SDG target for under-five mortality, however, nearly 8 million of those lives could be saved.</p>
	<p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p> <p>See 3.2.1</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>Whilst the end of AIDS as a public health threat is within our grasp this decade, currently the world is off track. Globally, of the estimated 39.9 million people living with HIV in 2023, nearly a quarter (9.3 million), were not receiving life-saving treatment. As a consequence, a person was dying from AIDS-related causes every minute. The expansion of people accessing HIV treatment is a landmark public health achievement that has seen AIDS-related deaths halved since 2010—from 1.3 million to 630 000 in 2023. Although tremendous progress has been made in preventing new HIV infections which fell by 39% since 2010 globally, and by 59% in eastern and southern Africa, new HIV infections are rising in three regions, the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and central Asia and Latin America, and gaps and inequalities persist. Around the world funding is shrinking, holding back progress and even leading to rising epidemics in certain regions.</p>
	<p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>A global total of 8.2 million people were reported as newly diagnosed with TB in 2023. This is the highest number for a single year since WHO started to compile data from all countries and areas in the mid-1990s, up from the previous record of 7.5 million in 2022 and 15% higher than the pre-pandemic 2019 level. The global rise in TB incidence that started during the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed and started to stabilize.</p>
	<p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p>The global malaria response is yielding results. Since 2000, an estimated 2.2 billion cases and 12.7 million deaths have been averted worldwide and, by the end of 2024, 44 countries and one territory had been certified malaria-free by WHO. However, efforts to reach the SDG target of ending malaria by 2030 remain</p>

	<p>substantially off course. Progress has been hampered by fragile health systems, weak surveillance, funding gaps and rising threats such as drug and insecticide resistance. Climate change, conflict, natural disasters and population displacement are compounding these challenges.</p> <p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>The global hepatitis B response is off-track towards the 2030 goals.</p> <p>Incidence of hepatitis B was estimated at 16 per 100,000 population in 2022 with a total of 1.2 million people newly infected with hepatitis B globally that year alone. An estimated 254 million people were living with chronic hepatitis B globally in 2022, including 5% of the general population in the WHO African Region and Western Pacific Region.</p> <p>Access to hepatitis B treatment has not yet shifted to a public health approach, the availability of affordable and simplified regimens is limited, especially in primary health care.</p> <p>If action is taken now, universal access to hepatitis B treatment will have major public health impact, saving lives and averting cases of cancers by 2030. Without this expansion in access, the world will face increasing cases of liver cancer in the next generation, with associated increasing care costs and hepatitis related deaths</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>In 2023, 1.495 billion people required interventions against NTDs globally (493 million in least developed countries), about 122 million people fewer than in 2022. As of December 2024, 54 countries, areas and territories have eliminated at least one NTD, as acknowledged by WHO.</p> <p>Globally, this represents a 32% decrease from 2010, but more effort is required to attain the road map’s global target of a 90% reduction by 2030, especially in high-burden countries.</p> <p>The slow progress highlights the complexities of addressing NTDs on a global scale. Challenges such as uncertain and evolving health, political and financial landscapes still persist and require fostering innovative solutions to ensure positive progress and sustained success in the global fight against NTDs. Within this challenging context, the importance of securing financial support for collection, analysis and dissemination of data on NTDs cannot be overstated.</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, the risk of premature death from any of the four main noncommunicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes) has decreased since 2015. In 2015, a 30-year-old had an 18.4% chance of dying from one of the four major noncommunicable diseases before their 70th birthday. This risk fell slightly to 18.0% in 2019 just prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and if pre-pandemic trends continue, is projected to fall to 16.3% by 2030. Although a handful of countries are on track to meet SDG target 3.4 (reduce the risk of premature mortality by 1/3 by 2030), the globe is not on track to meet target 3.4, nor is any region.</p>

	<p>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>Globally, 727 000 people died by suicide in 2021. The global crude suicide death rate declined by 26% from 12.5 deaths per 100 000 population in 2000 to 9.2 deaths per 100 000 population in 2021. Suicide occurs throughout the lifespan with more than half of global suicides (56%) happening before the age of 50 years, and the rate for males being about double the one of females (12.4 versus 5.9 per 100 000 respectively). The majority of suicides were found in low-and-middle-income countries (73%) in 2021.</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><i>Data available for the first time show a decreasing trend in the coverage of drug-related treatment globally, from around 11 percent in 2015 to under 9 percent in 2022. Regions with the highest drug-related treatment coverage are Europe and Oceania with about 26 and 14 percent respectively in 2022, while Asia and Africa (where estimates are less robust due to limited data availability) show the lowest levels with 5.1 and around 2.8 percent respectively. The provision of drug-related treatment seems to have slowed down in the aftermath of COVID-19 globally and had not recovered as of 2022, especially in the Americas and Asia. The treatment coverage for women is persistently lower than that for men across all regions, with over 13 percent of men with drug use disorders receiving treatment globally in 2022, as opposed to less than 6 for women. Data on treatment coverage for alcohol use disorders range from extremely low (0.3%) to a maximum of 14% in countries that were able to report these data. (Submission from 2024)</i></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 2022, alcohol consumption in the world, measured in litres of pure alcohol per person of 15 years of age or older, was 5.0 litres, which is a 12% relative decrease from 5.7 litres in 2010. Alcohol consumption has been decreasing or stable in all regions, except for Central and Southern Asia and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) where slight increases have been observed. Australia and New Zealand (10.8 litres), and Europe and Northern America (10.3 litres) accounted for highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption in the world in 2022.</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><i>The estimated total number of road traffic deaths for the year 2021 is 1.2 million. Over half of the member states experienced a decrease in road traffic fatalities since 2010. Notably, ten countries successfully halved the number of road traffic deaths from 2010 to 2021 (during the first decade of the action on road safety), and 45 countries managed to reduce such fatalities by more than 30%. (Submission from 2024)</i></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</p>	<p>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p>The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods increased slightly from 76.4 per cent to 77.2 per cent between 2015 and 2025. There are now 878 million women of reproductive age using (or their partner using) a modern method of</p>

<p>into national strategies and programmes</p>	<p>contraception, that is 70 million more than there were in 2015. Over the next five years, there will be a projected increase of 40 million women using modern contraception. Global progress in meeting the demand for family planning with modern contraceptive methods until 2030 and beyond will be increasingly influenced by the progress in sub-Saharan Africa, where the use of modern contraception among women who want to avoid pregnancy remains low at 57.9 per cent in 2025, but has been increasing at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world since 2015 when it was 51.6 per cent.</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 decline of the adolescent birth rate has been one of the major success stories in population health, allowing more young women and girls to complete their schooling and avoid health complications from early pregnancies. Among girls and young women aged 15–19 years, the global adolescent birth rate fell from 66.3 per 1,000 in 2000 to 45.9 in 2015 and 38.3 in 2024, with projections indicating a further decline to 34.8 by 2030. Among girls aged 10–14 years, the rate dropped from 3.5 per 1,000 in 2000 to 1.5 in 2015 and 1.0 in 2024, with a projected decrease to 0.9 by 2030. While progress has been observed across all regions, disparities persist, with sub-Saharan Africa continuing to report the highest adolescent birth rates at 92.9 per 1,000 for ages 15–19 and 3.1 per 1,000 for ages 10–14 in 2024. Although rates are expected to decline to 83.8 and 2.4 per 1,000, respectively, by 2030, the region will remain the highest globally. Of 12.4 million babies born in 2024 to adolescent mothers worldwide, more than half were born in sub-Saharan Africa; of 338,000 babies born to girls under age 15, nearly 70 per cent were born in sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services</p> <p>See 3.8.2 below.</p> <p>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p> <p><i>Financial hardship due to out-of-pocket health spending has increased continuously worldwide to reach 2 billion people in 2019, including 1 billion facing catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending defined as exceeding 10% of a household budget (- as measured by SDG indicator 3.8.2, based on the definition adopted until March 2025. In addition,) and 344 million people going deeper into extreme poverty due to health costs. Although the global UHC Service Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1) increased from 45 to 68 between 2000 and 2021, progress slowed post-2015, as most countries saw stagnation or deterioration in service coverage. (Submission from 2024)</i></p>
<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p><i>Particulate air pollution, whether household or ambient, increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and lung cancer. Estimates from 2019 show that it causes about 104 deaths per 100,000 people worldwide annually. Although this global mortality rate has shown a slight but steady decreasing trend since 2010, 93% of the attributable burden still falls on low- and middle-income</i></p>

	<p><i>countries, mainly in Asia and Africa. Noncommunicable diseases together account for 85% of these deaths, while the remaining 15% are due to acute lower respiratory infections, which also affect children.</i></p> <p><i>The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that people with pre-existing chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, cancer, and diabetes, were greatly overrepresented among COVID-19 patients and deaths. As previously noted, several of these same diseases are affected by chronic exposure to particulate air pollution. Moreover, current scientific evidence suggests that, in tandem, air pollution weakens the immune system against infectious diseases such as COVID-19. Since airborne particles induce inflammation of lung cells, exposure to this pollutant could increase the susceptibility and severity of symptoms in patients with COVID-19. Therefore, efforts to mitigate air pollution levels and reduce exposure of the most vulnerable individuals are critical.</i> <i>(Submission from 2024)</i></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><i>Globally in 2019, an estimated 1.4 million deaths – equivalent to 2.5% of all deaths that year – could have been prevented with safe WASH. These include deaths due to diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and undernutrition. (Submission from 2024)</i></p> <p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>Unintentional poisonings were responsible for nearly 60,000 deaths in 2021. Though the number of deaths from unintentional poisonings has shown a steady decline, particularly lower-income countries can show high mortality rates. Unintentional poisoning can occur through household chemicals, pesticides, kerosene, carbon monoxide, drugs or can be a result from environmental contamination or occupational chemical exposure. These estimates may fail to capture poisonings which are due to longer term or more chronic exposure.</p>
<p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p>	<p>3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</p> <p>The Convention entered into force on 27 February 2005 and is one of the most widely embraced United Nations treaties in history. The WHO FCTC, celebrating the 20th anniversary of its entry into force this year, is the first treaty negotiated under the WHO Constitution. The Convention that incorporates multiple measures to control the demand and supply of tobacco has today 183 parties, covering 90% of the world's population. 165 countries have been monitoring tobacco use in their population sufficiently to know the trend over time and, of these, 150 are on a downward trend.</p> <p>In the past 20 years, the global prevalence of tobacco use has dropped by one-third, and there are an estimated 118 million fewer tobacco users today compared with 2005. Yet still there are an estimated 1.25 billion tobacco users globally, and no country in the world is unaffected by the tobacco epidemic.</p> <p>The WHO FCTC remains as relevant today as it was when it entered into force 20 years ago. Despite the overall impact the Convention had on tobacco control policies worldwide, tobacco use remains one of the main preventable risk factors</p>

	<p>for non-communicable diseases. SDG 3.4, to reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases, is progressing too slowly. To accelerate action, countries adopted the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (NCD GAP) under the auspices of the WHO. This plan includes a global target for reducing tobacco use prevalence (SDG 3.a.1): a 30% reduction in prevalence between 2010 and 2025. To date, only 56 countries are on track to achieve this target by 2025.</p> <p>A multibillion-dollar industry peddles addictive and deadly products and profits from the suffering of those who use them. Faced with dwindling sales of cigarettes, the industry is turning to new products such as e-cigarettes, which are falsely advertised as healthier alternatives even though they generate toxic substances, some of which are known to cause cancer and some that increase the risk of heart and lung disorders.</p> <p>Tobacco is not only a health problem. It threatens sustainable development as a whole. There is an increasing recognition of the negative impact of tobacco use on various development dimensions such as health, economics, environment, and also on communities. Implementing the WHO FCTC in its entirety helps leverage its impact and the win-wins it offers in projects carried out in all these development dimensions. The economic cost of smoking, from health expenditures and productivity losses, is estimated at 1.8% of the world's annual gross domestic product. Our planet also counts among tobacco's victims. Roughly 4.5 trillion cigarette butts are discarded every year into our environment – the second highest form of plastic pollution in our world. Valuable agricultural land and water are wasted on growing tobacco instead of food. Production and consumption of tobacco also contribute to global warming, releasing 80 million tons of carbon dioxide into the air every year.</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>All four childhood vaccines tracked within Sustainable Development Goal 3.b.1 saw some stagnation or dip between 2020 - 2022. For third dose diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus containing vaccine (DTP3), which is a useful marker of vaccination system functioning, performance by 2023 was still not fully restored to 2019 pre pandemic level for DTP3 coverage, suggesting substantial residual dysfunction in global vaccine delivery systems. The other 3 vaccines increased but this is partially due to new introductions. Globally DTP3 still has the highest coverage of the four vaccines at 84% in 2023. There is huge variation of coverage of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination among girls 9-14 years, but globally HPV coverage remains quite low meaning millions of girls will remain susceptible to cervical cancer over their lifetimes. For third dose Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV3), the Northern America and Europe, as well as Australia and New Zealand reached the highest uptake with coverage above 80% in 2023. The insufficient coverage of MCV2 in many countries is associated with a dramatic increase in measles disease outbreaks. However, the 90% global target set by the Immunization Agenda is unlikely to be met for any of these vaccinations if current trends continue.</p>

	<p>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</p> <p>Gross ODA for medical research and basic health from all donors decreased by 39% in 2023 compared to 2022 and reached USD 13.4 billion, which was slightly above the level in 2019. In 2022, a historic peak had been reached and ODA for medical research and basic health more than doubled in real terms compared to 2015, from USD 10.9 billion to USD 22.1 billion (constant 2023 prices), driven by the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the steep decrease in 2023, ODA to medical research and basic health still 22.5% higher compared to 2015 when it amounted to USD 10.9 billion (in constant 2023 prices).</p> <p>In 2023, USD 3.7 billion were spent on infectious disease control, in addition, USD 2.4 billion on malaria control and USD 2.2 billion on basic health care. COVID-19 control (e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; immunization, treatment and care) decreased by 78% compared to 2022 and amounted USD 1.9 billion or 14.5% of ODA for basic health compared to 41.5% in 2022.</p>
	3.b.3 Health product access index
<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 workers are crucial for achieving UHC and their role goes beyond providing medical care; a well-trained, ample and properly distributed workforce ensures that health services are accessible, effective and of good quality for all, regardless of income or place of residence.</p> <p>The estimated global stock of health workers exceeds 70 million in 2023, with the five occupations included in target 3.c of the Sustainable Development Goals (dentists, medical doctors, midwifery personnel, nursing personnel and pharmacists) accounting for 52 million. The projected 2030 shortage of 11.1 million shows slow progress in closing the gap, with countries in the Northern Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa regions projected to bear over 50% of the global shortage.</p> <p>Data for 2023 shows a 26% increase in density of dentists, medical doctors, midwifery personnel, nursing personnel and pharmacists since 2013, but with significant differences by region and income group (for instance, on average, one health worker available for every 64 people in high-income countries versus one for every 621 people in low-income countries). Latest data from the National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWA) show that the density of nursing and midwifery personnel in Northern America remains the highest, over 130 per 10 000 population— more than 3 times the global average of 39 per 10,000 and 8 times that of sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, and 7 times that of Northern Africa. The estimated density of medical doctors is 43 per 10 000 population in Europe, ranges between 20 to 25 per 10 000 population in Western Asia, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and is strikingly as low as 2 per 10 000 population in sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early</p>	<p>3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>

warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	Last short storyline submission was in 2023.
	<p>3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms</p> <p>The median proportion of bloodstream infections (BSIs) due to Escherichia coli resistant to third-generation cephalosporins in 92 countries and the median proportion of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in 91 countries were 45.1% (IQR 22.7-71.3) and 35.7% (IQR 15.0-51.5), respectively. Proportions were calculated considering countries reporting at least 10 BSIs with antimicrobial susceptibility test results in 2023. These proportions are much lower in countries with better testing coverage (16.5% [IQR 11.3-23.3] and 9.6% [IQR 4.1-29.9] respectively; 23 countries).</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<p>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</p> <p>A large share of countries is moving backwards in learning outcomes at the end of lower secondary school (4.1.1c), the result of not simply COVID-19 but of a complex set of factors affecting the education systems of upper-middle-income and high-income countries.</p> <p>Large data gaps on learning outcomes (4.1.1), especially in early grades, prevent a broader assessment of trends on learning outcomes and how these trends differ between poorer and richer countries. The availability of data for one in five countries at the end of primary school reflects recent efforts of countries to take part in cross-national assessments that will shed light on these trends in coming years when the results of upcoming rounds of assessments will be published. But there are not enough data to establish trends.</p>
	<p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p> <p>The percentage of young people completing upper secondary school increased from 53% in 2015 to 60% in 2024, slowing down relative to its progress in the preceding nine-year period.</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>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 84 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries for the period 2015-2024, indicate that around two-thirds of young children are developmentally on track, with no significant differences by child's sex. However, the proportion of children who are developmentally on track varies widely across countries and regions. For instance, the proportion of children on track in Sub-Saharan Africa is only 54% compared to Central Asia and South-Eastern Asia which both have levels at 83%.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p> <p>In 2023, nearly 75% of children worldwide (74.7%) participated in organized learning one year before reaching the official primary entry age. Participation rates rebounded in 2022 after a 0.6 percentage point decline in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. However, enrolment levels were already stagnating around 74% before the crisis. Significant efforts are needed to recover from the pandemic's impact and drive sustained progress toward the 2030 goal of universal access to quality pre-primary education. A key focus must be on strengthening the legal framework for early childhood education. Currently, only 103 countries guarantee free pre-primary education, and at least one year of pre-primary education is compulsory in just 66 countries.</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>Under indicator 4.3.1, organized learning includes both the formal education system and non-formal education such as adult literacy programs and work-based training. Globally one sixth of individuals aged 15-64 recently participated in education and training. However, participation is highly concentrated among the youth population. Over half of youth aged 15-24 participate at the global level, with rates ranging from 45% in sub-Saharan Africa to 64% in Europe and North America. In contrast participation rates are much lower for older adults, averaging at 3% at the global level for those aged 25-54.</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>Based on data for about 40, mostly high and upper-middle income economies, communication and collaboration skills are the most prevalent, with 80% of Internet users reporting at least basic skills in this area. Information and data literacy is the second most prevalent skill area (76% of Internet users with at least basic skills), followed by problem solving (70%), digital content creation (60%) and safety (57%).</p> <p>The relatively low level of skills in countries providing data contrasts with their high median share of overall Internet use, 90%. This gap between individuals using the Internet and those with digital skills demonstrates that many may be using the Internet without being able to fully benefit from it or avoid its dangers.</p>
<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>Socioeconomic disparities are evident within many education indicators. However, parity ratios at the global and regional levels can mask inequalities within countries. This is particularly the case for gender disparities, where either females or males may be at a relative disadvantage and where many nations still struggle to achieve gender equality in education. Disparities based on location and household wealth are even more pronounced, with rural and poorer families experiencing greater disadvantages. These gaps tend to widen at higher education levels, reflecting</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	higher dropout rates and reduced opportunities for children from marginalized backgrounds.
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	<p>4.6.1 Youth/adult literacy rate</p> <p>Over the past two decades, progress has been made in improving reading and writing skills, along with a steady reduction in gender disparities. However, 754 million adults worldwide remained illiterate in 2024, with women accounting for nearly two-thirds (63%) of this population. The global adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older) increased from 85% in 2014 to 88% in 2024, while the youth literacy rate (ages 15–24) rose from 91% to 93% over the same period. In 2024, Southern Asia remains the region with the highest share of the global illiterate population, home to nearly half (47%) of all illiterate adults. Sub-Saharan Africa follows, accounting for 29%, while Northern Africa and Western Asia account for 10%, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia for 8%, and Latin America and the Caribbean for 3%. The remaining 3% of the global illiterate population is distributed across Central Asia, Europe and Northern America, and Oceania.</p>
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>A green curriculum matters, yet efforts to mainstream key concepts vary a lot between countries</p> <p>Mainstreaming content on sustainable development in the curriculum is part of national SDG and Paris Agreement commitments and has been linked with improved student knowledge. National curriculum frameworks and syllabi for up to eight science and social science subjects in each of grades 3, 6 and 9 have been reviewed in 110 countries for the frequency with which selected keywords are used in three themes: environment/sustainability; climate change; and biodiversity. The information has been compiled in an index with a scale from 0 to 100, with an average score of 40 and a range from 9 to 66. The average score is considerably higher for the environment/sustainability theme (55) than for the biodiversity (31) and climate change (21) themes.</p> <p>Other relevant policy messages can be extracted. Despite commitments to cover greening issues in a balanced way, it is more common to find such references: in syllabi than in the national curriculum framework; in science than in social science subjects; and in higher than in lower grades. For instance, 34% of countries did not include green concepts in their grade 3 social science syllabi, compared to 21% in grade 6 and 16% in grade 9. Curricula in richer countries are not consistently greener than those in poorer countries. Countries which are deemed the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change do not necessarily include more green content in their syllabi. Countries willing to mainstream content on environment, sustainability, climate change and biodiversity in the curriculum can analyse the components of the indicator to identify where they can improve by domain, theme, grade and document type.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	<p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service</p> <p>Adequate physical school infrastructure and facilities are essential for creating an effective learning environment and encouraging student enrolment and retention. However, basic school infrastructure is far from being universally available. Over a fifth of primary schools globally do not have access to basic services such as electricity, drinking water, and basic sanitation facilities. Additionally, the availability of other facilities, such as computers and Internet for pedagogical purposes and disability-adapted infrastructure, is substantially lower, with approximately half of primary schools lacking access.</p>
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships</p> <p>Official development assistance for scholarships reached a new peak of USD 2.1 billion in 2023, an increase of 14% from 2022. After notable drops in 2020 and 2021, likely due to travel restrictions and school closures induced by the COVID-19 pandemic, ODA for scholarships recovered significantly in 2022 and then surpassed pre-COVID levels in 2023. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the volume of aid for scholarships has increased by 40%. The top provider of ODA for scholarships in 2023 was Saudi Arabia, followed by the EU Institutions, France, Türkiye and Japan. The largest recipient regions remained Asia and Africa. Just over one third of ODA for scholarships was allocated to regional or global recipients, but of the 65% that was allocated to specific beneficiary countries, the largest recipients were Indonesia, India, Moldova, Ukraine and Bangladesh.</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>Having qualified teachers is essential to ensuring quality learning of all children. In 2023, 15% of teachers worldwide still did not meet their country's national minimum qualification standards. There has been no progress on this indicator since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Agenda in 2015. The situation varies significantly across regions, with Sub-Saharan Africa facing the greatest challenges, where approximately 3 out of every 5 teachers fail to meet their national qualification requirements.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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>Based on data collected in 2024 from 131 countries, there is at least one restriction preventing women from doing the same jobs as men in 61 countries (46.6%). Only 38 countries (29%) make 18 the minimum age for marriage with no exceptions and only 63 countries (48.1%) have laws on rape that are based on lack of consent.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<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</p> <p>Produced every five years, global estimates reveal that a large proportion of women across the globe – in all regions and countries have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a male partner or ex-partner at least once in their lives. National prevalence estimates vary significantly from country to country. Prevalence in the last 12 months was carefully chosen as the SDG indicator because any changes can be tracked more rapidly compared to lifetime measures that capture generational shifts and change slowly. Yet, data to date shows there has been very slow progress in reducing this form of violence across the globe. Economic crises, conflicts, and climate change, which are a reality across regions, have been found to exacerbate violence against women and girls, increasing their risk and vulnerability. The upcoming new global, regional and national estimates on the prevalence of intimate partner violence including time trends (and non-partner sexual violence – SDG 5.2.2.), which will be available in 2025, will reveal to what extent progress has been achieved towards the elimination of intimate partner violence, providing further insights on the impact that recent crisis and instabilities across the globe have had in heightening the risks for women and girls to be subjected to violence. Significant and sustainable investment to implement prevention and response policies and evaluate their impact, is urgently needed to accelerate progress towards the target to eliminate violence against all women and girls by 2030.</p>
	<p>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>See 5.2.1</p>
<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</p> <p>Today, nearly one in five young women aged 20 to 24 years (19%) were first married or in union before age 18. Child marriage has become less common worldwide, a trend largely driven by progress in Southern Asia. Levels remain highest in Sub-Saharan Africa (31%), a region that is also home to a growing share of the world's child brides. In contrast to the global trend, this region is projected to see an increasing absolute number of child brides as the SDG target year of 2030 approaches, due to slow progress in reducing levels of the practice coupled with rapid population growth.</p>
	<p>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age</p> <p>Around the world, over 230 million girls and women have undergone female genital mutilation. Africa accounts for the largest share of this total, with over 144 million. Asia follows with over 80 million, and a further 6 million are in the Middle East. Another 1-2 million are affected in small practising communities and destination countries for migration in the rest of the world.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>	<p>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>Global time-use data highlights that women and girls continue to bear a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic and care work, spending on average two and a half times more hours per day on these tasks than men. Regional disparities are significant, with women in Northern Africa and Western Asia spending over four times more hours than men, while those in Oceania, Europe, and Northern America spend about twice as many. This unequal distribution reinforces gender roles, restricting women's economic opportunities, particularly in the poorest households where outsourcing care is not an option. Addressing this imbalance requires policies such as improved social protection, investment in care infrastructure, and family-friendly labour regulations to redistribute care responsibilities and support women's economic participation.</p>
<p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>Progress towards gender parity in political decision-making is stalling, creating concern for backsliding. In 2024, women's share of parliamentary seats increased by only 0.3 percentage points to reach 27.2% as at 1 January 2025, compared to an average increase of close to 0.5 points annually in the previous decade. In local governments, the participation was higher, at 35.5% in 2024. Well-designed gender quotas remain a key determining factor for progress towards parity between women and men. The newly-adopted General Recommendation 40 on the equal and inclusive representation of women in decision-making systems, by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), provides new momentum and concrete guidance in this area.</p> <p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p> <p>Globally, less than one out of three managerial positions are held by women, despite women accounting for approximately 40 per cent of global employment. Since 2015, women's representation in management has increased by only 2.4 percentage points, reaching 30.0 per cent in 2023. Given this sluggish progress, it will take almost 100 years before we reach gender parity in managerial roles.</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</p>	<p>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p> <p>Only 56.3% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union have full decision-making power over their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), according to data from 78 countries. These statistics reveal stark regional disparities, with sub-Saharan Africa reporting the lowest autonomy at 36.8%, compared to 87.2% in Europe, 79% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 77.4% in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. An analysis of</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
documents of their review conferences	<p>three sub-indicators shows that while 88.5% of women can decide to use contraception, nearly one in four (24.6%) cannot refuse sex, and 25% lack autonomy over their healthcare decisions. Despite growing global attention, progress has stalled, and in some cases, regressed. While regions like East and Southern Africa have seen progress, many countries in West and Central Africa have experienced significant regression, highlighting the urgent need for investments to strengthen women's sexual and reproductive agency and advance gender equality.</p> <p>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	<p>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Data from 49 countries highlights a general lack of ownership and secure tenure rights over agricultural land for both men and women living in agricultural households.</p> <p>In nearly 80 percent of countries with available data, less than half of women have ownership or secure rights to agricultural land. Likewise, in half of these countries, less than half of men hold such rights. A significant gender gap exists, with men owning land at least twice as often as women in almost half of the countries.</p> <p>Gender equality in agricultural land ownership remains a persistent challenge. Only ten countries report women making up slightly more than 50 percent of total landowners. By contrast, in almost half of the countries, male landowners account for more than 70 percent of the total landowners.</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>A global assessment of legal frameworks protecting women's land rights across 84 countries reveals that 58% have inadequate measures in family, inheritance, and land laws and policies. Many countries also have outdated and fragmented legislation that fails to align with constitutional rights, as well as international and regional frameworks.</p>
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p> <p>Globally, four out of five individuals 10 years or older owned a mobile phone in 2024. Universal ownership, meaning a penetration rate of over 95 per cent, has been reached in the SDG regions Australia and New Zealand, and Europe and Northern America.</p> <p>Looking at the breakdown by sex, 77 per cent of females and 82 per cent of males owned a mobile phone, giving a gender parity score (defined as the percentage of women owning a mobile phone divided by the number of men</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>owning one) of 0.93, i.e. skewed against women. Progress on gender parity in mobile phone ownership has been uneven in the past three years. Globally, women are about 7 per cent less likely to own a mobile phone than men – down from 9.4 per cent in 2021. Among those not owning mobile phones, women outnumber men by 31 per cent.</p>
<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>Well-designed public finance systems are essential for financing gender equality commitments. In 2024, data collected by UN-Women, the OECD, and UNDP show that only 26% of 121 countries and areas have comprehensive systems to track resource allocations, unchanged from 2021, when the same share was reported across 105 countries and areas. This stagnation highlights persistent capacity gaps to accurately cost, allocate, and spend resources to implement national gender equality laws and policies</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>	<p>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>Data availability for SDG global indicators on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene has increased steadily since 2015 and data for all three indicators are now available for over 50% of the global population. By 2024, the number of countries with estimates for safely managed drinking water had increased from 95 to 161 and the population with data had increased from 34% to 72%. The number of countries with estimates for safely managed sanitation had increased from 84 to 146 and population coverage had increased from 48% to 86%. The number of countries with estimates for basic hygiene services had increased steadily from 70 to 91 and population coverage had more than doubled from 30% to 71%. However, data availability varies widely across regions and countries and increased effort is required to ensure that all countries are able to report on the SDG global indicators for WASH by 2030.</p>
<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>	<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>
<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>	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</p> <p>There is an improvement in the level of reporting since the last indicator report published in 2021. The number of countries reporting some type of wastewater statistics has indeed increased by more than 50%, from 69 in 2015 to 107 in 2022, covering now about 73% of the global population. Data on the proportion of total wastewater treated has also seen notable improvements, with 73 countries now able to report this ratio compared to 42 in 2015. Regarding domestic wastewater, data were sufficient to estimate the proportion safely treated in 129 UN Member States covering 89 per cent of the world’s population. The proportion safely treated in 2022 (58%)</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>represents a marginal increase compared to the estimates previously published for 2020 (56%).</p> <p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>The number of countries reporting on this indicator continues to grow (from 89 in 2020 to 120 in 2023), but analysis of these additional submissions highlights the critical data gaps in low-income countries. Two million water quality measurements were used in the most recent round of data collection, but only 60,000 of these (about three per cent) were collected in the lowest-income half of the world. UNEP is working with partners on several fronts to close the data gap and improve water resource management, in particular using citizen-generated data. In 2023, citizen-generated data has been used for the first time to report on SDG 6. This work, which is being scaled up, provides an important link between national authorities and communities, empowering them to drive change.</p>
<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p>	<p>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2022, global water use efficiency (WUE) improved significantly, rising from 17.5 USD/m³ to 21.5 USD/m³, marking a 23 percent increase. However, despite this progress, 57 percent of countries still face challenges with low efficiency, with WUE remaining below 20 USD/m³, highlighting persistent disparities in water resources management worldwide.</p> <p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>At global level, the water stress remained steady at an average of 18 percent in 2022, showing little change since 2015. However, this figure masks regional variations. Water stress varies significantly across regions, with some areas facing extreme scarcity. In Northern Africa and Western Asia, as well as Southern and Central Asia, countries face water stress levels beyond 75%, placing immense pressure on communities, economies, and ecosystems.</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>At the current rate, the world will not achieve sustainable water management until at least 2049. Global progress in implementing integrated water resources management remains slow – the level of implementation was 49 per cent in 2017, 54 per cent in 2020 and 57 per cent in 2023. While 47 countries (26 per cent) are close to, or have reached, the target of ‘very high’ IWRM implementation, the populations and economies of 73 countries (40 per cent) are being left behind. Sixty-three countries (34 per cent) face a similar, though less acute situation (‘medium-high’ IWRM implementation).</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>The benefits of transboundary water cooperation are significant, but more countries need to capitalize on them</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>A long tradition of cooperation over transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers has proven to help prevent conflicts, maximize socio-economic benefits, promote sustainability, and enhance resilience to climate change and extreme events, such as floods and droughts. However, too few countries are realizing the benefits of cooperation – while 153 UN Member States share transboundary waters, only 43 countries have operational arrangements in place for 90% or more of these waters, and over 20 countries lack any such arrangements. While data availability has improved, especially related to groundwater, only 8 countries have raised their levels of cooperation from 2020 to 2023 through the adoption of new operational arrangements.</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>A comprehensive global analysis of water-related ecosystem data indicates that 50% of countries currently report the degradation of one or more types of water-related ecosystems. The analysis assessed data every five years from 2000 to 2020 compared to the entire period used as a baseline. The global findings on water-related ecosystem degradation affects over 90 out of the 185 countries that have provided data derived from global databases on Indicator 6.6.1. Such degraded ecosystems urgently require prioritized focus in policies aimed at protection and restoration. Following the introduction of the SDGs in 2015, ecosystem degradation peaked, with 61% of countries reporting one or more degraded water-related ecosystem types. The most recent 5-year period (2017-2021) showed improvement, with only 31% of countries in this category, reflecting a positive trend. However, after incorporating new water quality data, the number of countries with degraded freshwater ecosystems increased by 19%, resulting in 50% of countries currently having one or more water-related ecosystem types in a state of degradation. Country data stemming from national wetland inventories are only available for about a third of the 185 countries, confirming the need to enhance national capacities to ensure robustness of nationally-produced data for indicator 6.6.1.</p>
<p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p> <p>Official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to the water sector (SDG indicator 6.a.1) declined slightly from US\$ 8.9 billion in 2022 to US\$ 8.7 billion in 2023, however remained higher than disbursements in 2020 and 2021 which had the lowest levels since the start of the SDGs in 2015. ODA commitments to the water sector decreased more substantially from US\$ 11.4 billion in 2022 to US\$ 10.2 billion in 2023.</p>
<p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>	<p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p>Strengthening community participation is fundamental to adapt and sustain solutions for water and sanitation management to local contexts and to ensure no one is left behind. In 2024, 92% of countries reported having defined procedures for local community participation in law or policy for rural drinking-water and 88% for water resources management. However, only 41% of countries reported having high levels of community participation in</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>rural drinking-water and 29% for water resources management. Since 2016, the percentage of countries having defined procedures for local community participation in law or policy has remained high (over 80%) for both rural drinking-water and for water resources management. However, the percentage of countries reporting high levels of participation has remained consistently low (around 40%) since 2018.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>	<p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>In 2023, the global electricity access rate reached 92%, reducing the number of people without electricity to 666.4 million, 18.8 million fewer than in 2022, marking a return towards closing the access gap, after a reversal in 2022. Significant progress was made between 2010 – 2020, with access to electricity growing at an average annual rate of 0.6 %. However, the disparity in electricity access between regions is increasing. Making progress in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) holds the key to reaching universal access since SSA now accounts for 85% of the world’s population living without electricity. Despite rapid urbanization, rural areas continue to bear the brunt of the electricity access gap, with 84% of those without electricity in 2023 living in rural communities. Eighteen of the Twenty countries with the largest electricity access deficits are in SSA, where rapid population growth continues to outpace electrification efforts. To meet the universal access target by 2030, an average annual increase of 1.2% in electricity access is required, yet on the current trajectory, 645 million people will remain unserved by the end of the decade, despite 73 million connections being added annually on average over the past 2 years. Addressing this challenge will require fresh thinking, renewed political commitment, and additional funding to scale up the adoption of distributed renewable energy technologies and business models. Looking ahead, off-grid solar solutions are projected to be the most cost-effective way to reach 41% of the people without electricity by 2030, potentially providing access to 398 million people. So far 45 countries achieved universal electricity access from 2010 - 2023, the majority (13) of which were in Latin America and the Caribbean, while Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind with only 2 countries (Mauritius and Seychelles) reaching universal access.</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>In 2023, an estimated 74 percent of people worldwide had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, such as stoves powered by electricity, LPG, natural gas, biogas, solar, and alcohol—a notable 10-point increase since 2015. Yet, around a quarter of the global population (about 2.1 billion people) still relies on polluting fuels for cooking, highlighting the urgent need for progress. At current rates, only 78 percent of the world’s population will have access to clean cooking by 2030, leaving roughly 1.8 billion people without access to clean cooking solutions.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	<p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>In 2022, the global share of renewable sources in total final energy consumption (TFEC) stood at 17.9 percent. Excluding traditional biomass use, the share of modern renewable energy sources in TFEC expanded gradually, rising from 10 percent in 2015 to 13 percent in 2022. The electricity sector is leading progress towards SDG7.2, with renewables accounting for almost 30 percent of total final electricity consumption in 2022. The world's capacity to generate renewable power is expanding faster than any time in the last three decades, giving it a real chance of achieving the goal of tripling global capacity by 2030 that was set at the COP28 climate change conference in 2023, which is an important step aligning with the SDG7.2. Biofuels dominated the renewable energy use in transport, making up for almost 90 percent of the total, with renewables use in transport TFEC increasing by 6 percent year-on-year in 2022. Still, overall progress in the heat and transport sectors has been limited over the past decade. Therefore, strong energy conservation measures, raising renewable energy deployment targets, implementing stronger policy actions across all end-use sectors, and expanding support to developing countries will be pivotal to advance towards SDG7 and meet climate objectives.</p>
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	<p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p> <p>Global primary energy intensity improved (decreased) by 2.1% in 2022. This is more than quadruple the rate of 2021, when energy intensity improved by a weak 0.5%, and slightly higher than the global average annual rate since 2015. However, the change in energy intensity in 2022 was partly driven by the effects of the global energy crisis. Overall, the world is not yet on track to achieve SDG 7.3.1. as the 2022 improvement rate is still below the original target of 2.6% per year between 2015 and 2030. To reach the global energy intensity level that SDG 7.3.1. initially targeted, progress would have to accelerate to around 4% per year on average between 2022 and 2030.</p>
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	<p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean and renewable energy continued to rebound, reaching USD 21.6 billion in 2023, an increase of 27 percent from 2022. Despite this third consecutive year of growth since 2021, the 2023 flows amounted to only about three-quarters of the 2016 peak of USD 28.4 billion and was mainly captured by major developing economies. Overall financial support lags far behind the actual needs of developing countries, particularly among least-developed (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and small island developing states (SIDS). To enable global progress towards SDG7, it will be crucial to accelerate this growth trajectory while ensuring a more equitable distribution of flows to those furthest behind.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	<p>7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)</p> <p>Global installed renewable energy-generating capacity per capita reached an all-time high in 2023, mainly driven by growth in populous developing countries. In 2023, it reached 478 watts per person globally, with 1,162 watts per person installed in developed countries and 341 watts per person in developing countries. Globally, renewable capacity per capita grew 13.0 percent from 423 watts per person in 2022 to 478 in 2023, a record-high compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.4 percent over five-year periods. Developed countries saw smaller growth of 8.1 percent, increasing from 1,074 watts per person in 2022 to 1,162 in 2023 and with a CAGR of 7.7 percent. Continuing on a similar trend as in 2022, global growth of renewable installed capacity per capita in 2023 was driven by a 17.0 percent increase in developing countries in 2023, a CAGR of 11.1 percent. Yet, greater efforts are needed to expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	<p>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>Following a sharp decline of 3.8 per cent in 2020, due to the disruption caused by the Covid 19 pandemic the global economy recovered to the extent that global real GDP per capita increased by 5.5 per cent in 2021. However, the growth in global real GDP per capita slowed down to 2.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent in 2022 and 2023. It is predicted that the growth in GDP per capita will remain at the level of about 2.0 per cent from 2024 to 2026.</p> <p>The growth in real GDP of least developing countries slowed down from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to just 0.5 per cent in 2020 before recovering somewhat to 3.7 per cent in 2021. The growth in real GDP of least developing countries strengthened to 4.7 per cent in 2022 but slowed down again to 3.5 per cent in 2023. It is predicted that the growth in real GDP of least developing countries will decrease further to 3.1 in 2024 before strengthening to 4.5 and 5.1 percent in 2025 and 2026 respectively.</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>Labour productivity, measured as the average output (Gross Domestic Product) generated per worker per hour worked, is a key indicator of the efficiency of a country's economy and labour market. After facing near stagnation in 2022 and 2023, global labour productivity growth rebounded to 1.5 per cent in 2024. The COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on productivity in 2020, as output plummeted at a faster rate than employment. Although productivity rebounded in 2021, growth has struggled to regain its pre-pandemic momentum.</p>
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,	<p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</p> <p>Worldwide, the share of workers in informal employment has been increasing since 2015. By 2024, 57.8 per cent of the employed population was in informal</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	employment, meaning that over half of the global workforce was not adequately covered by social security arrangements, legal protection or workplace safety measures. While the informality rate rose by just 0.2 percentage points since the previous year, this small increase represents a significant addition—over 34 million more informal workers in 2024 alone. By 2026, although the informality rate is projected to decrease slightly to 57.7 per cent, an additional 38 million workers will enter informal employment.
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	<p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2022, global Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) increased by 23.3%, with DMC per capita rising by 14.8%, from 12.4 to 14.2 tonnes per capita. Non-metallic minerals were the main driver, surging 39%, while biomass, metal ores, and fossil fuels grew by 11.8%, 7.4%, and 6.2%, respectively. Regionally, Latin America and the Caribbean recorded the highest increase, with DMC soaring by 132%, from 10.8 to 25.0 billion tonnes. Material Footprint showed similar dynamics during the analyzed period, growing by 21.3%, while regional inequalities in the distribution and consumption of materials persist.</p>
	<p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1</p>
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>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>
	<p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The global unemployment rate has steadily declined from 6.0 per cent in 2015 to an all-time low of 5.0 per cent in 2024. However, this progress hides significant regional disparities. Women and young people continue to face higher unemployment rates than men and adults. Even though youth unemployment rates have declined since 2015, youth remain three times more likely to be unemployed than adults.</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>One out of five young people (aged 15 to 24) worldwide are not in employment, education or training (NEET), leaving them without opportunities to build skills or gain work experience. Addressing this challenge requires structural reforms that expand access to education, training and employment opportunities, particularly for young women, so they can participate fully in the labour market. Globally, young women are still more than twice as likely as young men to be NEET.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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>Last storyline submission was in 2023. <i>Updated global and regional estimates of child labour will be published in 2025.</i></p>
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	<p>8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status</p> <p><i>Many workers worldwide are exposed to undue risks in their workplaces and work accidents are still far too common. In 11 countries out of the 93 with available data, there were more than 10 work-related fatalities per 100'000 workers during the latest data reference year. In half of the 96 countries with available data, the number of non-fatal injuries incurred by workers in connection to their work surpassed 641 per 100'000 workers. (Submission from 2024)</i></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 indicator 8.8.2 stood at 4.86 in 2023, signalling the continuation of the alarming trend of the deterioration of employers' and workers' rights since 2015, when it stood at 4.54. While the largest erosion occurred among the least developed countries (with a 45.4 per cent worsening of the scores), respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining also deteriorated in developed economies (with a 16.5 per cent worsening of their scores). As free and independent employers' and workers' organizations are the very essence of democracy, the continued violations of their rights will exacerbate the worrying decrease in civic space necessary for the functioning of genuine democracies.</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>Tourism holds significant potential to drive sustainable development by fostering socio-economic progress, and offering livelihood and natural preservation opportunities, even in remote areas. Data on tourism's contribution to global GDP rebounded in 2023 to over 90% of the 2019 pre-pandemic level, reaching 3.4%. This value slightly surpassed the world average (3.3%) for the period 2015-2023. At regional level, the values for this period ranged from 2.2% in 'Central Asia and Southern Asia' to 4.3% in 'Latin America and the Caribbean'.</p> <p>8.9.2 Employed persons in the tourism industries</p> <p>Globally, tourism represented on average 5.6% of the total number of employed persons in the period 2015-2023. Despite the shock from the COVID-19 pandemic, globally countries are on track to meet target 8.9 with employed persons in tourism rising 10% between 2015 and 2023. Tourism offers employment and income opportunities in developed and developing countries alike, even in remote areas. With its higher relevance in the global labour market, tourism is increasingly a means towards sustainable development that leaves no one behind.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	<p data-bbox="552 268 1453 331">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 data-bbox="552 359 1453 846">Access to finance has continued to rise worldwide since 2015, but the mode of financial access is changing in more recent years. While traditional access points have declined, the rise of digital financial services has continued increasing. Globally, the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults was 64.9 in 2015 and slightly declined in 2023 (62.7). Similarly, the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 decreased slightly from 15.1 in 2015 to 13.7 in 2023. This trend reflects the decline in the number of bank branches in all regions except Central Asia and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa as commercial banks keep closing branches to reduce costs and improve efficiency while increasing the use of mobile and internet banking. The number of ATMs also declined in some regions, including Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia and Oceania, likely reflecting greater use of digital financial services. The COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the use of digital modes of financial access further, as indicated by Financial Access Survey (FAS) indicators on access and usage of digital services (Figures 6 and 7, Financial Access Survey 2024 Highlights Report).</p> <p data-bbox="552 873 1453 936">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>
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 data-bbox="552 997 1453 1029">8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</p> <p data-bbox="552 1056 1453 1276">In 2023, Aid for Trade disbursements reached USD 50 billion, down from USD 53 billion the previous year. Commitments amounted to USD 66 billion, which represents a 2% decrease in real terms from 2022 levels (68 bn). This moderate decline can be partially explained by a focus on emergency needs that fall outside of the scope of Aid for Trade, notably humanitarian aid. Between 2015 and 2023, Aid for Trade disbursements increased by 10% and commitments by 9% in real terms.</p> <p data-bbox="552 1304 1453 1461">Asia attracted the largest share of Aid for Trade disbursements in 2023 (39%), followed by Africa (35%), America (8%), Europe (7%) and Oceania (2%). In terms of income groups, lower middle-income countries were the largest recipients of Aid for Trade commitments (36%) followed by least developed countries and other low-income countries (30%) and upper middle-income countries (18%).</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 data-bbox="552 1486 1453 1549">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 data-bbox="552 1577 1453 1734">Nearly one half of reporting countries in 2024 (50 of 103 countries) had implemented a national strategy for youth employment. Another 30 countries (one-third) had developed and adopted a strategy but not yet moved toward operationalization and the remaining 22 countries had strategies or plans under various stages of development.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	<p>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2021.</p>
	<p>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</p> <p><i>After the collapse of manufacturing in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent recovery in 2021, global manufacturing production is expected to slow down in 2022, strongly affected by the conflict in Ukraine and implementation of COVID-19 containment policies in China. Growth of global manufacturing has also dampened due to high inflation and an energy price shock, persistent disruptions in the supply of raw materials and intermediate goods, global economic deceleration, weakened confidence and high uncertainty.</i></p> <p><i>Global MVA per capita increased from \$1,646 (constant 2015 prices) in 2015 to \$1,875 in 2022. While Europe and Northern America reached an all-time high of \$5,052 in 2022, MVA per capita in sub-Saharan Africa reached only \$167.</i></p> <p><i>MVA per capita in least developed countries (LDCs) reached only \$159, far from the target of doubling their value of \$126 in 2015. Although the share of manufacturing in LDCs increased from 12.1% in 2015 to 14.0% in 2022, this pace might not be sufficient to reach the SDG target 9.2 by 2030. While LDCs in Asia have made considerable progress and are on track, African LDCs would need to change the ongoing trajectory and significantly accelerate progress for the goal to remain attainable by 2030. (Submission for 2024)</i></p>
<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	<p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>After a strong 9.2% rebound in 2021 following the COVID-19-induced downturn in 2020, manufacturing growth stabilized at 2.2% in 2022 before slowing to 1.7% in 2023 as a result of a volatile geopolitical and economic landscape. However, the sector has demonstrated resilience, with growth rising to 2.7% in 2024, according to UNIDO's latest estimate. These dynamics have been accompanied by a 17.3% increase in global manufacturing value added (MVA) per capita, rising from \$1,649 in 2015 to \$1,934 in 2024 (at constant 2015 prices). Despite significant progress, regional disparities remain. Central and Southern Asia saw the most substantial growth, with MVA per capita increasing by 42.1% from 2015 to 2024, whereas Australia and New Zealand experienced the largest decline, with MVA per capita falling by 10.5% over the same period.</p>
	<p>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>Starting at 14.3% in 2015, the global share of manufacturing employment remained relatively stable until 2020, when pandemic-related disruptions caused a dip to 14.2%. Since then, geopolitical tensions and economic sanctions have kept the share stagnant. With the exception of Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, all regions experienced declines between 2015 and 2023, with Australia and New Zealand recording the largest drop of 1.9 percentage points.</p>
<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other</p>	<p>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, based on (a) international classification and (b) national classifications</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	<p data-bbox="553 327 1292 359">9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p data-bbox="553 390 1446 695">Worldwide, approximately 31% of small manufacturing enterprises have a loan or line of credit. However, the current economic landscape, characterized by geopolitical tensions and economic sanctions, has placed small enterprises in a particularly vulnerable position due to their susceptibility to shocks, especially in lower-income nations, where financial risks are significantly higher. Survey data from 2006 to 2024 reveals that only 18% of small-scale manufacturing industries in Sub-Saharan Africa received loans or lines of credit, compared to 46% in Latin America and the Caribbean. The heightened global uncertainty has hindered the flow of new investments and limited access to finance for small businesses, preventing them from adopting new technologies and strengthening their resilience.</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 data-bbox="553 726 1019 758">9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added</p> <p data-bbox="553 789 1446 1062">Global CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and industrial processes, hit a record high in 2024, rising by 0.8% to 37.6 gigatonnes (Gt). The fuel combustion emissions grew mainly driven by an increased natural gas and coal consumption, while emissions from industrial processes declined slightly offsetting the increase in emissions. Record-high global temperatures led to greater electricity demand for cooling, adding significantly to emissions growth. However, the expansion of clean energy technologies, including solar, wind, and nuclear power, helped prevent a much larger increase. Without these technologies, the rise in emissions would have been three times greater.</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 data-bbox="553 1094 1289 1125">9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p> <p data-bbox="553 1157 1446 1430">Global expenditure on research and development (R&D) grew at an average annual rate of 5.1% from 2015 to 2022, with a plunge to 3.3% in 2020 during the COVID-19 crisis, followed by a strong 6.6% rebound in 2021. In relative terms, the proportion of global GDP spent on R&D rose from 1.72% to 1.95% over this period, with some fluctuations during the pandemic. Regionally, Europe and North America, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia continued to lead in R&D intensities. However, developing economies including Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Southern Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa saw declines in R&D investment as a proportion of GDP.</p> <p data-bbox="553 1461 1252 1493">9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p> <p data-bbox="553 1524 1446 1797">From 2015 to 2022, the global number of researchers grew steadily at an average annual growth rate of 4.3%, with Eastern and South-Eastern Asia driving much of the increase. In relative terms, researchers per million inhabitants rose from 1,137 to 1,420 globally. However, regional disparities continue to persist, with Australia and New Zealand, and Europe and Northern America, employing 4,809 and 4,254 researchers per million population in 2022, respectively, while Sub-Saharan Africa hovering at around 91. Women made up only 31.1% of the research workforce in 2022, with Central Asia and Latin America leading at 46.5% and 45.3%, respectively.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<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 infrastructure in developing countries reached USD 75.2 billion in 2023 representing a growth of 13% since 2015 mainly due to flows for banking and financial services but also to transport and energy. However, as a percentage of total official flows there was a downward trend from 24% in 2015 to 19% in 2023.</p> <p>In 2023, the main sectors assisted were energy (USD 25.0 billion), transport (USD 24.3 billion) and the banking and financial services sector (USD 20.7 billion). Within the energy sector, renewable sources of energy generation, energy distribution and energy policy received the largest amounts (USD 9.4 billion, USD 6.8 billion and USD 6.8 billion respectively).</p>
<p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	<p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p> <p>Starting at 44.96%, the share of medium- and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added has shown a steady albeit modest upward trend since 2015. However, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered a slight decline, reducing it to 44.60% in 2020. The downturn continued into 2021, with a drop of 0.79 percentage points to 43.81%. By 2022, the sector rebounded strongly, climbing to 44.47%. Despite the recovery, significant regional disparities in the distribution of medium- and high-tech manufacturing persist. In 2022, high-tech manufacturing accounted for 48.57% of total manufacturing in Europe and Northern America, while Sub-Saharan Africa recorded just 16.40%, marking its lowest level since the adoption of the SDG Agenda.</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>Since commercial deployment began in 2019, 5G coverage has increased to reach 51 per cent of the world population in 2024. However, the distribution is very uneven: 84 per cent of people in high-income countries are covered, but only 4 per cent in low-income countries. Where 5G is not available yet, 4G remains a very good alternative, available to 92 per cent of the world population. The lowest technology mobile broadband signal, 3G, is now available to 96 per cent of the world population, leaving the so-called “coverage gap” at 4 per cent. LDCs and LLDCs, having 15 and 14 per cent of their population, respectively, beyond the reach of mobile broadband, are falling short of target 9.c of Sustainable Development Goal 9: to “significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.</p>

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>	<p>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population</p> <p>More than half of the 108 countries with available data have managed to achieve higher income growth amongst the bottom 40 percent of the population than the national average. Significant regional differences exist, however, with countries in</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Northern America and Europe managing to ensure most pro-poor growth on average.
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	<p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Two out of three of the 128 countries with available data have managed to reduce the proportion of people living for less than 50 percent of the median income since 2000. Still, on average 12 percent of the population live on less than 50 percent of median income in their respective countries. In almost all regions, the proportion decreased further following COVID-19. Regional differences are substantial, however, with inequality being highest amongst Latin American and Caribbean countries, where on average almost 1 in 5 people live below 50 percent of the median income of their country.</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>New evidence from 119 countries reveals both who is being left behind and a clear upward trend in global discrimination. In countries with repeated survey rounds, average discrimination on any ground rose from 14.8% to 17.1%. Backsliding nations (averaging +4 percentage points) are outnumbering success stories (-2 points) by two-to-one. Discrimination is neither rare nor random - with reported prevalence rates spiking to 28% for persons with disabilities and 24% in Least Developed Countries. Urban residents, women, the poor, and less-educated all face higher rates of discrimination compared to their counterparts.</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 labour income share in GDP has decreased from 52.9 per cent in 2015 to 52.3 per cent in 2024. This decline is equivalent to US\$255 (PPP) per worker on average. As earnings from work are particularly important for the less well-off and vulnerable, the decline in labour income share represents an upward pressure for inequality.</p> <p>10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy on the Gini index</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2020.</p>
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	<p>10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators</p> <p>Globally, the overall performance of banking sectors continued to improve in 2023 as compared to previous years since 2015. This improvement is evident from countries' reported financial soundness indicators for capital adequacy, asset quality, and profitability. Across more than 120 countries, the median Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio—a key measure of capital adequacy—increased from 16.5 percent in 2022 to 17.0 percent in 2023. Asset quality also improved, with the median ratio of nonperforming loans to total loans decreasing from 3.5 percent in 2022 to 3.3 percent in 2023. Profitability, as measured by return on assets, rose to 2.0 percent in 2023, up from 1.5 percent in 2022, and notably exceeding pre-pandemic levels.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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><i>The voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance needs to be broadened and strengthened. Voting rights reforms were last adopted at the IMF in 2015 and at the World Bank's main lending arm in 2018. Developing countries retain 37 percent of the voting rights at the IMF and 39 per cent at the World Bank, short of the 75 per cent they represent in the membership of these institutions. The pace and scale of change have left many countries dissatisfied. The Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025, taking place in a context of widespread recognition of the need to strengthen the legitimacy of global governance arrangements, presents an opportunity to address these shortcomings. (Submission from 2024)</i></p>
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	<p>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2019.</p>
	<p>10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2021.</p>
	<p>10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination</p> <p><i>Globally, 2023 marked the deadliest year on record for migrants, with 8,177 fatalities recorded. These data, collected by the International Organization for Migration's Missing Migrants Project, underscores the urgent need for safe and accessible migration pathways as people continue to risk their lives on irregular routes in the face of limited alternatives. (Submission from 2024)</i></p>
	<p>10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin</p> <p>As of mid-year 2024, the global refugee population under UNHCR's mandate, including persons in refugee-like situations and other people in need of international protection, reached 37.8 million. Two-thirds of all refugees originate from just four countries - Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, and Venezuela. By mid-2024, 460 out of every 100,000 people worldwide, were refugees, a more than two-fold increase compared to 2015 and more than three times the ratio of 2005.</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>10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2022.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<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 (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</p> <p>In 2023, total receipts by developing countries from DAC donors, multilateral agencies and other providers were USD 429.0 billion in constant prices, of which USD 259 billion were in the form of Official Development Assistance (ODA), USD 48.6 billion in the form of Other Official Flows (OOF) and USD 5.5 billion in the form of Private Sector Instruments (PSI). Private flows, which tend to be more volatile than ODA, had fallen dramatically in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic increased since to reach USD 116 billion in 2023.</p> <p>Since 2015, total resource flows have increased by from USD 290 billion to USD 429 billion in volume (constant 2023 USD) in 2023. The proportion of Official Development Assistance increased from 55% in 2015 to 60% in 2023 although it experienced a lot of variations in the period due to the volatility of private flows.</p>
<p>10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%</p>	<p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</p> <p>Average cost of sending \$200 globally increased larger than usual in the second quarter of 2024. The cost of sending money from the Group of Twenty countries, which represent a significant source of remittances globally, increased slightly higher than the global average cost. A few potential factors contributed to the rise, including increased foreign-exchange margins in some corridors, the mandatory switch of remittance disbursement currency in Nigeria, increased fees in exchange houses in Qatar and United Arab Emirates and in corridors from Italy, and temporary suspension of several low-cost services due to the end of exclusive partnerships between providers.</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>Housing affordability is a pressing issue affecting 1.6 to 3 billion people globally, encompassing challenges from homelessness to overcrowding and lack of basic services. Recent data from 124 countries reveals that the global average housing cost burden is 31%, with sub-Saharan Africa at 43.5%, followed by Western Asia and Northern Africa at 36.9%, and other parts of Asia averaging 35.6%. In contrast, Europe and Northern America report relatively lower burdens at around 21.4%, a difference largely attributed to more robust regulatory frameworks and comprehensive public support systems.</p>
<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,</p>	<p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
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>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p> <hr/> <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>Limited civil society participation in urban planning and management remains a major barrier to inclusive and sustainable urban development. In 2024, only 19% of cities surveyed had strong, democratic mechanisms for engaging civil society, while the majority reported low, very limited, or no participation at all. To leave no one and no place behind, cities must institutionalize inclusive decision-making and invest in systems that empower all population groups to shape their urban future.</p>
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<p>11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p> <p>Public funding for world heritage safeguard is slightly on the rise in most reporting countries. Nevertheless, the level of investment remains low in most countries, with the median public expenditure per capita on cultural and natural heritage being PPP\$21.22 (constant 2017 USD) in the period 2019-2023. This figure masks major contrasts between and within each SDG region. The median public expenditure per capita on cultural and natural heritage in developing countries was 3.86 PPP\$, compared to \$83.3 PPP in developed countries.</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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <p>11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p> <p>The average annual number of critical infrastructure units and facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters was 92,199 during 2015-2023. Additionally, more than 1.6 million basic services, including educational and health services, were disrupted by disasters each year.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<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>	<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>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>
	<p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p><i>A comparison of air pollution five-year average before and after the development of the SDGs showed a significant decrease of 9% in fine particulate matter global levels and current alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guideline (AQG) Interim Target 1 value of 35 ug/m3. (Submission from 2024)</i></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>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>
	<p>11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p> <p>No short storyline 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 a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.</p> <p>In 2023, the National Urban Policies of 68 countries addressed key development issues: respond to population dynamics (59 countries, up from 54 in 2021), ensure balanced territorial development (55 countries, unchanged since 2021), and increasing local fiscal space (33 countries, up from 26 in 2021). Progress in fiscal decentralization remains limited, underscoring the need to empower local authorities to mobilize resources and reduce reliance on central transfers.</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 disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p>1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>See 1.5.3</p>
	<p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>See 1.5.4</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Total official development assistance and other official flows in support of urban infrastructure or urban infrastructure projects, by sector

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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>As of 2025, SDG 12.1.1 reporting has continued to expand, with 530 policies recorded globally. This represents an increase of 6% from c. c Four new countries—Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Kenya, and Madagascar—reported SCP policies for the first time, bringing the total number of participating countries to 71 (+6% year-on-year). Countries such as Costa Rica and Sweden have also increased their policy submissions, reflecting a growing commitment to sustainability. Trends indicate that voluntary measures (38%) remain the most widely adopted approach, while economic (15%) and legal instruments (19%) are gaining traction in key regions.</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>See 8.4.1/12.2.1</p>
	<p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>See 8.4.1/12.2.1</p>
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>12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>For 12.3.1(b): The 2024 Food Waste Index Report finds that 1.05 billion tonnes of food—one-fifth of all food available to consumers—were wasted in retail, food service, and household sectors in 2022, with the majority (60%) percent of food waste occurring in households, amounting to over 1 billion meals worth of edible food thrown away each day. Containing double the data points of the previous 2021 Food Waste Index, the 2024 report reaffirms that food waste is not just a ‘rich country’ problem, with average levels of household food waste differing by just 7 kg/year among high-, upper-middle-, and lower-middle income countries. While many countries still do not have suitable measurement for tracking progress towards SDG 12.3 and fewer than two dozen countries include either food loss or food waste in their NDCs, ambition to tackle this issue is accelerating as the interlinkages with climate, biodiversity, food security grow clearer; countries like Japan and the UK (with food waste reductions of 31 and 18 percent respectively) are demonstrating that action at scale is possible.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p><u>Minamata Convention</u>: Parties to the Minamata Convention continue their strong performance complying with their obligations to nominate National Focal Points (Article 17.4) and submit national reports (Article 21). In particular, 140 Parties (94%) have nominated their national focal points and 113 Parties have submitted their national reports, tallying a strong 82% reporting rate for the second short national reporting cycle (2021-2022).</p> <p><u>Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</u>: Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions have made significant progress in fulfilling their obligations to transmit information under these agreements. Each Party has designated at least one national contact point under the respective conventions, as required, to facilitate the transmission of information to the Secretariat. Regarding reporting, a major milestone was achieved under the Basel Convention, with 70% of Parties submitting reports for 2020—the first time a national reporting target was met. In the latest reporting cycle for the Basel Convention, 107 Parties have already submitted their reports for 2023, due in December 2024. Similarly, the fifth and most recent round of reporting under the Stockholm Convention in 2022 saw submissions from 91 countries.</p> <p><u>Montreal Protocol</u>: Under the universally ratified Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer, the annual reporting by the parties of statistical data and related information on production and consumption of controlled substances has been unaffected by global political, economic or environmental events. The reporting provides a mechanism to monitor and assess compliance with control measures. Historically, all parties have ultimately achieved 100 per cent compliance with their annual reporting obligations.</p>
<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p>See 12.5.1</p> <p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>7.8kg. per capita, of e-waste was generated globally in 2022, the highest level recorded to date. The proportion of e-waste generated documented as being collected and managed in an environmentally sound manner stood at just 22.3 per cent in 2022, having followed a downward trend since at least 2010. Significant transboundary movement of e-waste, particularly that uncontrolled, continues globally. Increasing the recovery of e-waste, especially metal fractions, represents a significant economic opportunity, but must be achieved through greater levels of environmentally sound</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	management to recoup benefits without high environmental and human health costs.
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>Over the past ten years, sustainability reporting has become part of business as usual for almost all of the world's largest companies in each country or jurisdiction with 96% of G250² companies and 79% of N100³ companies growing from 64 percent of N100 companies reporting in 2015 reporting on sustainability.⁴ The shift from voluntary disclosure initiatives towards mandatory reporting requirements, the emergence of international standards, including the IFRS and European standards, facilitated significant progress in sustainability reporting across the world, including in developing countries.⁵ In the period of 2016-2023, the number of companies publishing sustainability reports has increased almost 4 times with the Average Annual Growth Rate of 20%. This growth was observed in all regions, while Asia, Europe and North America maintained the largest share of companies reporting on sustainability supported by the established regulations at the national or regional levels.⁶</p>
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p> <p>The implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) continues to progress globally, with increasing national commitments and policies. Since 2015, participation in SDG indicator 12.7.1 reporting has grown significantly, rising from 40 countries in 2020 to 67 in 2022 and is anticipated to increase further in the forthcoming 2025 data drive. This trend is evidenced by the high level of engagement, among other SPP initiatives, in the development and launch of the 'Global Framework for Action: Harnessing sustainable and circular public procurement to drive demand for near-zero emissions and resilient buildings' under the One Planet Network at the 29th Conference of the Parties - 2024 United Nations Climate Change Conference.</p>
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	<p>4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>See 4.7.1</p>

² The largest 250 companies in the world (KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2024)

³ The top 100 companies in a recognized national source or by market capitalization or a similar measure (KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2024)

⁴ Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2024, KMG International:
<https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmgsites/xx/pdf/2024/11/the-move-to-mandatory-reporting-web-copy.pdf>.coredownload.inline.pdf

⁵ World Investment Report 2024: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/wir2024_ch03_en.pdf

⁶ The co-custodians of SDG indicator 12.6.1 used the LSEG database, complemented by other data sources which will continue to be explored for more comprehensive reporting on the indicator. The dataset includes data from over 10,000 mostly large public companies from all regions.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	7.b.1/12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita) See 7.b.1
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability Data reveals an increasing number of countries applying standard tools to assess tourism's impact on the economy and environment. What's more, countries implementing these tools are also expanding the richness of the statistical information generated. A particularly higher uptake took place in the 'Western Asia and Northern Africa' region. These advancements show the successful implementation of tools to monitor the sustainable development impacts of tourism and demonstrate a gradual enhancement of tourism statistical systems.
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	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP Fossil fuel subsidies fell from a record high of 1.68 trillion USD in 2022 to approximately 1.10 trillion USD in 2023, representing a decline of 34.47 percent. This can be attributed to the significant drop in crisis-induced high energy prices and, to some extent, the expiry of the 'temporary' support measures issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As fossil fuel subsidies remain elevated to approximately three times the levels observed in the pre-COVID era, this decrease does not indicate a sustained reversal in the upward trend observed during the last two years.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts⁷

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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

⁷ Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>See 1.5.3</p> <hr/> <p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>See 1.5.4</p>
<p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p>13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2021.</p> <hr/> <p>13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p> <p><i>Total GHG emissions without LULUCF for all developed country Parties decreased by 11.6 per cent over the period 2000–2021. This is due to the mitigation efforts implemented by these Parties, such as increased use of renewable energy, improved energy end-use efficiency and waste management policies. For 88 developing country Parties, the opposite trend could be observed – emissions increased by 62.6 per cent between 2000 and 2017. Some contributors to the growth in emissions include increased industrialization, reliance on carbon-intensive fuels and population growth. (Submission for 2024)</i></p>
<p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</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>See 4.7.1</p>
<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>	<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><i>Climate finance, reported by Annex I Parties as support provided to developing countries, has increased at a compound rate of 5 per cent since 2015 to 2020, amounting to USD 41 billion. Although there are a range of estimates and a lack of an agreed accounting methodology on the USD 100 billion per year goal, COP 28 noted with deep regret that the goal was not yet met as of 2021, but welcomed the recent progress made in the provision and mobilization of climate finance, amounting to USD 89.6 billion in 2021, and looked forward to positive information on its delivery in 2022. ((Submission from 2024)</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Last short storyline submission was in 2021.

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density <i>For 14.1.1(a): Over recent decades, the escalation of nutrient exports to coastal marine ecosystems has precipitated severe eutrophication issues, both locally and globally. This phenomenon is marked by a range of biological and ecological ramifications, most notably the formation of dense, malodorous blooms of phytoplankton, frequently culminating in hypoxic conditions. An assessment of the Indicator of Coastal Eutrophication Potential (ICEP), encompassing the years 2000 and 2015, was conducted across 66 global Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) to gauge the eutrophication risk in coastal regions. The findings indicated that, in 2000, several LMEs, such as the South Brazil Shelf and various eastern and southern Asian LMEs—including the Kuroshio Current, Indonesian Sea, and Sulu-Celebes Sea—were categorized as high risk. A notable exception was the North Sea, where the ICEP markedly decreased (almost threefold) between 2000 and 2015. (Submission for 2024)</i>
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas Globally in 2024, 126 countries and territories were engaged in Marine Spatial Planning initiatives—a 20% increase from 2023—though only 45 have formally approved marine spatial plans, highlighting the need for stronger policy integration (State of the Ocean Report 2024). Since 2015, progress has shifted from policy formulation to implementation, with Europe and North America leading, while many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America remain in early planning stages. Regional pilot projects in the Gulf of Guinea, Southeast Pacific, Western Mediterranean, and Western Pacific demonstrate the potential of ecosystem-based management for sustainable ocean governance (UNESCO-IOC MSPglobal). Future efforts must focus on scaling up capacity-building, strengthening institutional coordination, and integrating climate-smart planning to accelerate implementation.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	<p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p> <p>Ocean acidification is the result of the uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) by the ocean, which changes the chemical composition of the seawater, altering its carbonate chemistry. This process is known as acidification as it results in a decreasing pH of seawater. Projections of ocean conditions reveal that ocean acidification will continue to increase, with consequences for the global climate: as the acidity and temperature of the ocean increases, its capacity to absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere decreases, impeding the ocean's role in moderating climate change⁸. Further, changes in the carbonate chemistry of the ocean are expected to increasingly negatively affect marine organisms and associated ocean services.</p> <p>Data on the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator is being collected from an increasing number of countries and stations (178 stations in 2021; 765 in 2025). This highlights the growing capacity of countries to observe the continued decline of ocean pH in the global ocean, as well as document the strong regional differences in the pace of change. The trends being observed through these data underline the need for global efforts to expand high-frequency and long-term monitoring of the indicator. Such data is essential for enabling the development of strategies for mitigation and adaptation for all countries and regions at relevant scales in response to acidification and its impacts on ecosystem services.</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>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p><i>The proportion of fishery stocks within biologically sustainable levels decreased to 62.3 percent in 2021, that is 2.3 percent lower than in 2019, which continues the declining trend since 1974. When weighted by their production levels, biologically sustainable stocks account for 78 percent of the 2021 landings of assessed stocks as monitored by FAO. Correspondingly global marine fish landings have been relatively stable at around 80 million tonnes since 1995. Furthermore, while the trend declines globally, the percent of sustainable stocks varies quite substantially according to FAO region, from 33 percent to 84 percent. Finally, the average result of 65.5 percent for the forty-six countries with validated indicators indicate a higher proportion of biologically sustainable stocks than the world average. (Submission for 2024)</i></p>
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	<p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p> <p>Safeguarding globally significant sites for biodiversity is one of the most important approaches for making progress towards SDG Targets 14.5, 15.1, and 15.4, and also Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3. Over the last quarter-century, average protection of such sites, known as Key Biodiversity Areas, has increased from ~25 to 44% across biomes and around the world. While these improvements have been rather similar between biomes, including marine, terrestrial, freshwater, and mountains, the speed of progress has varied greatly between regions, with the slowest progress being in Oceania and the fastest in Northern America and Europe. Nevertheless, given that on average, more than half of the area of each Key Biodiversity Area remains unprotected,</p>

⁸ IPCC. 2019. IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. (H. -O. Pörtner, D. C. Roberts, V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, M. Tignor, E. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegria, M. Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Petzold, B. Rama and N. M. Weyer (eds.)). In press. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	much further effort is needed to ensure their persistence through protected and conserved areas.
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 ⁹	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p>The average global degree of implementation of the international instruments to combat IUU fishing as measured by this indicator in 2024 was a score of 4, out of a maximum possible score of 5. This reflects continuity in the global average level of implementation in comparison to 2022 and 2020 where the average score was also 4, whilst remaining higher than the 3 measured in the first reporting phase for this indicator in 2018.</p>
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable 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>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</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><i>Overall, the portion of gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) devoted to ocean science is noticeably small given that the ocean covers more than 70% of the surface of our planet. On average, only 1.1% of national research budgets are allocated for ocean science, with percentages ranging from around 0.01% to 9.5%, with the biggest economies also investing the greatest absolute amounts. Nevertheless, the ocean science budget remains a small proportion compared to the modestly estimated US\$1.5 trillion contribution of the ocean to the global economy in 2010 and the 2.5% of world gross value added. (Submission for 2024)</i></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>For 2024, the global average score of SDG 14.b.1 generated from 112 FAO member countries reporting was 4, which is a slight decline from 5 in the previous reporting year 2022. Around half (54 percent) of reporting states scored 5 in 2024.</p>

⁹ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>Between 2018 to 2024, the global average score of SDG 14.b.1 encountered an overall increasing trend, with a gradual increase in the number of FAO members who reported on the indicator since 2020.</p> <p>The indicator SDG 14.b.1 measures the degree of FAO members implementing legal, regulatory or policy frameworks that recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries, in support of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). 2024 was the 10th anniversary of the SSF Guidelines. Awareness-raising and implementation efforts around them have supported important progress towards SDG 14.b, as demonstrated by the developments of indicator SDG 14.b.1 over the last decade.</p>
<p>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</p>	<p>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>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>	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p><i>The world’s forest area continues to decline, albeit at a slightly reduced pace compared to previous decades. The proportion of forest cover decreased from 31.9 percent of the total land area in 2000 to 31.2 percent in 2020. Agricultural expansion accounts for nearly 90 percent of global deforestation. Over the period from 2000 to 2020, Asia, Europe, and Northern America experienced a net increase in forest area attributed to afforestation, landscape restoration efforts, and natural forest expansion. Conversely, Latin America showed significant losses primarily due to livestock grazing, while Sub-Saharan Africa experienced declines driven by cropland expansion. (Submission for 2024)</i></p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>See 14.5.1</p>
<p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially</p>	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p><i>The global trend indicates notable progress towards sustainable forest management, marked by an increase in the proportion of forests under management plans and within protected areas. Concurrently, forests are accumulating biomass and carbon. Even though forest loss rate has declined over</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
increase afforestation and reforestation globally	<p><i>the past decade, the overall forest area continues to diminish, primarily due to agricultural expansion. Moreover, the certified forest area, which had shown steady long-term growth, has experienced a significant decline in the last two years, attributed to suspension of certificates due to the conflict in Europe.</i></p> <p><i>The persistent loss of forests and the consequential depletion of biodiversity and ecosystem services underscore the urgent need for escalating efforts to further advance forest management and to combat deforestation. (Submission for 2024)</i></p>
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	<p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</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 14.5.1</p> <p>15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land</p> <p>Land use and climate change are the strongest drivers of landscape mountain transformation. Permanent snow and ice cover have significantly declined in the higher zones due to climate change. Lower mountain areas, in contrast, are more affected by direct anthropogenic land use changes. Since 2015, mountain land degradation has accelerated globally, mainly due to the conversion of areas of natural vegetation into croplands and artificial surfaces in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Asia.</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>Globally, species' extinction risk continued to increase, representing a >12% deterioration in the Red List Index during 1993–2024, jeopardizing achievement of SDG 15 and of Goal A of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework. The breadth of evidence documenting this increasing extinction risk grew substantially in 2024, with publication of comprehensive IUCN Red List assessments across freshwater groups (fishes, dragonflies and damselflies, and crabs, crayfish, and shrimps) as well as nearly 50,000 species of trees. Trends remain differentiated across regions, with the most severe deteriorations in Central and Southern Asia and in Eastern and South-eastern Asia.</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. 76 and 97 countries have reported about their legislative, administrative or policy measures under the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, respectively. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which include benefit-sharing as one of its 4 goals continues to bring renewed attention and impetus to the implementation of ABS frameworks worldwide.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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><i>Estimates available for the first time show that globally the intercepted illegal wildlife trade as a proportion of all wildlife trade (legal and illegal) increased from 2017 onwards, reaching its highest levels during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021. It is estimated that wildlife seizures made up around 1.4 to 1.9 percent of global wildlife trade in 2020-2021. This trend reflects an increase in the measure of seizures from 2020 onwards, accompanied by a decline in the measure of legal trade in 2019-2020, followed by a slight recovery in legal trade in 2021. The indicator trend likely most likely reflects a disproportionate reduction in legal trade during the pandemic and an increase in enforcement action for some wildlife commodities. (Submission from 2024)</i></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>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p> <p>For 15.9.1(b): The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework are driving global efforts to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems measured through the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), which is the international statistical standard to measure the environment and ecosystems and their connection to the economy. In 2024, 94 countries implemented the SEEA. This is part of an overall upward trend in country implementation of the SEEA, which has increased by 36 per cent between 2017 and 2024. Despite the slow increase in the last 3 years in the implementation of the SEEA, it is expected that SEEA implementation will continue to grow, especially given the use of the SEEA for multiple headline indicators of the monitoring framework of the Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p> <p>OECD analysis finds that total development finance for biodiversity from a range of sources has been increasing over 2015-23. In particular, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members marked an all-time high in 2022 in terms of development finance for biodiversity (USD 12.1 billion) ever since the DAC started reporting biodiversity-related flows in its statistical framework back in 1998. Biodiversity-related development finance, increased</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>from USD 9.5 billion in 2015 to USD 11.9 billion in 2023, marking a 25% increase over this time frame. Official development assistance (ODA) accounted for 97% of total flows for biodiversity on average over the period. However, flows towards biodiversity as a principal objective decreased by 17%, from USD 4.6 billion in 2015 to USD 3.2 billion in 2021 and USD 3.8 billion in 2023; and overall biodiversity considerations still represent a relatively low share of the total development finance portfolio (7%, or USD 10 billion on average over the period).</p>
<p>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	<p>15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</p> <p>See 15.a.1</p>
<p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>See 15.7.1</p>

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p>The global intentional homicide rate has steadily declined from 5.9 per 100,000 population in 2015 to 5.2 in 2023, except for a spike in 2021 due to COVID-19's economic impact and increased organized crime and sociopolitical violence that year. If this downward trend continues, the global intentional homicide rate will have decreased by 25% between 2015 and 2030. This would fall short of the target to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere” by 2030, which can be translated to a minimum 50% decrease in the global intentional homicide rate.</p> <p>Although the rate of intentional homicide remains much higher for men than women, the homicide rate for men dropped by 14% from 2015 to 2023, compared to only 5% for females. While in 2023 close to 90% of male homicides were committed outside the home, 60% of female homicides were committed by intimate partners or family members, with no significant decline recorded since 2015 in sub-regions with sufficient data.</p> <p>16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p> <p>Loss of lives amid armed conflicts continues to surge dramatically; children and women casualties quadrupled in just two years</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>In 2024, at least one life was lost every 12 minutes amid armed conflicts. With a growth of 40 per cent compared to 2023, last year marked the third consecutive year of steep rises in conflict-related deaths of civilians and persons of undetermined status, claiming at least 48,384 lives¹⁰.</p> <p>About four times more children (+337%) and women (+258%) were killed in 2023-2024 than in the previous biennium. Of those, 8 in 10 children and 7 in 10 women fatalities happened in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. These distressing figures reveal a stark deviation from the trajectory towards global peace, security and sustainable development. Immediate and concerted efforts are imperative to reverse this trend and to adhere to international humanitarian and human rights law.</p> <p>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p>Data on experience of violence, which is collected through household surveys, remain limited outside of Europe, Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean. Available data shows women and men are not impacted by the same type of violence. The median prevalence of sexual violence in countries with data is 3.0 percent for women compared to just 0.4 percent for men. However, the median prevalence of physical violence is 4.1 percent for men as compared to 3.2 percent for women. An important form of physical violence is robbery. The median prevalence rate of robbery in the 18 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, at 4.5 percent, is significantly higher than in the other regions. Finally, trend data on the prevalence of physical assault, another form of physical violence, shows a decrease in 19 out of the 29 countries with at least one data point for the period 2010-2016 and one data point for the period 2017-2024.</p> <p>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark</p> <p><i>Around 70 per cent of people globally report feeling safe walking alone in their area after dark, a figure that remained stable from 2017 to 2022. However, regional differences are visible. Between 2020 and 2022, in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, an average of 44 per cent of the population felt safe walking alone after dark. By contrast, in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, the corresponding percentage was at 83 per cent. Women generally feel less safe than men across all regions. Among the 88 countries surveyed from 2020 to 2022, the proportion of women reporting feeling safe walking alone in their area at night was, on average, 12 percentage points lower (at 65 per cent) compared to men (at 77 per cent). This trend is evident across all regions. (Submission from 2024)</i></p>
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of	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

¹⁰ Although most recorded deaths are of civilians, determining the victims' status is not always possible, especially during intense hostilities. Between 2015 and 2022, the proportion of conflict-related deaths with undetermined status fluctuated between 4 and 8 per cent. However, this figure surged to nearly 30 per cent in 2023 and 2024.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<p>violence against and torture of children</p>	<p>Violent discipline is the most common and widespread form of violence against children. Around the world, 1.6 billion children – or 2 in 3 – regularly endure violent punishment by caregivers at home. Levels of violent discipline at home, which can take the form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment, exceed 50 per cent in the majority of the 84 (mostly low- and middle-income) countries with available data from 2016 to 2024.</p>
	<p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>Globally, 38 per cent of all victims of trafficking detected in 2022 were children. This represents a significantly larger share of child victims compared with the 13 per cent detected in 2004, when UNODC first started collecting these data.</p> <p>Distinct patterns of exploitation are evident for boys and girls. The majority of girl victims detected (60 per cent) are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. By contrast, some 45 per cent of boys detected are trafficked for forced labour and another 47 per cent are exploited for other purposes, including forced criminality and forced begging.</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 against children is pervasive, cutting across geographical, cultural, and economic boundaries. Globally, more than 370 million (or 1 in 8) girls and women alive today have experienced rape or sexual assault as children. Among boys and men, between 240 and 310 million (or around 1 in 11) are estimated to have experienced contact sexual violence (i.e., rape or sexual assault) in childhood. In fragile settings, girls face an even greater risk, with the prevalence of rape and sexual assault experienced in childhood slightly more than 1 in 4.</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 (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>Reporting rates for sexual assault are, on average, lower than reporting rates for physical assault and robbery. Available data for the period 2010-2024 in countries with data show that the median proportion of victims of physical assault and robbery in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities was respectively 36 per cent and 45 per cent. The median proportion of victims of sexual assault that reported their victimization was in turn 15 per cent in a different set of countries with data.¹¹ Sex-disaggregated data on the reporting of physical assault also shows that countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have a higher proportion of female victims than male victims reporting their victimization to competent authorities, while countries in other regions do not exhibit this consistent gap in reporting rates between men and women.</p>

¹¹ Note that the samples of countries with data on each of these forms of violence differ.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p>Access to justice is a fundamental human right, and monitoring progress towards reducing the number of unsented detainees is critical. The global prison population was estimated at 11.7 million individuals in held on prison in 2023, representing a prison-population rate of 145 prisoners per 100,000 population. A third (3.7 million) of the global prison population was being held in pre-trial detention, a share that remained stable between 2015 and 2023.</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 short storyline submission for 16.3.3 since 2016.</p>
<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p>As co-custodians of SDG indicator 16.4.1, UNCTAD and UNODC continue to support countries by strengthening their national capacity to track and curb IFFs. Working with partners across three continents, UNCTAD and UNODC have conducted detailed studies in 22 countries. First official estimates on IFFs have shown alarming volumes of funds from and to countries due to criminal activities. On the other hand, early pilots on trade misinvoicing showed that between 5 and 30% of official trade value was being misreported.</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 around 42% of seized weapons that are potentially traceable between 2016 and 2023. Furthermore, efforts by States to destroy weapons also contribute to reducing illicit arms flows and preventing future diversions to illicit markets. In 2022-2023, a global aggregated total of 717,712 weapons were destroyed, which terminated the life-cycles of these weapons.</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> <p><i>The average proportion of people who had a contract with a public official and were asked to pay or paid a bribe to a public official in the last 12 months in the 138 countries with data for at least one year between 2015 and 2022 was about 19%. However, this figure masks significant regional differences. Furthermore, the prevalence of bribery experienced by individuals also differs depending on the income level of countries – ranging</i></p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p data-bbox="537 268 1364 331"><i>from an average of 32% in low-income countries to 9% in high income countries. (Submission from 2024)</i></p> <p data-bbox="537 373 1364 464">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 data-bbox="537 495 1015 527">Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<p data-bbox="537 552 1364 615">16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p data-bbox="537 646 1364 888">Countries are on a path of improvement in improving budget reliability, emerging out of the shocks from the global pandemic. The collected data shows that budget expenditure deviations are displaying an improvement in 2022 and 2023. The average absolute budget deviation peaked at 12.6% in 2020, during COVID-19. In the following three fiscal years, countries have gradually improved their expenditure forecast management, with average absolute budget expenditure deviations recorded at 12.4% in 2021, 11.7% in 2022, and 9.6% in 2023.</p> <p data-bbox="537 919 1364 982">16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p data-bbox="537 1014 1364 1192">Public satisfaction with essential services like healthcare, education, and administrative services significantly influence trust in government and affect quality of life. Globally, latest available survey data (2015-2024) suggests that the majority of people are satisfied with public services. Administrative services receive the highest satisfaction (67 percent), followed by education (58 – 79 percent) and healthcare (57 percent).</p>
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<p data-bbox="537 1224 1364 1350">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 data-bbox="537 1381 1364 1812">For part (a): The so-called “super-election” year in 2024 was a missed opportunity to spark meaningful change for inclusive parliamentary representation and leadership. Though parliaments were renewed in 59 countries, the proportion of women and youth in parliament did not change significantly. Between 2020 and 2025, progress toward gender parity and a more proportionate representation by age group remained incremental and uneven, with some signs of deceleration. Parity remains a distant goal. However, one bright spot is the male-to-female ratio among younger MPs (57:43 for age 30 and under; 63:37 for age 40 and under), suggesting that as parliaments become younger, they also become more gender-balanced. These findings underscore the need for bold reforms to hasten progress and challenge the institutional and cultural norms that shape candidacy, elections, and power distribution in parliaments.</p> <p data-bbox="537 1843 764 1862">For parts (b) and (c):</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>Latest available data since 2015 indicate that globally, women remain underrepresented across the public service and the judiciary, with representation ratios at 0.80 and 0.90, respectively – both falling short of achieving parity (1.0). This gap is especially pronounced in some regions of the world. In regions such as Central Asia and Southern Asia along with Western Asia and Northern Africa, women are significantly underrepresented, while Europe and North America exhibit a slight overrepresentation. Furthermore, additional data reveal that women remain significantly underrepresented in senior government positions and higher-level judiciary roles, pointing to the existence of a "glass ceiling".</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>Latest survey data since 2015 reveals that globally, less than 45 per cent of people, on average, believe that their political systems are responsive and that their voices influence decision-making outcomes. North America, Europe, and other economically affluent regions show particularly low perceptions of responsiveness by their country's governance systems. There is also a significant gender gap across countries, with women less likely than men to believe they have a say in government decisions.</p>
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	<p>10.6.1/16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> <p>See 10.6.1</p>
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	<p>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p> <p>By providing all children with proof of legal identity from day one, their rights can be protected and universal access to essential services can be enabled. Today, the births of close to 8 in 10 children under five (over 500 million) have been registered worldwide. While birth registration levels have been steadily rising and the progress achieved should be celebrated, there are still 150 million unregistered children around the world and global progress has slowed over the last decade. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag significantly behind at 51 per cent but progress and levels vary widely across countries within the region.</p>
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	<p>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>The number of documented killings of human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists remained at an alarming level, with at least 502 cases recorded across 44 countries - a slight decrease from the updated 580 cases reported in 54 countries in 2023. The proportion of female human rights defenders killed showed little variation: 13% (2023) and 14% (2024). Conflict areas continued to be a major driver of violence against journalists and media workers, with at least 53 killings – the highest proportion (65%) in more than a decade. Reports of disappearances also remained of serious</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>concern, with at least 122 cases documented in 37 countries, compared to the updated 132 cases in 41 countries in 2023. The number of countries with at least 10 new detention cases increased from 24 (12% of UN Member States) in 2023 to 29 (15%) in 2024.</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><i>As a custodian of SDG 16.10.2 UNESCO has been working to strengthen guarantees of the right to information by promoting adoption of legal guarantees for Access to Information (ATI). Access to information is critical for enabling citizens to exercise their voice to effectively monitor and hold their governments to account. In 1990, only fourteen (14) countries had laws that specifically guaranteed the rights of citizens to access public information. In 2024, according to UNESCO SDG 16.10.2 monitoring, this number reached one hundred forty (140) laws or regulatory frameworks. The increase is tenfold, but the need to improve legal frameworks and especially their implementation is more vital than ever. (2024 submission)</i></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>In 2024, more than half of the world's population (55 per cent) lived in countries with National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) that are fully compliant with United Nations standards. Since 2015, the number of countries with this status (89 countries), has grown by 27 per cent, reflecting a steady increase. However, this pace remains insufficient. While 25 additional countries have institutions that are partially compliant, reflecting a step in the right direction, the remaining countries do not have any accredited NHRIs. To achieve global compliance, it is crucial to accelerate efforts and close regional and population gaps.</p>
<p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>See 10.3.1</p>

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

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
Finance	
<p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	<p>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>Comparing levels and sources of government revenue (taxes, social contributions, grants and other) across countries provides an indication of the role of the government sector in the economy. The most recent data for a representative sample of approximately 130 countries reporting data according to the IMF's Government Finance Statistics classification shows that, world-wide, government revenue accounts for approximately 33 percent of GDP. The average overall "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) is 25 percent of GDP</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>amongst the advanced economies and 18 percent of GDP amongst emerging market and developing economies.</p> <p>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>Monitoring public spending – and how it is financed – is desirable regardless of the level of national income. In many countries, spending efficiency and efforts to contain future spending pressures are directly related the underlying tax burden. The most recent data show, on average, that across a representative sample of approximately 130 economies the proportion government expenditure funded by taxes, despite variations across regions, has been stable within each region and world-wide has tended to converge. According to the latest data, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the overall average is about 66 percent amongst the advanced economies and 61 percent amongst emerging market and developing economies in 2019 while it sharply declined following the pandemic to approximately 52 percent in 2020 but rebounded in the subsequent years for both groups of economies. Nonetheless, it is still lower than the pre-pandemic level.</p>
<p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p>	<p>17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</p> <p>In 2024, ODA from DAC member countries declined for the first time in five years, falling by 7.1% in real terms compared to 2023. Total official development assistance (ODA), on a grant equivalent basis, amounted to USD 212.1 billion, representing 0.33% of member countries' combined gross national income (GNI). The fall in ODA was due to a reduction in contributions to international organisations, as well as a decrease in aid for Ukraine, lower levels of humanitarian aid and reduced spending on hosting refugees in donor countries. Despite this fall, total ODA remained higher than it was in 2019 (23%), as it responded to compounded crises in the past few years, from the COVID-19 pandemic to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Since then, several donors have announced ODA budget cuts. OECD simulations, based on a recent survey and available information, show that ODA is estimated to drop between 9% and 17% from 2024 to 2025.</p>
<p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p><u>From TOSSD:</u> The International Forum on TOSSD (an independent entity hosted by the OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) are the co-custodians of the indicator, with the latter being responsible for data on South-South cooperation (SSC) and Foreign Direct Investment. This year marks the milestone of 5 years of regular TOSSD data collection, making it easier to identify trends in financing for sustainable development. For 2023 data, coverage of SDG indicator 17.3.1 expanded again, reaching 106 reporters, five more than in 2022. The official resources amounted to USD 303 billion and private finance mobilised to USD 58.7 billion. An increase is observed for all forms of finance, with the largest increase (22%) for concessional loans.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>From UNCTAD: South-South cooperation, alongside other international development support, is key to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Developed by the South for the South, the new 'UN Framework' can enable globally balanced, inclusive and representative information on development support through reporting of South-South data to the SDG indicator alongside data on North-South flows which have existed for decades. Early data from pilot studies by four countries confirm in-kind support as essential to South-South cooperation, with technical cooperation, humanitarian assistance and scholarships reported most frequently, and targeting health (SDG 3), education (4), partnerships (17), peace and institutions (16) and zero hunger (2).</p> <p>Global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows in 2024 reached an estimated \$1.4 trillion, an apparent increase of 11% over 2023. However, excluding financial flows through European conduit economies they were down 8%. Prospects for global FDI in 2025 are for moderate growth due to improved financing conditions and an expected increase in M&A activity. However, significant downside risks and investor uncertainty remain.</p> <p>Greenfield project announcements, primarily in industrial sectors, saw a moderate decline of 8% in number and 7% in value. Despite the drop, the value of greenfield projects remained high, second only to the record reached in 2023, driven by large-scale investments in semiconductor manufacturing and AI technologies. International project finance, mainly concentrated in infrastructure sectors, continued its downward trend with the number of deals falling by 26% and their value declining by nearly a third. Cross-border M&A activity (the number of deals) fell by 13%, but total values increased by 2%, with high-value deals propping up FDI flows in several developed countries.</p> <p>The global investment environment remains challenging for sectors critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries, which rely especially on international project finance. The number of SDG-related investments fell by 11% in 2024. While there has been some growth in renewable energy and health and education, three sectors – infrastructure, agrifood systems, and water and sanitation – saw fewer internationally financed projects in 2024 than in 2015, when the SDGs were adopted.</p> <p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>Remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) grew a slower pace in 2023 after the sharp increases in 2021-22. The true size of remittances, including flows through informal channels, however, is believed to be even larger. The moderation in remittances' growth rate in 2023 reflects a normalization of trends after averaging the post-pandemic increase during 2021–22. In 2023, remittance flows to LMICs were supported by strong labor markets in the advanced economies, particularly in the United States, which stands as the largest source country for remittances and the primary destination country for migrants.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
<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, services and primary income</p> <p>The total debt servicing costs (principal plus interest payments) of all low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) reached an all-time high of US\$1.4 trillion in 2023. The increase in total debt service payments for this group of countries is a direct outcome of the rapid accumulation of external debt over the past decade, interest rates that hit a two-decade high, and depreciation of local currencies against a strong US dollar. Looking at these payments' composition shows that principal repayments rose almost 1 percent to US\$950.9 billion in 2023 and interest payments rose by a significant 37.1 percent to US\$405.3 billion over the same period, with each number reflecting an all-time high. Consequently, the ratio of total debt service to export earnings deteriorated in 2023, increasing 1.6 percentage points to 14.7 percent for LMICs, while the ratio of debt service on public and publicly guaranteed debt to export earnings increased to 4.4 percent in 2023, after a two-year decline to 4.3 percent in 2022.</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 2024, at least 51 countries, including 21 emerging or developing economies, had at least one type of investment promotion mechanism for outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) in place. Out of those, an increasing number of countries (27) have adopted an OFDI promotion scheme specifically targeting developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs). Globally, the most common mechanisms supporting OFDI include investment facilitation services (44 countries), followed by fiscal and financial support (38 countries), investment guarantees (35 countries) and State equity participation in foreign investment projects (25 countries).</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 broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p> <p>Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants continue to grow steadily, at an annual growth rate averaging 6.3 per cent between 2015 and 2024, reaching 20 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2024 globally. Nevertheless, while fixed connections are common among households in upper-middle-income and high-income countries, they are nearly non-existent in low-income countries, due to high prices and a lack of infrastructure.</p>
<p>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2023.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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>In 2024, 5.5 billion people were online, representing 68 per cent of the world population, compared with 65 per cent just one year earlier. This means that 2.6 billion people, one-third of the global population, were still offline. Although Internet penetration has grown from 40% in 2015 to 68% in 2024, equal to an annual average growth rate of 6.1%, universal usage (defined as an Internet penetration rate of 95%, taking into account that some people may never want to connect) remains a distant prospect.</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 official development assistance committed to developing countries</p> <p>Total Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning stood at USD 56.7 billion in 2023, marking a decline of 1.8% compared to 2022, yet representing an increase of 49.2% since 2015, when it amounted to USD 38.0 billion (constant 2023 prices).</p> <p>The main sectors assisted were public administration, energy, financial and health policy, which received a total of USD 31.7 billion, representing 56% of the total. Although it remained one of the leading sectors, the overall decline was primarily caused by a 5.9% reduction in public sector funding, which fell to USD 15 billion, and a significant 31.2% drop in funding for health policies and administration, reaching USD 4.6 billion compared to 2022. This marks the first decrease since the onset of 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>Last short storyline submission was in 2022.</p>
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	<p>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</p> <p>Measuring the trade share of developing countries in global trade is a central step in understanding how developing countries keep pace with global markets and ensure reaching the 2030 Agenda for leaving no one behind.</p> <p>Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and Least developed countries (LDCs) exhibited very modest increases in their share of exports in global merchandise exports since 2015, both reaching about 1.1 per cent in 2023. This is markedly off the target 17.11 to 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> <p>Asia is the main driver of services exports in developing regions with about 30 per cent of global share in 2023, and Latin America and the Caribbean lead the group of the rest with 3.2 per cent, and the remaining regions between 1 and 2 per cent.</p>

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
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	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States Last short storyline submission was in 2022.
Systemic issues	
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard No short storyline submission for 17.13.1 since 2016.
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development Last short storyline submission was in 2023 .
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation As of late 2024, across the first 11 countries¹ that reported to the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise (2023 – 2026) – on average development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools in designing their interventions to a medium extent (61%) . Most (87%) of the outcome objectives of new development co-operation projects and programmes align to those defined in country strategies and/or plans. However, slightly more than half (56%) of all results indicators for new projects and programmes were drawn from country-owned results frameworks. Furthermore, less than half (41%) of all results indicators are monitored using data from government monitoring and statistical systems. These inputs present preliminary observations from the 11 countries that completed data collection by December 2024 for the 2023-2026 Global Partnership monitoring round: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Nepal, the Philippines, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia. All countries participated in previous monitoring rounds apart from Indonesia and Zambia. The observations comprised in these storylines focus on these 11 countries and should not be interpreted as representative of global trends or performance. Additional countries will complete data collection by the end of 2025, allowing for global evidence (and a

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	global report informed by the results of all participating countries), to be published in 2026.
<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>As of late 2024, out of the first 11 countries¹² that reported to the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise (2023-2026), 9 participated in two consecutive rounds and generated results on SDG Indicator 17.16.1: number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>Since 2018, four countries reported overall progress on the elements that comprise multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks, while two showed mixed progress, and the rest saw overall deterioration in performance, with more areas declining than improving.</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 short storyline submission for 17.17.1 since 2016.</p>
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	<p>17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators</p> <p>From ODW: High-quality, timely, and disaggregated data are crucial for guiding decision-making on all SDGs. Although the COVID-19 pandemic significantly hindered the ability to collect and produce many important datasets at the beginning of the decade, national statistical offices (NSOs) and the national statistical system have since increased their collection of crucial SDG data: The average Open Data Inventory (ODIN) coverage scores from 2022 to 2024 increased sharply across all regions, reaching above 50 out of 100 for the first time. Coverage of economic and environmental data made the greatest gains, while social and demographic data, which are key to leaving no one behind, have grown less strongly and from a lower base. However, even in developed countries, the average ODIN data coverage score is only 60 out of 100, highlighting the urgent need for increased investment in data infrastructure and production across all countries.</p>

¹² These inputs present preliminary observations from the 11 countries that completed data collection by December 2024 for the 2023-2026 Global Partnership monitoring round: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Nepal, the Philippines, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia. All countries participated in previous monitoring rounds apart from Indonesia and Zambia. **The observations comprised in these storylines focus on these 11 countries and should not be interpreted as representative of global trends or performance.** Additional countries will complete data collection by the end of 2025, allowing for global evidence (and a global report informed by the results of all participating countries), to be published in 2026.

Goal and Target	Indicator and progress report (2025)
	<p>From WB: Over the COVID-19 period, statistical performance improved globally in response to the heightened demand for reliable data. Nonetheless, stark differences persist across regions and income groups, with lower-income countries exhibiting significantly weaker systems. A modest slump in global scores appeared in 2022 according to the Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI), but data for 2023 suggests a gradual recovery. These patterns underscore the need for sustained investment in national statistical offices to ensure resilience in the face of future crises and to support better evidenced-based decision-making for global development.</p> <p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>In 2024, 159 countries and territories reported having national statistical legislation in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS), which is the same number reported last year. This represents an increase from 132 countries with legislation in compliance with the FPOS in 2019.</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 2024, 137 countries reported having implemented a national statistical plan. Of these 137, 95 reported that the plan is fully funded. There remains a substantial need for support among national statistical offices in the planning of new statistical development plans to address the evolving development objectives and increasing demand for data; however, funding for these plans is increasingly uncertain.</p>
<p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p> <p>In 2022, 875 million USD was disbursed to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries, according to the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) by PARIS21. This represents just a 2% increase from 2021 yet is nearly a 50% increase from 2015. The funding landscape continues to change, with new donors such as private foundations and non-DAC members increasing their funding significantly compared to traditional donors.</p> <p>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration</p> <p>Last short storyline submission was in 2022.</p>