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Reaching the SDGs: Progress of the IsDB Member Countries

September 2019

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Foreword

Since 1975, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has been dedicated to improving living standards in all its Member Countries (MCs) and Muslim Communities in non-MCs. This focus includes poverty alleviation, improved education and health, as well as youth and gender empowerment. Thus, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, commonly referred to as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is in sync with the overall objectives of the IsDB.

Over the past few years, MCs have been progressing at varying degrees towards achieving the targets of the SDGs. The uneven progress towards the goals has highlighted the acute challenges in several MCs, as they grapple with competing priorities in their development efforts. To track progress, some MCs have produced their own reports on SDGs, focusing on the progress and challenges faced.

Since the MCs' individual reports on SDGs are not as widespread as desired, there is a need for a clearer perspective on progress towards the SDGs by all MCs in order to help guide IsDB's interventions in its MCs.

This report highlights that despite some progress, there is still a long way to go if we are to attain the targets of the SDGs. In addition, the disparities among MCs progress and the challenges they face are indicative of the diversity of needs and required responses. Even where MCs face the same SDG challenges, the progress on individual indicators and extent of the challenge vary widely.

In sum, there are wide differences in achievements and challenges across MCs and SDGs, which we as a group must tackle. I am certain that the insights from this report will enable us to move forward towards achieving the noble SDG goals and targets for all our MCs.

Mansur Muhtar
Vice President
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Preface

The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in September 2015 to tackle major global challenges, including poverty, increasing inequalities, access to social services, environmental concerns, economic growth, gender-based challenges and sustainability among others. The 2030 Agenda is universal and ambitious by design; it is apparent that in order to attain these goals, collective efforts and partnerships are necessary.

Governments, civil society organizations, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, along with other development partners and stakeholders are all required to contribute towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and have important roles to play - both jointly and individually.

This inaugural report on *Reaching the SDGs: Progress of the IsDB Member Countries* highlights progress towards the attainment of the SDGs at the level of IsDB, its member countries (MCs), regional hubs and country groupings.

It is important for the IsDB to have a clear perspective of where its MCs stand with regards to the SDGs and what the priorities are for each country. The report provides useful insight into the extent of progress being made and whether in fact MCs are moving in the right direction.

It is envisaged that the information presented in this publication will support the IsDB in its engagement with MCs and complement the work being done on the country diagnostics and value chain analysis to improve the quality of programming and selectivity of interventions in IsDB MCs.

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Director General - Global Practices
Country Programs Complex

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Please forward any suggestions for improvement to eril@isdb.org.

Abbreviations

AfDB	:	African Development Bank
ALA	:	Africa & Latin America
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CRS	:	Country Relations Services
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
IsDB	:	Islamic Development Bank
LDMCs	:	Least Developed Member Countries
MCs	:	Member Countries
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	:	Middle East & North Africa
OECD	:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
R.H.	:	Regional Hub
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	:	Sustainable Development and Solutions Network
U.A.E.	:	United Arab Emirates
UN ESCAP	:	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
WB	:	World Bank

Executive Summary

Reaching the SDGs: Progress of IsDB Member Countries presents the information about IsDB Member Countries (MCs) progress towards the SDG targets as a group and its Country Relations Services (CSRs), Regional Hubs (RHs) and 39 MCs, in which sufficient data is available. The assessment is based primarily on the data from Bertelsmann Stiftung, and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the World Bank. Some important findings from the report are as follows:

Similar to other parts of the world, IsDB MCs still have a long way to go if they are to reach the SDG targets by 2030. The achievement of IsDB MCs as a group on SDGs stands at 56.4%, indicating a slightly lower than 50% distance to the targets. The main SDG challenge for IsDB MCs is with regards to the Prosperity dimension of SDGs, particularly on its SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (with only 22.3% achievement).

However, whilst progress has been made, major challenges remain. Despite high achievement on some goals, such as Goal 13 (Climate Action) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), progress on others, particularly Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water), is less sufficient.

In achieving SDG targets, there is wide variation among IsDB Member Countries ranging from 42% (for Chad) to 72% (for Azerbaijan). In addition, SDG priorities differ from country to country. This information reflects a need for IsDB to adopt a more country-focused approach when assisting its MCs with their development initiatives towards attaining the SDG goals and increase its cooperation with MCs in identifying and tackling SDGs that are of country specific concern.

Despite existing disparities, there are some commonalities among MCs. The report shows that although SDG challenges vary across MCs, there are still some commonalities. The most striking observation is that in 29 MCs (out of 39 MCs in which sufficient data is available), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is behind on progress and in need of prioritization. Although, many MCs face similar challenges, the levels of challenge vary. For instance, among those MCs with Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) as one of their three priorities, the achievement of 12 MCs (Chad, Afghanistan, Niger, Guinea, Iraq, Yemen, Mauritania, Benin, Sierra Leone, Togo, Djibouti and Cameroon) on Goal 9 is no more than 10%, while other MCs' achievement on this Goal 9 is still lower than 60%.

Which countries does IsDB need to target and on which Goals? Of the 39 MCs in which sufficient data is available, in terms of overall SDG achievement, there is no MC that is considered unsatisfactory (below 40%). However, there are still 23 MCs with achievement levels below 60% (below satisfactory). Due to limited resources available, the issue of targeting MCs remains important.

There are many ways in which this report can be used to help identify and target MCs and/or SDG Goals. Targeting can be carried out using SDG Score/Achievement and/or SDG Trends. As an example, there are still nine countries with SDG achievement below 50% (Chad, Yemen, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Niger, Sudan, Benin and Mali), which could be considered as targeted MCs.

Which SDGs are the most challenging in these nine MCs? The available information shows that in these nine lowest-performing MCs, in most cases, the three most challenging Goals are Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), followed by Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and Goal 4 (Quality Education). Hence, the

above nine MCs and these three Goals could act as focus areas for the IsDB and its MCs policy-makers to determine key decisions in order to accelerate and reorient development activities towards achieving the 2030 SDG targets.

Conclusion. In sum, the report clearly identifies that the most challenging SDG dimension for IsDB MCs is the Prosperity dimension, particularly on Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). Indeed, the sectors that constitute Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) are the core and essential sectors for the development of each MC. Therefore, the IsDB Group may direct its limited resources to improving sectors related Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure in the nine lowest performing MCs (in order of priority, Chad, Yemen, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Niger, Sudan, Benin and Mali) since Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is one of their three most challenging goals. As there are existing interlinkages among the SDGs, by improving Goal 9, the IsDB Group will directly contribute towards the enhancement of other Goals, which its MCs are still struggling to address.



PART A

Achievements & Challenges

I. Introduction

In addition to economic growth, there are three other indicators of development, which need to be monitored over time to enable IsDB to assess progress on economic development in its MCs or Muslim communities in non-MCs. These indicators are related to poverty, income inequality and employment opportunities (Seers, 1969).

Acknowledging this, the concept of economic development also includes aspects such as health and sanitation, education, security and women's empowerment with their corresponding indicators. Despite all of the above indicators of development, poverty has been the main source of concern since the early nineteenth century.

At a global level, the fight against poverty gained impetus with the launch of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the United Nations in 2000. The MDGs focused on ending poverty in its various dimensions. Initially MDGs had eight goals, 18 targets and 60 indicators to be attained in 2015, but at later stages the targets and indicators were revised and grew to 34 targets with 60 indicators.

Building on the success and failure of the MDGs, on 25 September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, commonly known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was adopted by world leaders at the United Nations, New York. The two main differences between the MDGs and SDGs are that (i) "while MDGs are only applied to developing countries, the SDGs applies universally to all UN member states, and (ii) SDGs are considerably more comprehensive and ambitious than the MDGs." (ICLEI, 2015).

The SDGs consist of 17 Goals, starting with Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and ending with Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), alongside 169 targets (World Bank, 2018). The number of targets per goal varies. For instance, Goal 1 (No Poverty) has seven targets while Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) has 12 targets.

Figure 1. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Why are the SDGs important?

This question has been raised on several occasions and there are understandably multiple responses to it. In essence, the SDGs are important as they act as a powerful advocacy platform to support the implementation and monitoring of various development efforts for improving the welfare of the current generation without compromising the fate of those yet to come (ICLEI, 2015).

How far are the IsDB MCs from achieving the SDGs? Are MCs heading in the right direction? Which SDGs pose the biggest challenge for individual MCs? What should be the priority areas of intervention for individual MCs and their development partners?

These questions are important as they help to assess progress and how far MCs have yet to go in order to achieve the SDGs. This report seeks to address these questions and provide further clarity on whether MCs are moving in the right direction. In addition, the pace towards an SDG target is critical as this information provides more crucial insight than merely a static perspective on the distance that needs to be covered.

Data Source, Country Coverage and Structure of the Report

Since the adoption of the SDGs, various institutions such as the Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have published information on the progress of several countries around the world towards achieving the SDGs. Similarly, IsDB is now undertaking an annual review of the progress of its MCs on the SDGs using mostly the information provided by Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN, whose data is deemed to be the most appropriate for IsDB MCs in particular.

The work and results of Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN (2018) are used as they are the only source of information, which provides comprehensive information on the SDG index and associated trends at country level for the majority of IsDB MCs (around 88 global indicators and 111 indicators for OECD countries). African Development Bank (AfDB) (2018) provides such information for 23 IsDB MCs, whilst UN ESCAP (2017) (using 70 indicators) does not provide country level information (only regional) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) (2018) has not published country level SDG index and trends yet. OECD (2017) (using 111 indicators) produces distance to targets measure only for OECD countries. In addition, Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN employ more complete information in terms of the SDG Index and SDG Trend Dashboards, as well as Rating and Trends of the indicators in each of the SDGs. As such, due to the paucity of data, this report covers only 39 IsDB MCs.

The report is structured in three parts. Part A provides the background, introduction and structure of the report and then presents the main findings in five sections (Section II to Section VI). Section II highlights IsDB MCs achievements on SDGs as a group, covering issues on where IsDB MCs stand with respect to the SDG targets and achievement.

In Section III and IV, country level performance is aggregated to the level of IsDB Regional Hub (RH) and Country Relations Services (CRS). Both Sections present the SDG achievement of the CRSs and the RHs respectively. Section V discusses the achievement of the three lowest achieving MCs and Section VI summarizes the main findings of the report. In Part B, the results are shown graphically and a brief summary of the methodology adopted is provided in Part C.¹

¹ More detailed discussion is provided in a technical note which is available upon request from eril@isdb.org.

II. Where do IsDB MCs stand²?

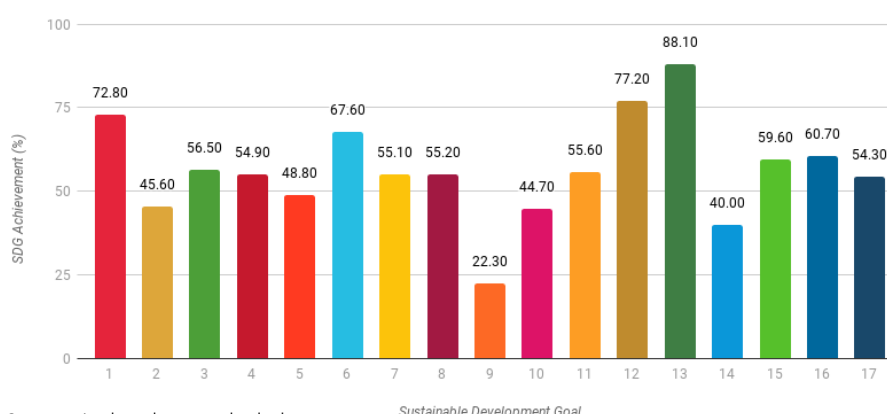
The available information shows that IsDB MCs as a group need to accelerate their development efforts if they are to attain the 2030 SDG goals and targets. IsDB MCs overall SDG Index score stands at 56.4, suggesting that IsDB as a group is just over halfway to achieving the 17 SDGs.

The achievements on SDGs vary across the MCs, ranging from 42.3% for Chad (as the lowest achieving MC), 43.3% for Yemen (the second lowest) and 44.0% for Afghanistan (the third lowest) to 70.7% for Kyrgyz Republic (the third highest achieving MC), 71.6% for Uzbekistan (the second highest) and 72.1% for Azerbaijan (the highest achiever) (Figure I in Part B-1).³

However, compared to the disparities among IsDB MCs, wider variance of achievement on SDGs is found across the 17 Goals (see Figure 2). The highest achievement (88.1%) is on Goal 13 (Climate Action)⁴, followed (77.2%) on Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 72.8% on Goal 1 (No Poverty). Meanwhile, the highest challenges faced by MCs are on Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (22.3%), Goal 14 (Life Below Water) (40.0%) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) (44.7%) (Figure 2).

As expected, the achievements on SDGs differ between Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs) and Non-LDMCs. While the achievement of LDMCs is only 51.6%, the achievement of Non-LDMCs is about 27.1 percentage points higher (78.7%).⁵ However, on Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), the achievements of LDMCs are found to be higher.

Figure 2. SDGs Achievement by 17 Goals (% Achievement)



Source: Authors' own calculation.

² Note that it is not the same with the simple average of the scores across 39 MCs (the discussion about this issue is provided in a technical note on IsDB SDGs available upon request from eril@isdb.org).

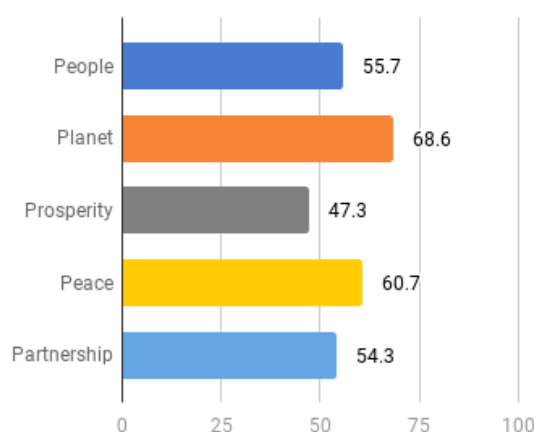
³ For Uzbekistan is 71.6% while for Azerbaijan is 72.1%. The IsDB SDGs scores, with the exception of SDG Goal 1, are based on the index developed and used by Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018). As expected, the Pearson correlation between the scores of the two sets of indexes (IsDB SDG Index and Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN SDG Index) for the 39 IsDB MCs is very close to 1 (the Spearman rank correlation of the MC rankings based on the two indexes is also close to 1), indicating a close similarity between the two indexes. As a matter of fact, the Pearson correlation between the scores of 23 IsDB MCs based on the IsDB Index and the AfDB Index (using similar methodology of Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN, 2018 but using rather different sets of indicators) is around 0.96 (while their Spearman rank correlation is 0.91). These results also suggest the high association between the IsDB and AfDB indexes for 23 MCs.

⁴ This result is based on only 39 IsDB Member Countries (MCs) in which data is available, while some high-income MCs such as Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Brunei, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia as well as Oman, which are more likely to perform low on climate action, are not included. Thus, the result may not really reflect the condition representing all IsDB MCs.

⁵ Provided in the Appendix of the technical note on IsDB SDGs available upon request to eril@isdb.org.

Viewed from the five dimensions of SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership (5Ps), there is a lower variation in the SDG Scores, ranging from 47.3% (Prosperity) to 54.3% (Partnership) and 68.6% (Planet) (Figure 3). Overall, IsDB MCs face the greatest challenges on the dimensions of “Prosperity” and “Partnership”. IsDB MCs perform relatively well on Planet with their score standing at 69%, indicating an achievement of 69% or 31% distance from the target. This is probably related to the level of development in IsDB MCs and their subsequent environmental pollution.

Figure 3. Achievements by the Five Dimensions (5Ps)



Source: Authors' own calculation.

The relatively high achievement on the Planet dimension is mostly related to the high achievement on SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). On SDG 13 (Climate Action), for instance, all IsDB MCs scores are above 70%, with satisfactory achievement (60 up to 80% achievement) for 5 MCs and very satisfactory achievement (above 80%) for 34 MCs (Figure II.13 in Part B-II). Meanwhile, on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), out of 39 MCs, only one MC has fair achievement (40 up to 60%), while the remaining 38 MCs scored either satisfactory achievement (24 MCs) or very satisfactory achievement (14 MCs) (Figure II.12 in Part B-II).

One possible explanation for such satisfactory achievements of all 39 MCs on SDG 13 (Climate Action), represented by four indicators, i.e. energy-related CO₂ emissions, imported CO₂ emissions, Climate Change Vulnerability Index and CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports, is the simple fact that most of the 39 MCs included in this report are still relatively at the early stages of development, partly reflected by their GDP per capita (current price). As of 2017, six of the 39 IsDB MCs with high achievement on SDG 13 (namely Yemen, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea, Uganda, and Burkina Faso) have GDP per capita in current prices still less than US\$2,000⁶, and four of them (Yemen, Guinea, Uganda, and Burkina Faso) all belong to LDMCs. As stated by Halkos (2011, p. 150), “economic development is associated with environmental pollution” through three

⁶ IsDB. 2018. “Facts and Figures on IsDB Member Countries 2018”. March 2018.

different effects, namely “scale effect”, “composition effect” and “technical effect”. Obviously, these six countries have not faced these effects significantly due to the low level of economic development.

In addition, most manufacturing activities in the 13 MCs with achievement of at least 90% on SDG 13 (Climate Action) are still light manufacturing activities. These activities are less capital intensive and more consumer-oriented with less impact on the environment. In fact, manufacturing value-added as a percentage of GDP is still less than 15% in 10 of these 13 MCs, in which sufficient data is available. These countries are Yemen, Côte d’Ivoire, Cameroon, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Algeria, Jordan and Burkina Faso.

In contrast, high-income countries among IsDB MCs, such as United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, with GDP per capita (PPP current international US\$) in 2017 of \$73,356; \$72,622; and \$53,694⁷ respectively have low achievement on SDG 13 (Climate Action). The achievement of UAE is only 31.6%, while the achievements of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are slightly higher, although still below 60% (Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN 2018, pp. 70-72).

Using five classifications of the achievement of SDGs (Very Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, Fair, Satisfactory and Very Satisfactory), overall IsDB MCs achievement by Goals is as follows (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Performance of the 17 SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals	Performance
	Very Satisfactory (80% and above)
	Satisfactory (60% up to 80%)
	Fair (40% up to 60%)
	Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%)
None	Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%)

Source: Based on authors' own calculation.

Only one SDG score is dark green (Figure 4), indicating very satisfactory achievement, which is SDG 13 (Climate Action), while no SDG score is very unsatisfactory. There is one SDG which falls into the unsatisfactory category, which is SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

Ten out of 17 SDGs are in the category of fair performance with an achievement ranging from 40% to 60%. Of the remaining SDGs, five SDGs, namely SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) fall into category satisfactory (Figure 4).

⁷ As of August 2019 from data.worldbank.org/indicator/

As previously noted, there is wide variation on achievements across the 17 SDGs (Figure 2). The lowest achievement (indicating the biggest challenge) is on Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) with only 22% achievement. This goal underpins the key drivers of economic growth and development; and is thus a cause for major concern for MCs and their development partners.

The second lowest achievement is on Goal 14 (Life below Water) (40% achievement), followed by Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) (45% achievement). Recent events highlight the risk that rising inequalities, together with hyperinflation related to development, have in several instances resulted in reversing development gains achieved in the past. Meanwhile, the highest achievement of 88% is for Goal 13 (Climate Action), followed by 77% for Goal 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).

Given the low overall performance on Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 14 (Life Below Water) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), additional focus on these three goals is warranted.

Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

The achievement for Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) for IsDB MCs is only 22%, indicating that there is still much work to be done in this area if the target is to be reached (Figure 2). Of the 39 MCs in which data is available, there are 22 MCs which have lower than the overall IsDB achievement (Graph 1 in Part B-I). In fact, there are 11 MCs (Chad, Afghanistan, Niger, Guinea, Iraq, Yemen, Mauritania, Benin, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Djibouti) with less than 10% achievement of this goal, and of greater concern is Chad and Afghanistan, which have an achievement of less than 5% (see Figure I in Part B-1).

This is a major concern as this Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure are key drivers of economic growth and prosperity. Moreover, this SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) has a close relationship with a number of other SDG goals and targets, for instance SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).⁸

Thus, urgent action is required for those 11 MCs with achievement of less than 10% to enable them to make substantial progress towards attaining the targets for this particular goal.

Table 1 shows the ratings and trends of indicators of SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) in six countries of those 11 MCs with low performance (less than 10% achievement), namely Chad, Afghanistan, Niger, Guinea, Iraq and Yemen.

The ratings of indicators show that all six countries (Chad, Afghanistan, Niger, Guinea, Iraq and Yemen) face major challenges with ICT technology, as reflected by the proportion of population using the internet and mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Table 1).

Moreover, the overall quality of infrastructure in Chad, Guinea and Yemen requires additional attention. Major challenges also exist in innovation as reflected by low number of scientific and technical journals, articles and low research and development expenditure.

Unfortunately, data indicating the trends of the above indicators is mostly unavailable in those six MCs, except for the first two indicators: proportion of the population using the internet and mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. In general, the stagnating trends of these two indicators are observed in all six MCs, with

⁸ See, for example, Mead (2017). "How Can Progress on Infrastructure, Industry and Innovation Contribute to Achieving the SDGs?"

the exception of a proportion of the population using the internet in Iraq, which has shown some progress, and mobile broadband subscriptions in Guinea, which also indicates a moderately increasing trend.

Table 1. Ratings and trends of SDG 9 indicators for the six-lowest performing MCs in SDG 9

Indicators	Chad	Afghanistan	Niger	Guinea	Iraq	Yemen
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)						
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	➔	➔	➔	➔	↗	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)						
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	➔	➔	➔	↗	➔	➔
Quality of overall infrastructure						
Rating	●	●●	●●	●	●●	●
Trend	↗	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Logistics performance index						
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●●
Trend	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking						
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)						
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Research and development expenditure (%)						
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●●
Trend	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018).

Note:

Indicator rating: ●: major challenges remain; ●: significant challenges remain; ●: challenges remain; ●: SDG achieved;

●●: information unavailable.

Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; ➔: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; ➔: maintaining SDG achievement;

●●: information unavailable.

Goal 14 (Life Below Water)

The situation for Goal 14 (Life Below Water) is slightly better than for Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), with IsDB MCs achievement of 40% on this Goal 14 (Life Below Water) (Figure 2). The lowest

achievement on Goal 14 (Life Below Water) is 27% for Iraq and the highest achievement is 65% for Mozambique (Figure II.14 in Part B-II).

In sum, the variation across MCs for Goal 14 (Life Below Water), ranging from 27% for Iraq to 65% for Mozambique is much lower than that of Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), ranging from 3% for Chad to 60% for Malaysia (Figure II.14 in Part B-II).

On this Goal 14 (Life Below Water), of the 39 MCs in which data is available, eight MCs have performance below IsDB MCs achievement of 40%, namely Iraq, Djibouti, Jordan, Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, Togo, Albania and Nigeria (Figure II.14 in Part B-II).

Table 2 below provides information regarding the ratings and trends of indicators of SDG 14 (Life Below Water) for the eight lowest-performing MCs in SDG 14 (Iraq, Djibouti, Jordan, Cote d'Ivoire, Turkey, Togo, Albania and Nigeria).

What is the overall impression we can obtain from the available information in Table 2?

First, it is clear that these all eight MCs (Iraq, Djibouti, Jordan, Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, Togo, Albania, and Nigeria) are completely lacking information on two indicators, namely mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) and fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by Exclusive Economic Zone (%).

Second, on the ratings, all eight lowest performing MCs on SDG 14 (Life Below Water) face major challenges on Ocean Health Index (OHI)⁹ for both clean waters and fisheries. Except Albania, the four MCs (Iraq, Djibouti, Turkey and Albania), in which data on mean marine area protected for biodiversity (%) is available, have major challenges on this indicator. Interestingly, for the indicator fish caught by trawling (%), of the six MCs in which data is available, only Albania faces a major challenge.

Third, in addition to the fact that these all eight MCs have major challenges on OHI for both clean waters and fisheries, none of them appear on track or maintain SDG achievement trends on these two indicators. This information indicates that the eight MCs need to pay greater attention in their development activities towards these two indicators. Moreover, only on two indicators (OHI-Biodiversity and fish caught by trawling) that there are at least some positive trends (either on track or maintain SDG achievement), namely in four countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, Togo and Albania).

Thus, these eight MCs (Iraq, Djibouti, Jordan, Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, Togo, Albania and Nigeria) must further accelerate their development activities related to SDG 14 (Life Below Water) to enable them to reach the 2030 targets.

⁹Ocean Health Index (OHI) is a scientific framework used to measure how healthy oceans are. A healthy ocean sustainably delivers a range of benefits to people now and in the future. The OHI scientifically measures key elements from all dimensions of ocean health – biological, physical, economic and social – to guide decision makers toward the sustainable use of the ocean.

Table 2. Ratings and trends of SDG14 indicators for eight lowest-performing MCs in SDG14

Indicators	Iraq	Djibouti	Jordan	Cote d'Ivoire	Turkey	Togo	Albania	Nigeria
Mean marine area protected-biodiversity (%)								
Rating	●	●	●●	●●	●	●●	●	●●
Trend	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Ocean Health Index (OHI)-Biodiversity (0-100)								
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	↓	↓	↓	→	→	↑	→	↓
OHI-Clean Waters (0-100)								
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	↓	↓	↓	↓	→	↓	→	↓
OCI-Fisheries (0-100)								
Rating	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	→	→	↗	→	↓	↓	→	→
Fish Stocks overexploited/collapsed by EEZ (%)								
Rating	●●	●●	●●	●●	●	●●	●●	●
Trend	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●
Fish caught by trawling (%)								
Rating	●	●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●
Trend	→	●●	●●	↑	↑	↓	↓	→

Source and Note: As for Table 1.

Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities)

On Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), the available information indicates that the achievement of IsDB MCs as a group is 45%, indicating almost halfway progress towards achieving this target (Figure 2). Of 34 MCs in which the data is available, Nigeria has the lowest achievement (9%), followed by Indonesia (35%), while Algeria has the highest achievement (89%) (Figure II.10 in Part B-II).

On the whole, of the 34 MCs with data on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is available, there are four MCs attaining less than 40% achievement towards this goal (Figure II.10 in Part B-II). There are three MCs with unsatisfactory achievement (between 20% and 40% achievement), namely Indonesia, Benin and Egypt and one MC, which is Nigeria, with a very unsatisfactory level of achievement (below 20% achievement).

Table 3 (below) presents the information about the ratings and trends of the only indicator of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) used for these four MCs (Indonesia, Benin, Egypt and Nigeria), namely Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income. The available information on the rating on this indicator in each of the four MCs shows clearly that all four MCs face a major challenge on this indicator.

Unfortunately, the data needed to identify trends of this indicator for the above four MCs is not available. Hence, the progress towards the achievement of this indicator in these four MCs cannot be fully assessed.

Table 3. Ratings and trends of SDG 10 indicators of the four lowest-performing MCs in SDG 10

Indicators	Nigeria		Indonesia		Benin		Egypt	
	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	●	●●	●	●●	●	●●	●	●●

Source and Note: As for Table 1.

Another source of information¹⁰ indicates that the income or expenditure inequality, measured by the Gini Coefficient, in Nigeria, Indonesia and Benin, during the period of 2003 - 2015 has been at least 39%, with an increasing trend in Nigeria and Benin. Meanwhile, the Gini Coefficient in Egypt has been around 30% during the same period, with also an indication of increase in recent years.

This high¹¹ and increasing trend of inequality is a major concern as inequality can have some very negative impacts on development activities. Dabla-Norris et al. (2015), for instance, state that “high and sustained levels of inequality, especially inequality of opportunity can entail large social costs.” In fact, a number of studies have shown that “income inequality affects growth and its sustainability” (as also stated by Dabla-Norris et al., 2015). This is reaffirmed by OECD (2015, p. 68) which states that “There is rising evidence – from the OECD, IMF and others – that excessive inequality is bad for growth.” The need to watch for inequality cannot be ignored as inequality is related to both poverty and growth (see for instance, Bourguignon, 2004 discussing the triangle of inequality, poverty and growth).¹²

¹⁰ (<http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/IDN>).

¹¹ In Nigeria, especially, there is an indication that inequality has been on the high side, with the Gini Coefficient in 1996 was close to 52%, while in 2009, the available information shows that it was still 43%, which could be considered relatively high. In Indonesia, the Gini Coefficient has been around 33%, however, the data used is consumption expenditure, not income, and it has been argued that the expenditure Gini Coefficient is lower than that based on income (about 10 percentage points lower), suggesting that Gini Coefficient of income distribution might be around 43%, roughly comparable to Nigeria.

¹² Bourguignon (2004), and for the inclusion of globalization see for instance Lee (2014).













In sum, all MCs, particularly Nigeria, Indonesia, Benin and Egypt need to tackle the inequality issue in their development agenda and implementation.¹³ In fact, caution on the negative impacts of long-term unfavorable distribution of income was echoed by Kuznets (1975) in Oshima (1992).¹⁴

SDG Trends

Table 4 below provides a list of MCs according to four different SDG trends, namely (i) maintaining SDG achievement or on track, (ii) moderately increasing, (iii) stagnating and (iv) decreasing.¹⁵

Of 39 MCs in which data is available, with the exception of Iraq and Lebanon, all MCs have at least one SDG trend on track or maintaining SDG achievement, while all of them have at least one SDG moderately increasing or stagnating. This information indicates that IsDB needs to play a greater role in assisting MCs to accelerate their development activities in the sectors in which their SDGs are either moderately increasing or stagnating in trends.

Table 4. Member Countries according to SDG trends

Classification	Member Countries					
At least one SDG trend is on track, or maintaining SDG achievement	All MCs, except Iraq and Lebanon					
At least one SDG trend is moderately increasing	All MCs					
At least one SDG trend is stagnating	All MCs					
Decreasing SDG trends and countries						
	Benin, Kyrgyz	Gambia Yemen	Mali Tajikistan	Kyrgyz	Gambia	Benin
						
Algeria, Cameroon Jordan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan	Algeria, Gabon Iraq, Lebanon, Malaysia, Tunisia, Turkey	Djibouti Jordan	Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Pakistan, Yemen	Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria	Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon	

Source: Except for SDG 1, processed from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (2018).

¹³ In fact, since early 1970s Indonesia has put inequality in its top priority in the development agenda, together with economic growth and political stability (they were called as 'development trilogy').

¹⁴ Oshima (1992). "Kuznet's Curve and Asian Income Distribution Trends."

¹⁵ From the five classifications given in Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018).

Looking at the SDG trends in more details (Table 4 above), the data show that there are 24 MCs with at least one decreasing SDG trend. Altogether there are 12 Goals, in which there is at least one MC experiencing a decreasing SDG trend. This suggests that these 24 MCs need to step up their development initiatives to reverse the decreasing trend experienced in their SDGs. Indeed, it is not an easy challenge to deal with and requires special attention, as well as substantial human and capital resources.

On four SDGs, namely SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), there at least five MCs with decreasing trends, indicating that these SDGs require closer attention (Table 4). Meanwhile, for other SDGs, such as on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), only two countries experienced decreasing trends. On SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), the decreasing trend is observed in Gambia and Yemen, while on SFG 4 (Quality Education) the decreasing trend is found in Mali and Tajikistan (Table 4). On SDG 5 (Gender Equality), the decreasing trend is only found in Kyrgyz Republic.

To further highlight the indicators behind the decreasing trends in each SDG, for example, Table 5 provides the trends of indicators of SDG 2 for Gambia (six indicators) and Yemen and of SDG 4 for Mali and Tajikistan (three indicators).

It is clear that of the four indicators of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), for which the data is available, the decreasing SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) trend in Gambia and Yemen is related to decreasing trends in three indicators (prevalence of wasting, prevalence of obesity and cereal yield) and stagnating trend for prevalence of stunting in Gambia or moderately increasing for prevalence of stunting in Yemen (Table 5).

In short, these two countries (Gambia and Yemen) need to investigate reasons behind the decreasing trend of the first three indicators of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), namely prevalence of wasting, prevalence of obesity and cereal yield or risk not meeting the 2030 targets. In addition, they need to boost the existing interventions in the health sector related to the prevalence of stunting and obesity.

On SDG 4 (Quality Education), two MCs (Mali and Tajikistan) have decreasing trends. These trends are related to the fact that their net primary enrolment rates have been decreasing, while their mean years of schooling have been stagnating. This indicates that progress has not been either in the right direction or in the required pace of movement (Table 5). This information provides important signals for these two MCs on which areas of SDG 4 (Quality Education) they must focus on in order to reach the 2030 targets of SDG 4 (Quality Education).

The above information gives a clear indication that strong and sustained efforts are indeed required to cope with all the above decreasing SDG trends. In short, if the required IsDB and MCs efforts do not exist then it is very likely that all 25 MCs with at least one decreasing SDG trend(s) will be unable to reach the targets by 2030.

Table 5. The trends of indicators of SDG 2 for Gambia and Yemen and of SDG 4 for Mali and Tajikistan

SDG and Indicators	SDG 2		SDG 4	
	Gambia	Yemen	Mali	Tajikistan
SDG 2-Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	●●	●●		
Prevalence of stunting under 5 (%)	→	↗		
Prevalence of wasting under 5 (%)	↓	↓		
Prevalence of obesity (% adult population)	↓	↓		
Cereal yields (t/ha)	↓	↓		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	●●	●●		
SDG 4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrolment rate (%)			↓	↓
Mean years of schooling			→	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			●●	●●

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018). *Global Responsibilities: Implementing the Goals*.

Note: Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; →: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; ↔: maintaining SDG achievement; ●●: information unavailable.

III. Country Relations Insights¹⁶

Country Relations Services MENA & Europe

This Country Relations Services MENA and Europe (CRS MENA & Europe) is represented by 14 MCs, under four Regional Hubs (RH U.A.E, R.H. Egypt, R.H. Morocco and R.H. Turkey). In 2017, this CRS accounted for 62% of the IsDB MCs total output¹⁷, indicating its significant position among the three CRSs.

This CRS MCs as a group performs better than the achievement of ISDB MCs as a whole (58.0% compared to 56.4%). This achievement of MCs in CRS MENA & Europe (58.0%) is higher than that of MCs in CRS Africa and Latin America (CRS ALA) (48.9%), but lower than that of MCs in CRS Asia (67.4%). The existing information shows that the CRS MENA & Europe faces substantial challenges on Prosperity (Dimension 3) and People (Dimension 1) (Part B-III).

¹⁶ The information on the achievements of MCs in the three Country Relations Services is presented in Part B-III.

¹⁷ IsDB. 2018. "Key Socio-Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries". *Statistical Yearbook* No. 38.

Table 6 below provides information on the SDG Dashboard of MCs in the CRS MENA & Europe.

On SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), the achievement of this CRS MCs could be considered as unsatisfactory (below 40%), suggesting that the SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is the biggest challenge for this CRS (Table 6). Looking at SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) across MCs, all MCs in this CRS (except Jordan and Turkey) scored either red or dark-red, showing that indeed SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is a tremendous challenge in the CRS MENA & Europe.

The other three Goals, SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) represent major challenges across the CRS as their scores are 42%, 43% and 44% respectively (scored yellow) (Table 6).

Table 6. CRS MENA & Europe SDG Dashboard

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Afghanistan	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Dark Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Dark Red	..	Red	Dark Green	Dark Green	..	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Albania	Dark Green	Yellow	Dark Green	Dark Green	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Algeria	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Dark Green	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Azerbaijan	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	..	Green	Green	Yellow
Egypt	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
Iraq	Dark Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Dark Red	..	Green	Green	Dark Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Jordan	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Red	Dark Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Dark Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Lebanon	Dark Green	Yellow	Dark Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
Mauritania	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Dark Red	Dark Green	Red	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Morocco	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Pakistan	Dark Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Sudan	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Dark Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Tunisia	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Dark Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Turkey	Dark Green	Yellow	Dark Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Dark Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Overall Score (%)	83	44	64	54	42	57	73	46	27	49	57	76	89	43	62	61	60

Source: Except for SDG1, the SDGs scores of SDG2-SDG17 used for the dashboard are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018, pp. 21 – 27).

Note: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%); ■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ..: information unavailable.

On SDG 5 (Gender Equality), only two MCs scored green (satisfactory performance), namely Albania and Azerbaijan, while on SDG 14 (Life Below Water), of 12 MCs in which data is available, **none** of the MCs scored green (satisfactory) or dark-green (very satisfactory) (Table 6). Similarly, on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), **none** of the 14 MCs scored green or dark-green.

CRS MENA and Europe performs well on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) (Table 6). On these two SDGs (SDG 12 and SDG 13), all MCs in this CRS scored either green or dark-green, indicating either satisfactory or very satisfactory achievement.

Table 7 presents the SDG Trends Dashboard for MCs in CRS MENA & Europe. It reveals that CRS MENA & Europe has been making some progress on some SDGs, and limited progress towards the goals is observed on a lesser number of SDGs. Only on six SDGs (SDG 11 and SDG 13-SDG 17), increasing trend in some countries is found.

Table 7. CRS MENA & Europe SDG Trend Dashboard

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Afghanistan	••	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	••	➔	••	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	••
Albania	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Algeria	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Azerbaijan	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔
Egypt	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Iraq	••	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	••	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	••
Jordan	••	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Lebanon	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	••	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔
Mauritania	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	••	➔	••
Morocco	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Pakistan	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Sudan	••	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	••	••	••	➔	➔	➔	••	••
Tunisia	••	➔	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••
Turkey	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	••	➔	➔	➔	➔	••

Source: Except for SDG 1, the trends of SDG 2 to SDG 17 are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018).

Note: Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; ➔: stagnating; ➔: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; ➔: maintaining SDG achievement; ••: information unavailable.

On SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), for instance, out of 14 MCs in which data is available, on-track or maintaining SDG achievement trend was observed for eight MCs, namely Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey (Table 7).

However, more worrying is the fact that on SDG 5 (Gender Equality), which is the second SDG challenge in this CRS, of 14 MCs for which data is available, none of the MCs experienced on-track or maintaining SDG achievement trend (Table 7). The situation for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is similar, with none of the MCs being on-track or maintaining SDG achievement trend.

Moreover, on SDG 13 (Climate Action), there are five countries experiencing a decreasing trend, namely Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey, while on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) there are three countries having a decreasing trend, which are Algeria, Jordan and Pakistan.

Regarding SDG 14 (Life Below Water), none of the MCs is exhibiting a maintaining an on-track or maintaining SDG achievement trend. On this SDG 14, Jordan, for instance, has experienced a decreasing trend, primarily due to decrease in OHI for both Biodiversity and Clean Water.¹⁸ This information, together with the decreasing trend in SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), due primarily to decreasing trend of the improved water source in urban areas and SDG 14 (Life Below Water), due primarily to declining trend of OHI index for biodiversity and clean water¹⁹, indicates the difficult situation faced by Jordan to meet the 2030 SDG targets.

Country Relations Services Africa and Latin America

In 2017, the CRS Africa and Latin America (CRS ALA) accounted for only 9% of the total output of IsDB MCs total output.²⁰ The SDGs achievement of CRS ALA, consisting of 17 MCs in three Regional Hubs (RH Nigeria, RH Senegal and RH Uganda) in which the data is available is lower (48.9%) than that of IsDB MCs (56.4%). In fact, CRS ALA exhibits the lowest achievement on the SDGs among the three CRSs. However, this CRS faces substantial hurdles on similar Dimensions (Prosperity and People) with the IsDB as whole.

Table 8 provides information on the achievement of CRS ALA by SDGs Dashboard by the 17 Goals.

It is important to note that on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), the achievement of this CRS could be considered very unsatisfactory (the achievement is only 15%), while the achievement on five SDGs (SDG 7; SDG 14; SDG 4; SDG 3 and SDG 10) could be considered unsatisfactory (Table 8). The available information indicates that this CRS has the most challenges amongst the various IsDB regions.

On SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), the existing information (Table 8) shows that all MCs in the CRS ALA scored either red or dark-red, indicating that all 17 MCs in this CRS in which data is available face a high challenge on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

On SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), only three MCs, namely Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal scored yellow (between 40% to 60% achievement or fair achievement), while the remaining 14 MCs scored either red or dark-red, indicating major challenges faced with this SDG 9.

¹⁸ Bertelsman Stiftung and SDSN (2018, p. 251).

¹⁹ Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018, p. 27).

²⁰ IsDB. 2018. "Key Socio-Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries." *Statistical Yearbook* No. 38.

Finally, on Goal 14 (Life Below Water), which is another major challenge for CRS ALA, out of 12 MCs in which the data is available, only Mozambique scored green, indicating satisfactory achievement, while other 11 MCs scored yellow (fair) or red (unsatisfactory).

Table 8. CRS Africa & Latin America SDG Dashboard

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Benin	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Burkina Faso	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Dark Green	Dark Green	••	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Cameroon	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Chad	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	••	Green	Red	Yellow
Côte D'Ivoire	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green
Djibouti	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	••	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Gabon	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Dark Green	Yellow	Yellow
Gambia	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Guinea	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Mali	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	••	Green	Yellow	Green
Mozambique	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green
Niger	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Green	••	Yellow	Green	Green
Nigeria	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Senegal	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Dark Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Sierra Leone	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Dark Green	Dark Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Togo	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Dark Green	Dark Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Uganda	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Dark Green	••	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Overall score (%)	45	44	38	34	45	68	25	57	15	38	48	79	89	32	70	51	54

Source: Except for SDG1, the SDGs scores of SDG2-SDG17 used for the dashboard are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018, pp. 21 – 27).

Note: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%);

■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ••: information unavailable.

Table 9 presents the SDG Trend Dashboard for MCs in the CRS ALA. It shows that SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), which is the leading SDG challenge, out of 17 MCs in this CRS ALA in which data is available, only Côte d'Ivoire has on-track SDG trend, while other MCs have either a stagnating or moderately increasing

trend. It also shows that on Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), none of the MCs have a promising trend (on track or maintaining SDG achievement).

Table 9. CRS Africa & Latin America SDG Trend Dashboard

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Benin	↓	↑	→	↗	→	→	↓	↗	→	●	→	●	→	→	●	↓	→
Burkina Faso	→	↗	→	→	→	→	●	→	→	●	→	●	→	●	→	↓	→
Cameroon	●	→	↗	↗	↑	→	↗	→	↗	●	↓	●	→	→	↗	→	●
Chad	●	→	↗	●	↗	→	●	→	→	●	→	●	→	●	→	→	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	→	→	↗	↗	●	→	●	↑	●	→	●	→	→	↗	↑	↓
Djibouti	●	→	↗	→	↗	→	●	●	●	●	●	●	→	↓	↓	●	●
Gabon	●	→	↗	●	→	→	↗	↗	●	●	→	●	↓	→	→	●	●
Gambia	↗	↓	↗	↗	→	↓	●	●	→	●	●	●	→	→	●	↓	●
Guinea	●	↗	→	↗	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→	●	→	→	→	●	●
Mali	●	↗	→	↓	↗	↗	●	↑	↗	●	↗	●	→	●	→	→	→
Mozambique	●	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	●	↗	●	→	●	→	→	↗	→	●
Niger	→	→	→	→	→	●	→	↗	●	●	→	●	→	●	↗	●	●
Nigeria	●	↗	→	●	→	●	→	↑	↗	●	↓	●	→	→	↗	↓	●
Senegal	●	↗	↗	→	↑	●	→	↑	↗	●	→	●	→	→	●	↗	↑
Sierra Leone	●	↗	↗	●	↗	→	●	↗	●	●	↓	●	→	→	→	●	↗
Togo	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	↗	●	●	→	●	→	→	●	●	↗
Uganda	→	↗	↗	●	↗	●	●	↑	↗	●	→	●	→	●	↗	→	●

Source: Except for SDG 1, the trends of SDG 2 to SDG 17 are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018).

Note: Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; →: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; →: maintaining SDG achievement; ●: information unavailable.

Similar to Goal 7, for Goal 14 (Life Below Water), one MC (Djibouti) has a decreasing SDG trend, as a reflection of declining OHI for both Biodiversity and Clean Waters, as well as stagnating OHI for Fisheries. Other MCs in CRS ALA experienced stagnating trend, confirming the need for progress to be accelerated across all MCs of CRS ALA.²¹

²¹ Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018, p. 173).

On Goal 4 (Quality Education), only Mali has a decreasing trend (Table 9), due primarily to declining net primary enrolment rate (%) and stagnating mean years of schooling.²² On Goal 13, except for Gabon which is experiencing a declining trend, all other MCs in CRS ALA have maintaining SDG achievement trend.

Country Relations Services Asia

Country Relations Services Asia (CRS Asia) is the second largest CRS in terms of output amongst the three CRSs, accounting for 28% of IsDB MC's total output in 2017.²³ Amongst the three CRSs, CRS Asia, comprising seven MCs in three Regional Hubs (RH Kazakhstan, RH Indonesia and RH Bangladesh), for which sufficient data is available, has the highest overall SDG achievement with 61.8%, higher than the achievement of the IsDB MCs as a whole (56.4%), and also higher than the achievement of CRS MENA and Europe (58%) as well as the achievement of CRS ALA (49%). In fact, CRS Asia is also the highest performer amongst the three CRSs in terms of human development during the period 1990-2017.²⁴

Table 10. CRS Asia SDG Dashboard

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangladesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indonesia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kazakhstan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kyrgyz Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Malaysia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tajikistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Uzbekistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Overall score (%)	87	50	64	75	61	82	61	68	24	48	61	77	86	42	48	69	48

Source: Except for SDG1, the SDGs scores of SDG2-SDG17 used for the dashboard are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018, pp. 21 – 27).

Note: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%); ■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ■ : information unavailable

However, similar to the other two CRSs, this CRS performed low on Prosperity and People, and also faces a serious challenge with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (achievement at of 24%). Table 10 provides the SDG Dashboard of CRS Asia.

²² Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018, p. 293).

²³ IsDB. 2018. "Key Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries." *Statistical Yearbook*. No. 38.

²⁴ IsDB. 2018. "Key Socio-Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries." *Statistical Yearbook*. No. 38.

CRS Asia also faces major challenges on SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) (Table 10). Moreover, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) are the other two goals, which require further attention.

Compared to the other two CRSs, CRS Asia has a fewer number of unsatisfactory and very unsatisfactory SDG achievements. Unsatisfactory achievement was observed for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) in Tajikistan, for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) in Indonesia and Uzbekistan, and for SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) in Indonesia, as well as for SDG 11 (Responsible Consumption and Production) in Bangladesh. Very unsatisfactory achievement is only for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) for Bangladesh, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

Table 11 presents CRS Asia SDG Trend Dashboard for all 17 Goals. Although SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is the leading challenge for CRS Asia, on track-trend is observed in three out the five MCs (Indonesia, Kazakhstan, and Malaysia) for which data is available, which is promising.

Table 11. CRS Asia SDG Trend Dashboard

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangladesh	➔	↗	↗	⬚	↗	⬚	↗	➔	↗	⬚	➔	⬚	➡	➔	⬇	➔	➔
Indonesia	➔	↗	↗	➔	➔	↗	➡	➡	➡	⬚	➔	⬚	➡	➔	⬇	↗	➔
Kazakhstan	➡	↗	↗	➔	➡	↗	➡	➡	➡	⬚	➔	⬚	➔	⬚	➔	↗	⬚
Kyrgyz Republic	⬇	↗	↗	↗	⬇	⬚	➡	↗	↗	⬚	↗	⬚	➡	⬚	➔	➔	⬚
Malaysia	➡	➔	↗	↗	↗	⬚	➡	➡	➡	⬚	➔	⬚	⬇	↗	➔	↗	➔
Tajikistan	⬚	➔	↗	⬇	➔	⬚	↗	↗	⬚	⬚	⬇	⬚	➡	⬚	➔	↗	⬚
Uzbekistan	⬚	↗	➡	➡	➔	⬚	➡	↗	⬚	⬚	↗	⬚	➡	⬚	➔	⬚	⬚

Source: Except for SDG 1, the trends of SDG 2 to SDG 17 are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018).

Note: Indicator trend: ⬇: decreasing; ➔: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ➡: on track; ➡: maintaining SDG achievement; ⬚: information unavailable.

On-track trend of SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) in the above three MCs (Indonesia, Kazakhstan, and Malaysia) is primarily related to increased mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) and improved quality of overall infrastructure (for Indonesia). While for Kazakhstan and Malaysia, all three indicators of progress for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) were as a result of the increase in the percentage of population using the internet, mobile broadband subscription, and quality of overall infrastructure (Table 11).

Unfortunately, on SDG 14 (Life Below Water) which is one of the major SDG challenges for CRS Asia, only stagnating (in Bangladesh and Indonesia) and moderately increasing (in Malaysia) trends were found. On SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), stagnating trends are observed in three MCs (Bangladesh, Indonesia and Malaysia). On SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), sufficient data to indicate trends was not available, while on SDG

15 (Life on Land) a slow progress trend is seen for Bangladesh and Indonesia (especially related to declining Red List Index of species survival in both MCs).

IV. Regional Hub Insights²⁵

According to IsDB country groupings, there are 11 Regional Hubs, in addition to the Headquarter (see Table M2 in the Methodology part of this report). In this report, as the Headquarter is considered one of the Hubs, there are thus '11 Regional Hubs' which are presented.²⁶

UAE Hub

Due to data unavailability, the UAE Hub is represented by only two countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan, out of the eight countries in this Hub. Hence, the information available here may not completely reflect the situation in the UAE Hub and the analysis can be misleading (presented for the sake of completeness and to highlight the data paucity in the region). As such, the results should be interpreted with caution as they are not truly reflective of this Hub.

The MCs' achievement in the UAE Hub on SDGs (51.6%) is lower than that of IsDB MCs as a whole (56.4%). Despite relatively high performance on Planet, this Hub MCs performs low on Partnership (43%) and Prosperity (45%).

The UAE Hub, as a group of two above MCs (Afghanistan and Pakistan), faces major challenges in achieving most SDGs. Although on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), the achievement of the MCs in this Hub could be considered very satisfactory, but this Hub MCs face the biggest hurdle on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) with only 19% achievement, which could be considered very unsatisfactory. The other four SDG achievements which could be considered unsatisfactory are SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Egypt Hub

Unlike UAE Hub, the performance of the MCs in this Egypt Hub (consisting of five MCs, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan; without Syria) (56.8%) is slightly above the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). On the 5Ps dimension, the achievement of the MCs in this Hub is high on both Peace (65%) and Planet (65%), and lowest on Prosperity (49%). In terms of the goals, the leading challenge the MCs in this Hub, as a group, faces (in the order of priority) is on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), followed by SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Among the 17 SDGs, the MCs, as a group in this Hub, attains the highest achievement on SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Morocco Hub

The performance (66.1%) of the MCs in the Morocco Hub (comprising four countries, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Tunisia; without Libya) is above the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). Using the 60% achievement as the minimum standard, this achievement of the MCs in this Morocco Hub could be considered satisfactory on all dimensions of the 5Ps.

²⁵ The information on the Hubs is presented in Part B-IV.

²⁶ There is no data for Suriname Hub. In addition, note that not all MCs in the Hub are included, due to data unavailability, hence it is important to be cautious in interpreting the results.

However, similar to the Egypt Hub, the Morocco Hub MCs, as a group, also face a serious challenge on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). The other two goals requiring development acceleration are SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water). The Goals with highest achievements in this Morocco Hub are SDG 1 (No Poverty) (95%) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) (88%).

Turkey Hub

The performance of the MCs in the Turkey Hub (comprising three countries, Turkey, Albania and Azerbaijan) (66.2%) is above the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). This Hub MCs' achievement could be considered satisfactory on all the 5P dimensions. On the specific SDGs, the Turkey Hub faces the greatest challenge on SDG 14 (Life Below Water), followed by SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). The two Goals having the highest achievements in this Turkey Hub are SDG 1 (No Poverty) (99%) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) (86%).

Nigeria Hub

The Nigeria Hub MCs' achievement is relatively low (47.7%) compared to the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). Note that there eight countries which are included in this Hub, namely Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Niger and Togo). Of the 5P's dimension of SDGs, this Hub MCs' achievement could be considered satisfactory only on Planet dimension. On the remaining four dimensions, the achievement is either unsatisfactory (Prosperity) or fair (People, Peace and Partnerships). On the goals, the Nigeria Hub faces major challenges, especially on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (13%). The other three Goals with low achievement are (in the order of priority) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) (25.3%), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) (26.3%) and SDG 4 (Quality Education) (31.8%).

Senegal Hub

Senegal Hub, as a group of MCs (consisting of six MCs, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Sierra Leone) performs better (51.3%) than the Nigeria Hub (47.7%), although it is still below the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). This Hub's achievement could be considered satisfactory on Partnerships and Planet. On the remaining three dimensions (People, Prosperity and Peace), the achievement could be considered fair. On the goals, the Hub faces major challenges, in particular on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (15.5%), followed by SDG 4 (Quality Education) (23.3%) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) (27.8%). This Hub performs high on both SDG 13 (Climate Action) (90.7%) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) (79.1%).

Uganda Hub

Like the Senegal Hub, the performance of the Uganda Hub (consisting of Uganda, Djibouti, Mozambique, without Comoros and Somalia) is lower (51.3%) than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). This Hub's achievement could be considered satisfactory on Partnerships and Planet. On the remaining three dimensions, the achievement could be considered unsatisfactory (Prosperity) or fair (People and Peace).

On the goals, unlike the Senegal Hub, in this Uganda Hub, SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) is the highest challenge with achievement at only 18.5%, followed by SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (20.2%). The other major challenge is on SDG 14 (Life Below Water) (26.7%). This Hub performs high on SDG 13 (Climate Action) (87.8%) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) (81.8%).

Kazakhstan Hub

The Kazakhstan Hub (comprising Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, without Turkmenistan) performs at 67.4%, which is better than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). In addition, this Hub MCs' achievement could be considered satisfactory on four out of the five dimensions (Prosperity, Planet, Peace and People).

On the goals, the Kazakhstan Hub faces the highest challenge on only one particular goal, namely SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (26%). On four SDGs (SDGs 5, 6, 10 and 15), the Hub's achievements are high. Very Satisfactory achievements are noted for five SDGs, namely SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Indonesia Hub

The Indonesia Hub (representing only Malaysia and Indonesia), performs relatively better (63.3%) than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%). Having 60% achievement as the minimum standard, this Hub MCs' achievement could be considered satisfactory on three dimensions (Planet, People and Peace). On the remaining two dimensions (Partnerships and Prosperity), the achievements could be classified as fair.

On the goals, the Indonesia Hub faces the biggest challenge in two particular goals, namely SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (27.5%) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) (35.7%). On eight SDGs (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 16), the Hub MCs' achievement could be considered satisfactory. Very Satisfactory achievements are noted for three SDGs, namely SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Bangladesh Hub

Performance of the Bangladesh Hub (consisting of only Bangladesh) is 58.4% slightly higher than the overall IsDB MCs' achievement of 56.4%. On 5Ps dimensions, the achievement of this Hub could be considered satisfactory on three dimensions (Peace, People and Planet) and fair in two dimensions (Partnership and Prosperity).

On the goals, this Hub still has to improve on a number of goals, particularly on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) (46.8% achievement), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) (42.9%), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) (39.4%) and SDG 17 (Partnerships) (41.7%).

'Headquarters Hub'

Finally, it is not surprising to find that the performance of the "Headquarters Hub", which is represented only by Yemen (due to insufficient data availability on the SDGs for Palestine and Saudi Arabia - the other two countries under the HQ) is much lower (43.3%) than the overall achievement of IsDB MCs (56.4%), as well as lower than Nigeria Hub (47.7%). In fact, it is the lowest among all of the Hubs.

On the 5P dimension, the "Headquarters Hub" faces high challenges on three dimensions (People, Prosperity and Peace). On the goals, the four most priority goals for the Headquarters Hub (in this case only represented by Yemen) are (in order of priority) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) with the achievement being very low (only 6.8%), followed by SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth (12.0%), SDG 1 (No Poverty)

(12.6%), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) (15/0%) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) (21.2%). However, this Hub performs well on both SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).

On the whole, existing information shows that there is a small variation in the SDG scores across the 12 Hubs (Headquarters is considered to be one Hub). The lowest achievement is 43.3% (Headquarters, represented only by Yemen), followed by 51.3% (Senegal and Uganda Hubs), while the highest achievement is 67.4% (Kazakhstan Hub).

V. Challenges in the three lowest-performing Member Countries

At the country level, IsDB MCs²⁷ are not a homogeneous group. As such, it is no surprise that there is also a variance in terms of overall performance on the SDGs. The score varies from 42.3% (Chad), 43.3% (Yemen) and 44.0% (Afghanistan), indicating these three MCs face the greatest challenge to meeting the SDG targets, to 70.7% (Kyrgyz Republic), 71.6% (Uzbekistan) and 72.1% (Azerbaijan). The last three MCs represent countries that may not require assistance from IsDB in terms of attaining the SDG targets due to their current progress.

For comparison, Table 12 below presents the SDG Dashboard of the above three lowest and the three highest achieving MCs in terms of overall SDGs achievement.

Table 12. SDG Dashboard of the three lowest and three highest-performing MCs

Member Country	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Three lowest																	
Chad (42.3%)	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	White	Green	Red	Yellow
Yemen (43.3%)	Red	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Afghanistan (44.0%)	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	White	Orange	Green	Green	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Three highest																	
Kyrgyz (70.7%)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Yellow	Green
Uzbekistan (71.6%)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	White	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green
Azerbaijan (72.1%)	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Yellow

Source: Except for SDG1, the SDGs scores of SDG2-SDG17 used for the dashboard are taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018, pp. 21 – 27).

Note: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%); ■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ●●: information unavailable.

²⁷ The detailed information of each of the 39 Member Countries is presented in Part B-V.

It is clear that there is a striking difference between these two groups of MCs in their progress of the goals. The first three groups of countries (Chad, Yemen and Afghanistan) scored red (unsatisfactory) and/or dark-red (very unsatisfactory) on many SDGs (at least for four SDGs), particularly on SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

However, the second group of MCs (Kyrgyz, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan) scored red and/or dark-red only on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). On other SDGs, the three MCs scored at least yellow (fair achievement), and green and/or dark-green on many SDGs (such as on SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action)).

Table 12 also shows the three most challenging SDGs in the three MCs (Chad, Yemen and Afghanistan) which are the worst performers in terms of overall achievement of the SDGs. It is clear there are disparities and similarities among the three MCs, in terms of the three most challenging SDGs. The information in Table 2 shows that SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is the most challenging SDGs for these three MCs (it is the biggest SDG challenge for both Yemen and Afghanistan and the second SDG challenge for Chad).

The following section provides greater detail on the three worst performing countries, in terms of their achievement on the SDGs, namely Chad, Yemen and Afghanistan.

Chad

Chad is a landlocked country in Africa, located in north-central part of the continent with 14.9 million people in 2017, living in an area of 1,284 thousand square kilometers. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2017 was around US\$800 (in current prices), at about the same level with two other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Comoros and Mali. Chad is one out of the 25 LDMCs of IsDB. Viewed from the structure of its output, Chad could be considered an agricultural economy. In 2017, about 50% of the GDP came from the agricultural sector, while the manufacturing sector accounted for only 3.2% of its GDP.

The country experienced negative economic growth in 2017 (-3.1%)²⁸ and faces major challenges in most SDGs, especially (in the order of priority) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), (less than 1% achievement), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (3% achievement) and SDG 4 (Quality Education) (18% achievement). (Table 13). Of the 17 SDGs, the country performs relatively well only on three SDGs, namely (in performance order) SDG 15 (Life on Land) (76.3%), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) (76.8%) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) (85.3%).

It is discomfoting to see, with the exception of two SDGS (SDG 3 and SDG 5) which have moderately increasing trend and two SDGs (SDG 13 and SDG 15) which have maintaining SDG achievement, all other SDGs have been experiencing stagnating trends (Table 13). This shows that Chad must proactively accelerate its efforts to boost development in various sectors to enable it to attain the 2030 SDG goals and targets.

²⁸ Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). 2018. "Key Socio-Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries".

Table 13. SDG and SDG Trend Dashboards for Chad

Dashboard	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SDG	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SDG Trend	●●	➔	➔	●●	➔	➔	●●	➔	➔	●●	➔	●●	➔	●●	➔	➔	●●

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018).

Note:

SDG Dashboard: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%); ■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ●●: information unavailable.

SDG Trend: ↓: decreasing; ➔: stagnating; ➔: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; ➔: maintaining SDG achievement;

●●: information unavailable.

Table 14 below presents the rating and trend of indicators of three most challenging SDGs for Chad, namely SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

On SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), major challenges remain for access to electricity (% population) and access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population). Moreover, these two indicators have a stagnating trend, indicating the need that Chad needs to boost its development activities relating to access to both electricity and clean fuels as the existing data shows a stagnating trend (Table 14).

The need for acceleration is also required for indicators in SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), namely internet use and mobile brand subscriptions (Table 14) which are still major challenges for Chad. The trend for the quality of overall infrastructure shows moderately increasing, which is still below the requirement to enable Chad to reach the SDG 9 target by 2030.

Finally, the third SDG challenge for Chad is SDG 4 (Quality Education). The three indicators representing this SDG 4 (Quality Education) are still major challenges (Table 14). In fact, mean years of schooling has a stagnating trend, indicating high level of difficulty faced by Chad to attain SDG 4. In fact, the latest available information shows that amongst the 57 IsDB MCs, Chad has the second lowest adult literacy rate (22.3%) after Niger (15.5%).²⁹

Yemen

Based on the availability of data, Yemen is the second lowest country for SDG achievement (it may be noted that this conflict-affected country would probably fare much worse once more recent data becomes available). Yemen is a country with 28.3 million people in 2017³⁰, living in an area of 528 thousand square kilometers, located in the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula. In 2017, it has per capita GDP of around US\$850 (in current prices), slightly higher than that of Chad. It is interesting to note that in 2016 its manufacturing sector accounted for 11% of its GDP.³¹ Table 15 presents SDG and SDG Trend Dashboards by the 17 Goals for Yemen.

²⁹ ISDB, 2018. *IsDB Facts and Figures 2018*.

³⁰IsDB. 2018. "Facts and Figures on IDB Member Countries". March 2018.

³¹ IsDB. 2018. "Facts and Figures on IDB Member Countries". March 2018.

Table 14. Ratings and Trends of indicators of SDG 7, SDG 9 and SDG 4 for Chad

Indicators	SDG 7		SDG 9		SDG 4	
	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend
Access to electricity (% population)	●	→				
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	●	→				
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion/ electricity output	●●	●●				
Proportion of the population using the internet			●	→		
Mobile broadband and subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)			●	→		
Quality of overall infrastructure			●	↗		
Logistics performance Index			●	●●		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking			●	●●		
Number of scientific and technical journals			●	●●		
Research and development expenditure			●	●●		
Net primary enrolment rate					●	●●
Mean years of schooling					●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds					●	●●

Source: BertelsmannStiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018).

Note:

Indicator rating: ●: major challenges remain; ●: significant challenges remain; ●: challenges remain; ●: SDG achieved; ●●: information unavailable.

Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; →: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; →: maintaining SDG achievement;

●●: information unavailable.

Yemen, as the second lowest ranked MC on SDG achievement after Chad, undoubtedly faces major challenges in most of the SDGs. Like Chad, Yemen experienced a negative economic growth in 2017 (-13.8%)³² and therefore, one of its most challenging SDGs is SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructures), which currently sits at 6.8%.

³² Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). 2018. "Key Socio-Economic Statistics on IDB Member Countries".

The other two SDGs that the country needs to focus its development planning and implementation on are (in the order of priority) SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) (with achievement at 12.0%) and SDG 1 (No Poverty) (12.6%), as well as SDG 5 (Gender Equality) (15.0%). In addition, looking at the SDG trend, Yemen needs to reverse the decreasing trend of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), which is a very difficult task to undertake (Table 15).

Table 15. SDG and SDG Trend Dashboards for Yemen

Dashboard	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SDG	Very Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Fair	Unsatisfactory	Very Unsatisfactory	Fair	Fair	Very Unsatisfactory	Very Unsatisfactory	..	Fair	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Fair	Satisfactory	Fair	Satisfactory
SDG Trend	..	↓	→	→	→	↗	↗	↗	→	..	→	↗	↓	→	..

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018).

Note:

SDG Dashboard: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%); ■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ..: information unavailable.

SDG Trend: ↓: decreasing; →: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; →: maintaining SDG achievement;

.. : information unavailable

Table 16 below presents the ratings and trends of indicators of three most challenging SDGs for Yemen, namely SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 1 (No Poverty).

The information indicates that on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Yemen needs to accelerate its development in the field of internet use and mobile broadband subscriptions (Table 16).

On SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Yemen faces major challenges in all of existing indicators, such as adjusted GDP growth, slavery score, financial exclusion and unemployment. The country still needs to increase access to banking, mobile-money-service providers or other financial institutions.

Since 2015, due to the escalation of violent conflict and sustained instability in the country, Yemen's economy has been contracting continuously. World Bank in October 2018 provided information about Yemen's real (or at constant market prices) GDP growth, which was -16.7% in 2015, -13.6% in 2016 and -5.9% in 2017. It estimates that in 2018 the growth rate is -2.6%. With declining economic activity and instability for a number of years, it is very unlikely that Yemen will be able to reach the SDG goals and targets by 2030.

It is widely accepted that growth is not the only factor behind poverty reduction. Nevertheless, growth itself is an important and essential component for tackling poverty. The existing information indeed indicates that SDG 1 (No Poverty), is a major challenge for Yemen (based on the two existing indicators; poverty incidence based on international poverty line of \$1.90 a day, PPP and poverty incidence using national poverty line). The trends in both indicators show an increase, rather than decrease, in poverty level in the country. In other words, on the poverty front, the condition is worsening in Yemen.

Table 16. Ratings and Trends of indicators in SDG 9, SDG 8 and SDG 1 for Yemen

Indicators	SDG 9		SDG 8		SDG 1	
	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet	●	↗				
Mobile broadband and subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	●	→				
Quality of overall infrastructure	●	●●				
Logistics performance Index	●●	●●				
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking	●	●●				
Number of scientific and technical journals	●	●●				
Research and development expenditure	●●	●●				
Adjusted GDP Growth			●	●●		
Slavery Score			●	●●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provides			●	→		
Unemployment rate			●	→		
Poverty incidence based on \$1.90 a day					●	↓
Poverty incidence based on national poverty line					●	↓

Source: BertelsmannStiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018) and World Development Indicators database and World Bank. 2018. "Yemen's Economic Outlook – 2018" and Islamic Development Bank database.

Note:

Indicator rating: ●: major challenges remain; ●: significant challenges remain; ●: challenges remain; ●: SDG achieved; ●●: information unavailable.

Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; →: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; →: maintaining SDG achievement; ●●: information unavailable.

In 2018, World Bank provided the information about the poverty incidence (based on 1.9\$ a day in 2011 PPP) in Yemen during the period 2015-2016.³³ It shows that poverty increased significantly from 30.4% in 2015 to 42.6% in 2016 and to 48.2% in 2017. The estimate for 2018 is higher, it stands at 51.9%, reflecting that in 2018 slightly more than half of the Yemen's population lives in (extreme) poverty.

It is unsurprising then that even in 2016, it had been stated that the 'on-going crisis has severely disrupted political, economic and social activities within the country and threatened the well-being of all citizens.'³⁴ Taking into account the sustained conflicts in the country during the past few years, it is reasonable to conclude that among IsDB MCs, Yemen indeed requires serious attention and assistance from IsDB on almost every aspect of the SDGs.

Thus, like Chad and Mauritania, the available information suggests that Yemen also faces a major challenge on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) with only 44% achievement. For this goal, the country needs to pay attention to several indicators, for instance homicides (per 100,000 population), government efficiency, property rights, and corruption perception index. Looking at the trend of the indicators, Yemen should be particularly concerned with indicators related to safety and corruption, which both have a decreasing trend, as well as on property rights, which has a stagnating trend.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan, having an SDG achievement of 44%, is on the list of top priority MCs to obtain assistance from IsDB. This is a country of 35.5 million people (in 2017) with the lowest per capita GDP (US\$572 at current prices in 2017)³⁵ among nine MCs in the CRS Asia and Latin America. Like Yemen, it is interesting to note that in 2017, the manufacturing sector accounts for around 12% of its GDP.³⁶ Table 17 provides the SDG and SDG Trend Dashboards by Goals for Afghanistan. Like Yemen, Afghanistan faces many challenges in a number of goals. The highest challenge faced by Afghanistan is on SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, with only close to 4% achievement (Table 17), indicating it has a long way to go before attaining the target by 2030.

Table 17. SDG and SDG Trend Dashboards for Afghanistan

Dashboard	Sustainable Development Goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SDG	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	●●	■	■	■	●●	■	■	■
SDG Trend	●●	➔	➔	●●	➔	➔	●●	➔	●●	●●	➔	●●	➔	●●	➔	●●	●●

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018).

Note:

SDG Dashboard: ■ : Very Satisfactory (80% and above); ■ : Satisfactory (60% up to 80%); ■ : Fair (40% up to 60%); ■ : Unsatisfactory (20% up to 40%); ■ : Very Unsatisfactory (less than 20%). ●●: information unavailable.

SDG Trend: ↓: decreasing; ➔: stagnating; ➔: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; ➔: maintaining SDG achievement;

●● : information unavailable

³³ World Bank. 2018. "Yemen's Economic Outlook – 2018".

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/yemen/publication/economic-outlook-October-2018>.

³⁴ Global Partnership. Yemen. Monitoring profile-October 2016.

³⁵ IsDB. 2018. "Facts and Figures on IDB Member Countries". March 2018.

³⁶ IsDB. 2018. "Facts and Figures on IDB Member Countries". March 2018.

In addition, the country also faces major challenges on SDG 4 (Quality Education) (around 7% achievement), SDG 5 (Gender Equality) (about 25% achievement) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) (around 31% achievement). Thus, on all four SDGs, the achievement of Afghanistan could be considered (in the order of priority) very unsatisfactory (SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure and SDG 4: Quality Education) and unsatisfactory (SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Table 18 below provides more detailed information about the three most challenging SDGs for Afghanistan, namely (in order of priority SDG 9, SDG 4 and SDG 5). What is very challenging is the fact that on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Afghanistan still faces major challenges on the five related indicators, which are internet use, mobile broadband subscriptions, logistic performance index, number of scientific and technical journals and research and development expenditure. Moreover, the first two indicators have a stagnating trend, reflecting the need to accelerate related development activities to these indicators.

The two indicators of SDG 4 (Quality Education), for which data is available (mean years of schooling and literacy rate 15-24 years), remain major challenges for Afghanistan (Table 18). The latest available information shows that the adult literacy rate in Afghanistan stands at 31.7%, the third lowest rate among the 57 MCs of IsDB after Niger and Chad.³⁷ In addition, the mean years of schooling is found to have a stagnating trend. Thus, it is essential to boost the education sector to enable Afghanistan to attain the SDG 5 goals and targets.

Under the SDG 5 (Gender Equality), the stagnating trends are also observed for the existing three indicators: unmet demand for contraceptives, female to male mean years of schooling and female to male labor force participation rate (Table 18) In short, Afghanistan faces major challenges in most SDGs, except on SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

During its Voluntary National Review Progress Report³⁸, presented at the UN's 2017 High Level Political Forum on SDGs in July 2017, the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) stated the three phases of SDGs in Afghanistan and the time-line:

Nationalization during March 2016 to May 2017; Alignment during July-December 2017, and Implementation for the period January 2018 to 2030. The Nationalization stage has been passed, in which the 17 goals have been divided into eight socio-economic sectors (security, education, health, governance, infrastructure, social protection, agriculture and rural development, and economic) to enable the planning and implementation process. The report indicated that the various agencies of GoIRA have 'aligned all the Afghanistan SDG targets and indicators with their development plans and policies'.³⁹ Altogether, there are 125 national targets and 190 indicators.⁴⁰

³⁷ IDB, 2018. Facts and Figures on IDB Member Countries 2018.

³⁸ Government of Afghanistan. 2017. Voluntary National Review at the High level Political Forum: SDGs' Progress Report, Afghanistan. July 2017. Chad and Yemen have not produced a similar report.

³⁹ Page 10 of Voluntary National Review at the High level Political Forum: SDGs' Progress Report, Afghanistan. July 2017. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16277Afghanistan.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Voluntary National Review at the High level Political Forum: SDGs' Progress Report, Afghanistan. July 2017. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16277Afghanistan.pdf>.

Table 18. Ratings and Trends of indicators of SDG 9, SDG 4 and SDG 5 for Afghanistan

Indicators	SDG 9		SDG 4		SDG 5	
	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend	Rating	Trend
Proportion of the population using the internet	●	➔				
Mobile broadband and subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	●	➔				
Quality of overall infrastructure	●●	●●				
Logistics performance Index	●	●●				
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking	●	●●				
Number of scientific and technical journals	●	●●				
Research and development expenditure	●	●●				
Net primary enrolment rate			●●	●●		
Mean years of schooling			●	➔		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds			●	●●		
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated					●	➔
Female to male mean years of schooling					●	●●
Female to male labor force participation rate					●	➔
Seats held by women in national parliament					●	➔

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions (2018).

Note:

Indicator rating: ●: major challenges remain; ●: significant challenges remain; ●: challenges remain; ●: SDG achieved; ●●: information unavailable.

Indicator trend: ↓: decreasing; ➔: stagnating; ↗: moderately increasing; ↑: on track; ➔: maintaining SDG achievement;

●●: information unavailable.

The situation in Afghanistan is still not promising due primarily to ‘the long-lasting armed conflict’ that the report highlights ‘has been weakening government institutions and decreasing economic performance’.⁴¹ This has negative consequences on employment and inequality, as well as on the performance of public services, including health and education.

Thus, it is not surprising to find that Afghanistan, together with Chad, Mauritania and Yemen, is one of the four MCs with the lowest achievement on SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. It is clear that without peace, it is very unlikely that Afghanistan will be able to meet the SDG goals and targets by 2030.

Afghanistan, including the other three MCs (Chad, Mauritania and Yemen) needs to increase its efforts to attain the target of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). For SDG 16, their achievement is still less than 50%, indicating that it is less than halfway towards achieving the target. Afghanistan, in particular, needs to speed up its progress on safety and corruption indicators, which are still major challenges as they show a stagnating trend.⁴²

VI. Summary

Ultimately, it must be recognized that IsDB MCs as a whole still have a long road ahead if they wish to achieve the SDG targets by 2030. Overall, the achievement of IsDB MCs on SDGs stands at 56.4%, indicating that MCs are just over the halfway mark towards meeting the targets. The key SDG challenge is particularly the Prosperity dimension. Of the 39 MCs in which sufficient data is available, in terms of overall SDG achievement, there is no MC which could be considered unsatisfactory (below 40%). However, there are still 23 MCs with lower than satisfactory achievement (below 60%). In fact, out of these 23 MCs, there are nine countries with achievement below 50%, namely (in order of priority) Chad, Yemen, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Niger, Sudan, Benin and Mali.

In achieving SDG targets, there is a wide variation among IsDB Member Countries. As expected, achievements on SDGs among IsDB MCs vary from 42% for Chad and 43% for Yemen to 72% for both Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. This reflects the need for IsDB to adopt a country-focused approach when assisting its MCs to accelerate their development activities towards achieving the SDG goals and targets. In addition, it is important to note that SDG priorities are different from country to country.

Progress on the goals have been diverse. Despite high achievement on Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and Goals 13 (Climate Action), challenges remain on a number of goals, such as Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water).

In addition to disparities among MCs, achievements also vary across the goals. Based on the scores for the 17 SDGs, IsDB MCs’ achievements range from 22% for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) to 88% for SDG 13 (Climate Action). There are five SDGs (SDG 2; SDG 5; SDG 9; SDG 10; and SDG 14) with an achievement score of less than 50% and one SDG (SDG 9) which could be considered unsatisfactory (below 40%).

Despite existing disparities, there are some commonalities among MCs. The available information shows that SDG challenges vary across MCs. However, there are still some commonalities observed. The most striking is

⁴¹ Page 9 of Voluntary National Review at the High level Political Forum: SDGs’ Progress Report, Afghanistan. July 2017.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16277Afghanistan.pdf>.

⁴² Page 79 of Global Responsibilities: Implementing the Goals.

that, in 29 MCs (out of 39 MCs), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is an urgent priority that needs to be addressed. In fact, there are only two countries (Malaysia and Turkey) in which this goal is not considered as one of the three priority goals.

Challenges faced by MCs are at different levels. Although many MCs face similar challenges, the levels of challenge still vary. For instance, among those 29 MCs with Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) as the first priority, the achievement of eight MCs (Afghanistan, Guinea, Iraq, Yemen, Mauritania, Benin, Togo, and Djibouti) on this goal is lower than 10%, while the remaining 21 MCs' achievement is still lower than 50%.

Which IsDB MCs to target and on which goals?

There are many ways this report can be used to help identify targeted MCs and/or Goals. The targeting could be done either using SDG Scores/ Achievements and/or Trends. It may be noted that it is not within the scope of the report to advocate either approach or even targeting of interventions. However, for further policy and analytical work, the options are highlighted below.

If the SDG Scores/Achievements are used, then targeting can be carried out by using one of the following two approaches, namely selecting either (i) MCs with low achievement and then focusing on their SDGs with low scores or (ii) SDGs with low achievement and then focusing on MCs with low scores. Both approaches may lead to different ways of targeting countries and challenging the SDGs.

Using the first approach, out of the 39 MCs for which sufficient data is available, in terms of overall SDG achievement, there is no MC which could be considered unsatisfactory (below 40%). However, there are still 23 MCs with below satisfactory achievement (less than 60%). In fact, out of these 23 MCs, there are nine MCs with less than 50% achievement, namely (in order of priority) Chad, Yemen, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Niger, Sudan, Benin and Mali, which could be considered as targeted MCs. Within each of these countries, some SDGs could be selected as challenging goals. For instance, for Chad, the following three SDGs are the most challenging; SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), while for Yemen, the three challenging goals are SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

Using the second approach, there are five SDGs with achievement of less than 50%, namely (in order of priority) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). These five SDGs seem to be the most challenging. Then within each of the five SDGs, some MCs with low achievement could be chosen as targeted MCs. For instance, under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), the three targeted MCs are Chad, Afghanistan and Niger, while under SDG 14 (Life Below Water), the three targeted MCs are Iraq, Djibouti and Jordan.

Another possible approach is to use both ranking of MCs and ranking of SDGs for selecting targeted MCs and challenging SDGs. However, this approach will not provide better targeting results, as the priorities of challenging SDGs in each MC will not be the same with the priorities based on SDGs overall ranking. For instance, based on overall SDG Score, Chad is the lowest achieving MC, but its lowest SDG score is not SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (which is the highest priority based on overall SDG ranking) but SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). Another example is Nigeria, which is the fourth lowest achieving MC, with its lowest SDG score is also not on SDG 9 (which is the highest priority based on overall SDG ranking), but on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

Hence, the simple options available are approach 1 and approach 2, which is a common phenomenon of targeting a specific issue.⁴³ However, for a country-based approach, the more plausible option would be to use the first approach. Targeted MCs (as a group) can be selected based on overall SDG achievement and then focus on SDGs with low scores or those with slow progress trend (or both).

In conclusion, the report clearly identifies that the nine MCs lagging behind in overall SDG achievement are (starting with the highest priority): Chad, Yemen, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Niger, Sudan, Benin and Mali. In most cases, the three most challenging SDGs in these nine MCs are Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and Goal 4 (Quality Education). Indeed, the sectors that constitute Goal 9 are the core and essential sectors for the development of each MC. Finally, in our efforts to attain the SDG goals and targets, it is of utmost importance to note the existing interlinkages among the SDGs.⁴⁴

⁴³ Issues in targeting is given in the Technical Note on IsDB SDGs which is available upon request to eril@isdb.org.

⁴⁴ See for instance, DESA Working Paper No. 141 titled "Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets" and Tosun and Leininger (2017). "Governing the Interlinkages between the Sustainable Development Goals: Approaches to Attain Policy Integration."



PART B

Achievement and Challenges in Figures

PART B-I

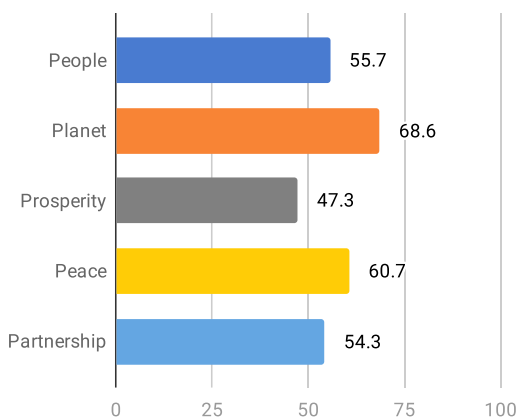
IsDB Sustainable
Development Goals



Highlights

- ▶ Similar to other parts of the world, IsDB MCs still have a long way to go if they are to reach the SDG targets by 2030. The achievement of IsDB MCs as a group on SDGs stands at 56.4%, indicating a slightly lower than 50% distance to the targets.
- ▶ Whilst progress has been made, major challenges remain. Despite high achievement on some goals, such as Goal 13 (Climate Action) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), progress on others, particularly Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water), is less sufficient. The main SDG challenge for IsDB MCs is on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) (with only 22.3% achievement).
- ▶ In achieving SDG targets, there is wide variation of achievements among IsDB Member Countries, ranging from 42% (for Chad) to 72% (for Azerbaijan).

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking

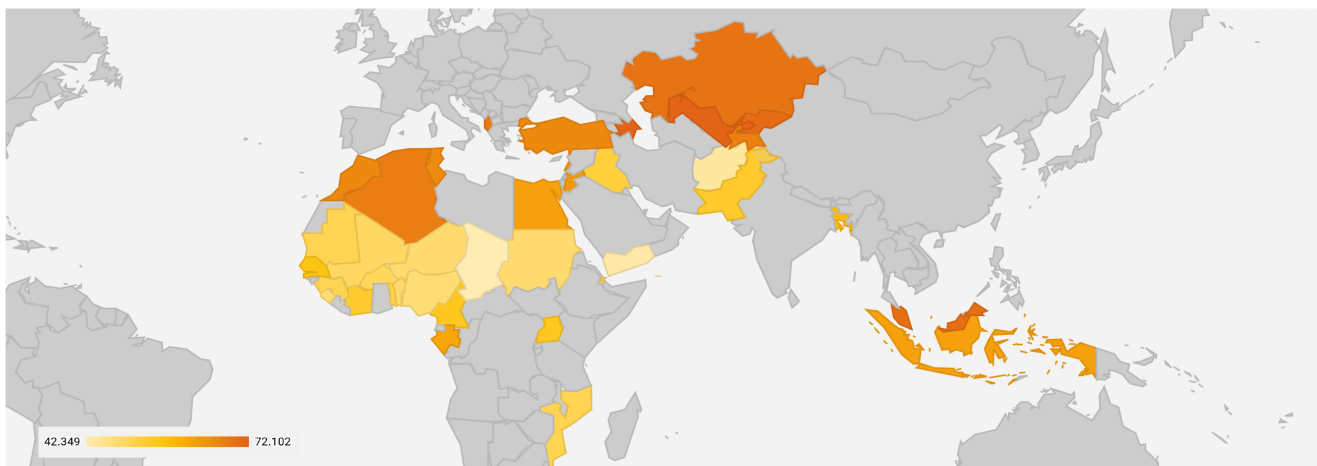
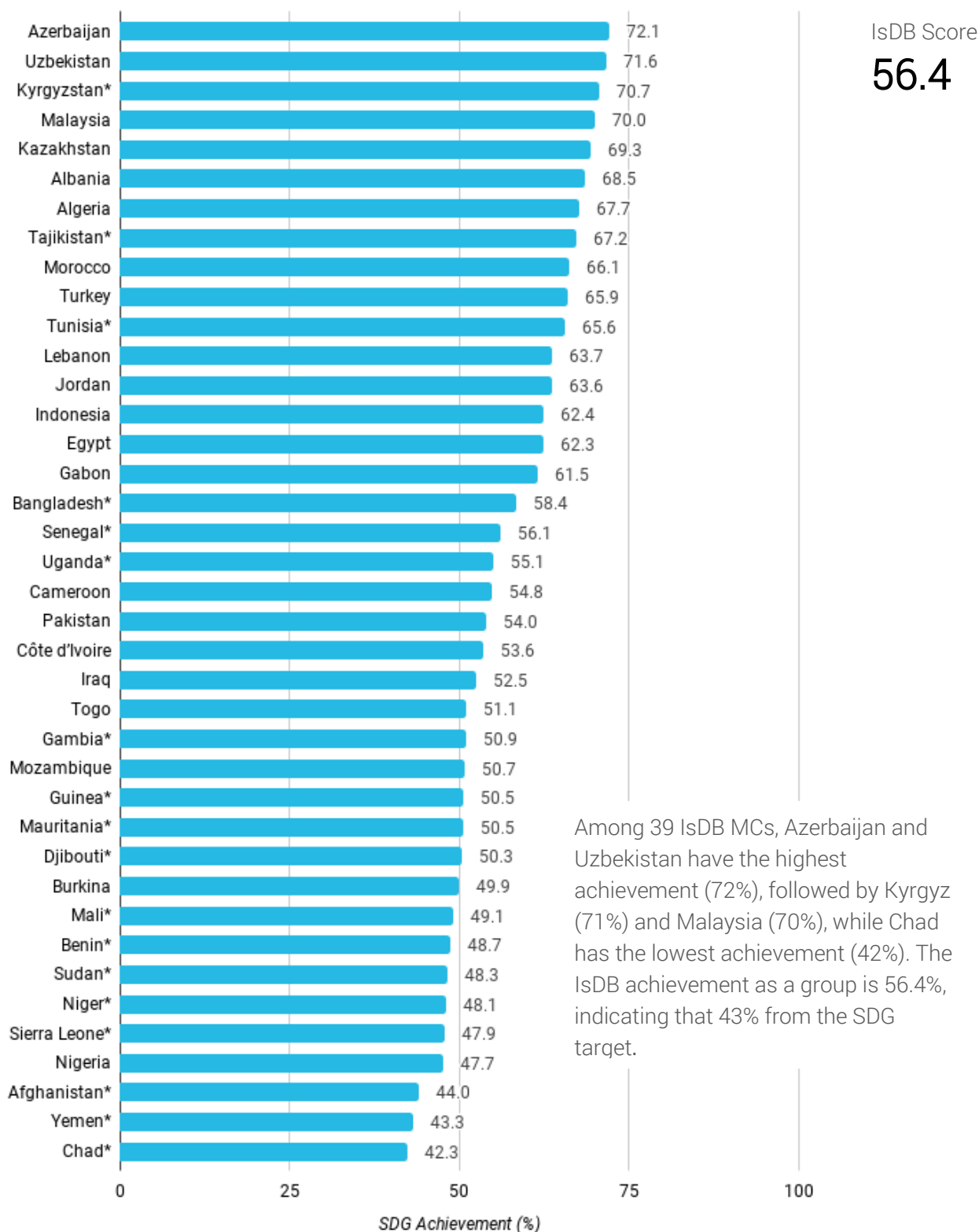


Figure 1. IsDB SDG Achievement by 39 Member Countries



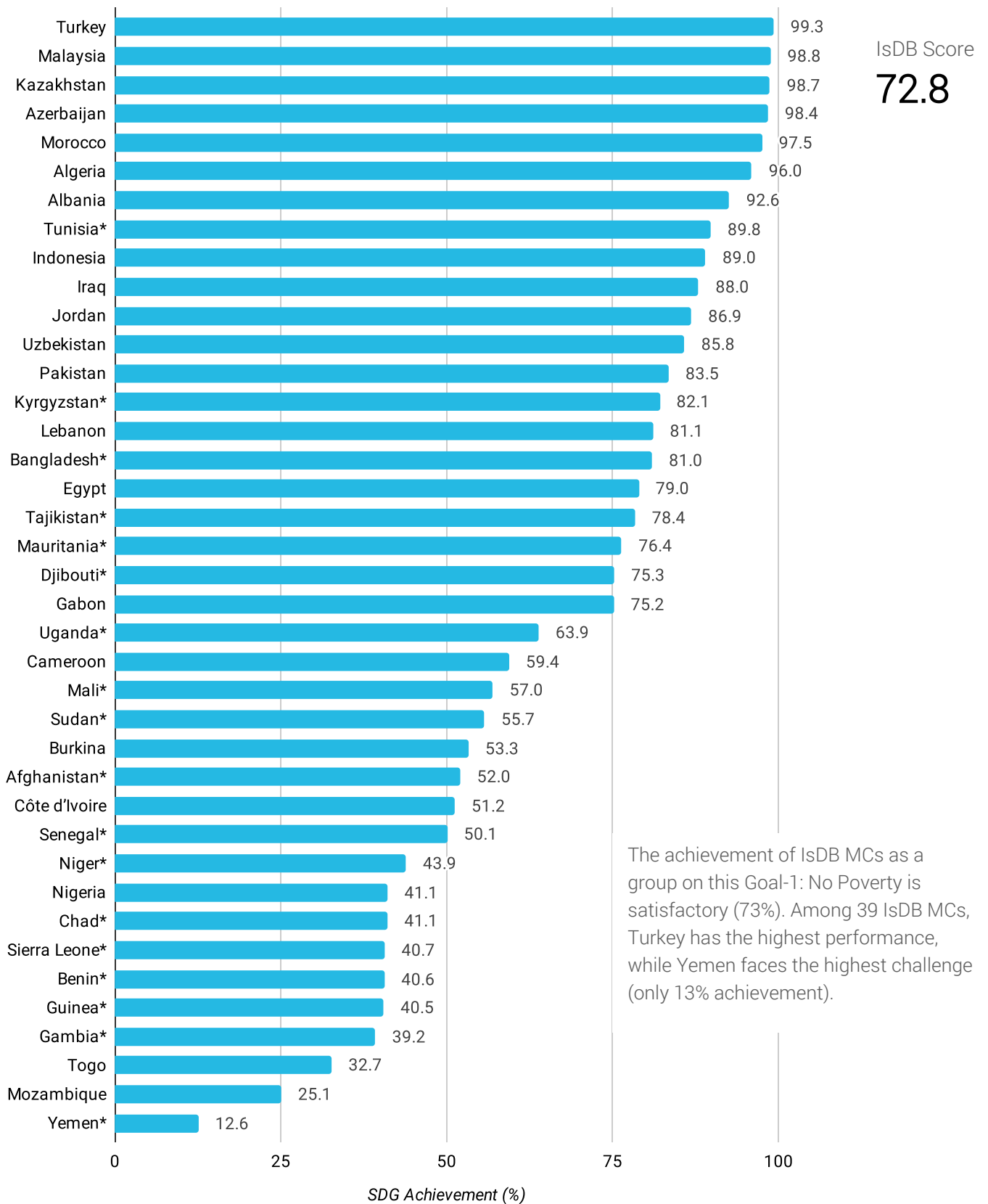
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

PART B-II

SDG Achievement
by Goals and by
Member Countries

Figure II-1. Goal 1: No Poverty

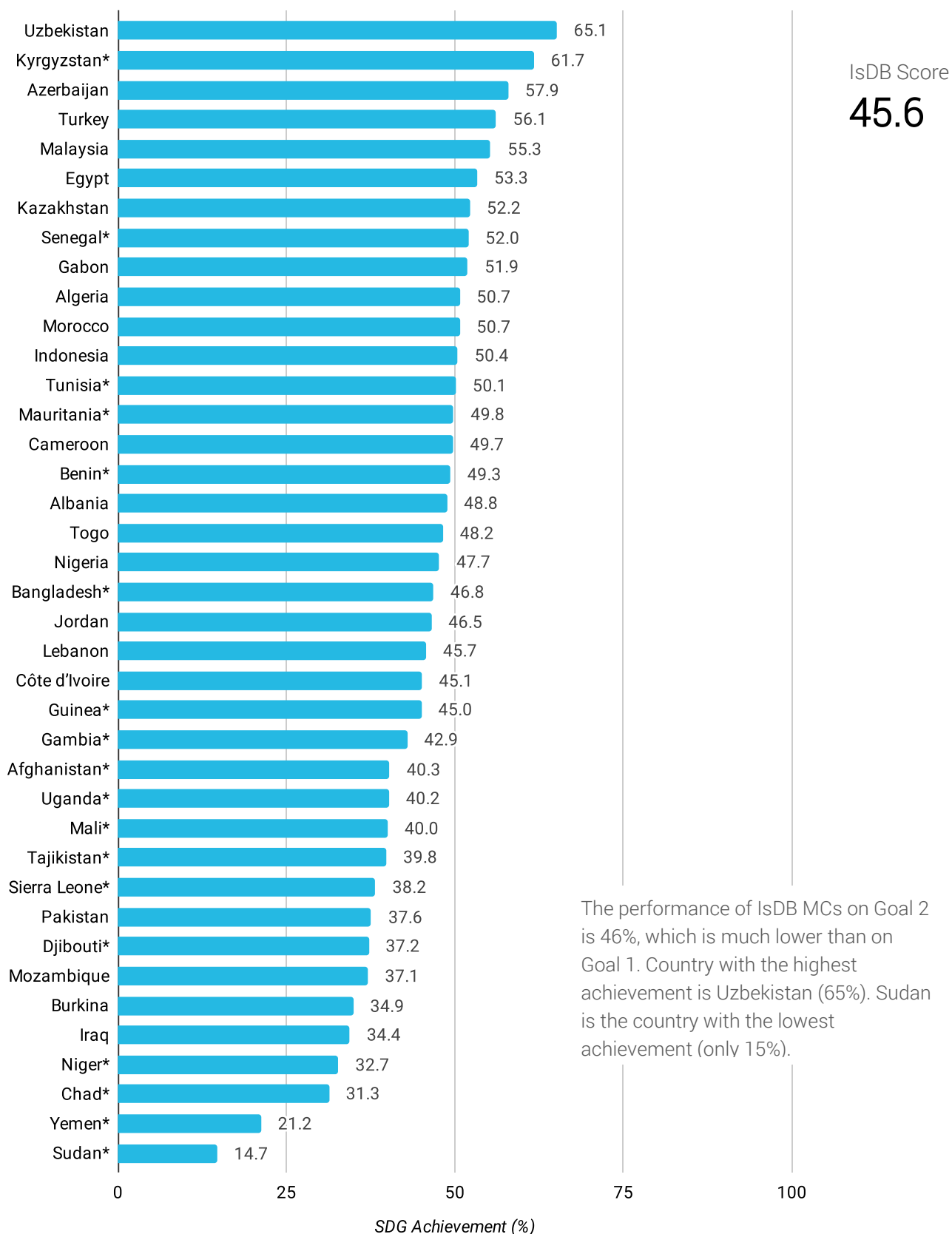
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

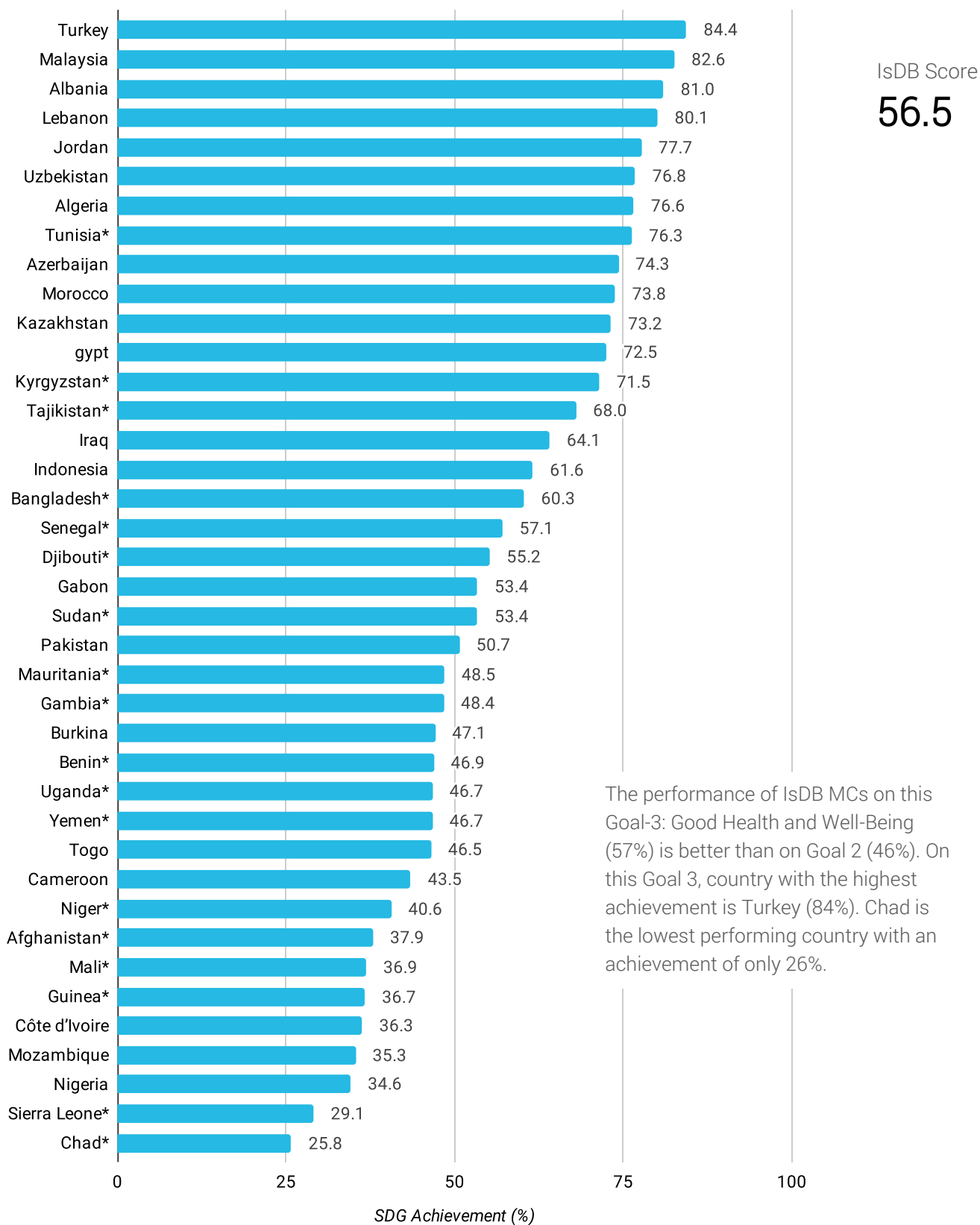
Figure II-2. Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

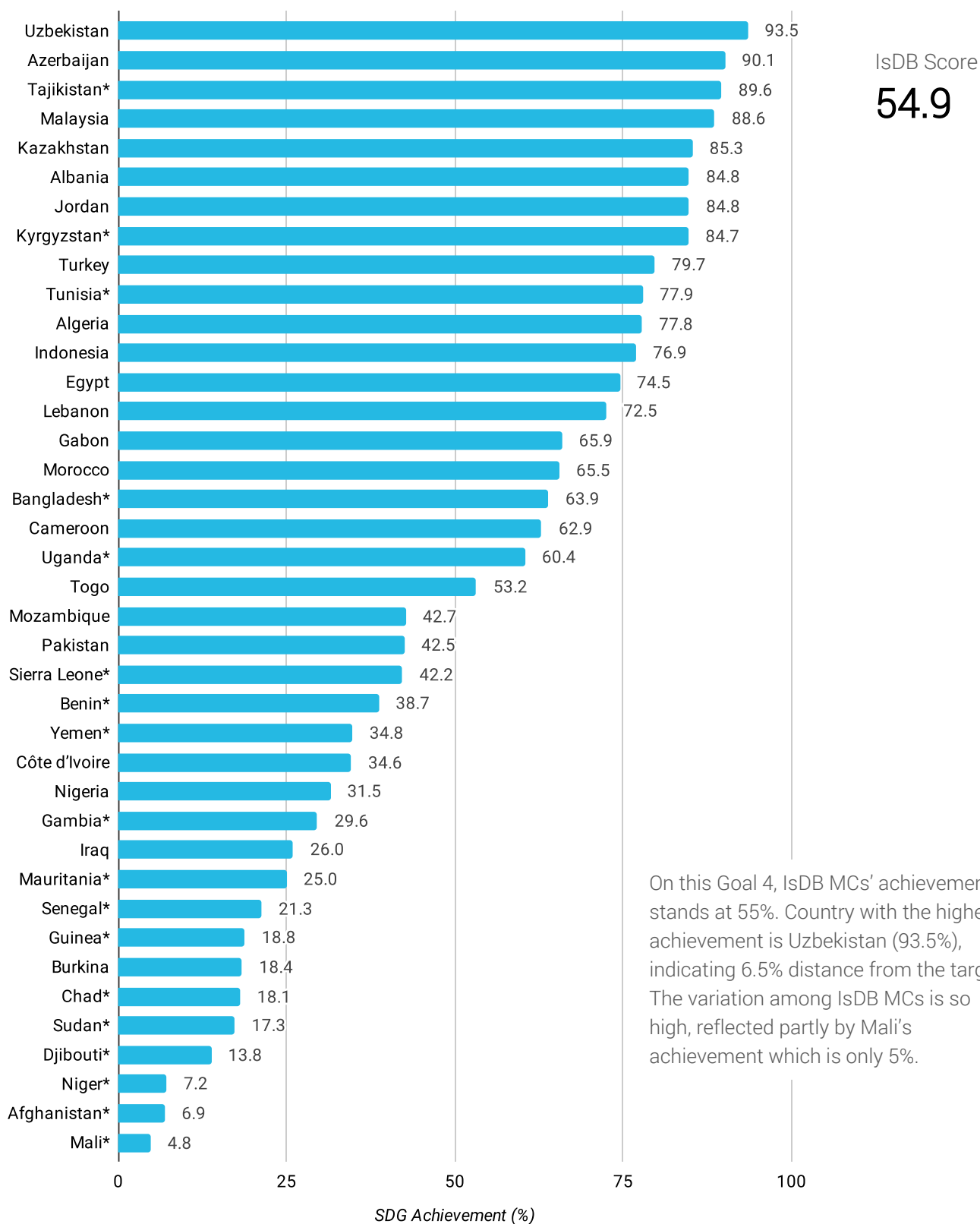
Figure II-3. Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-4. Goal 4: Quality Education

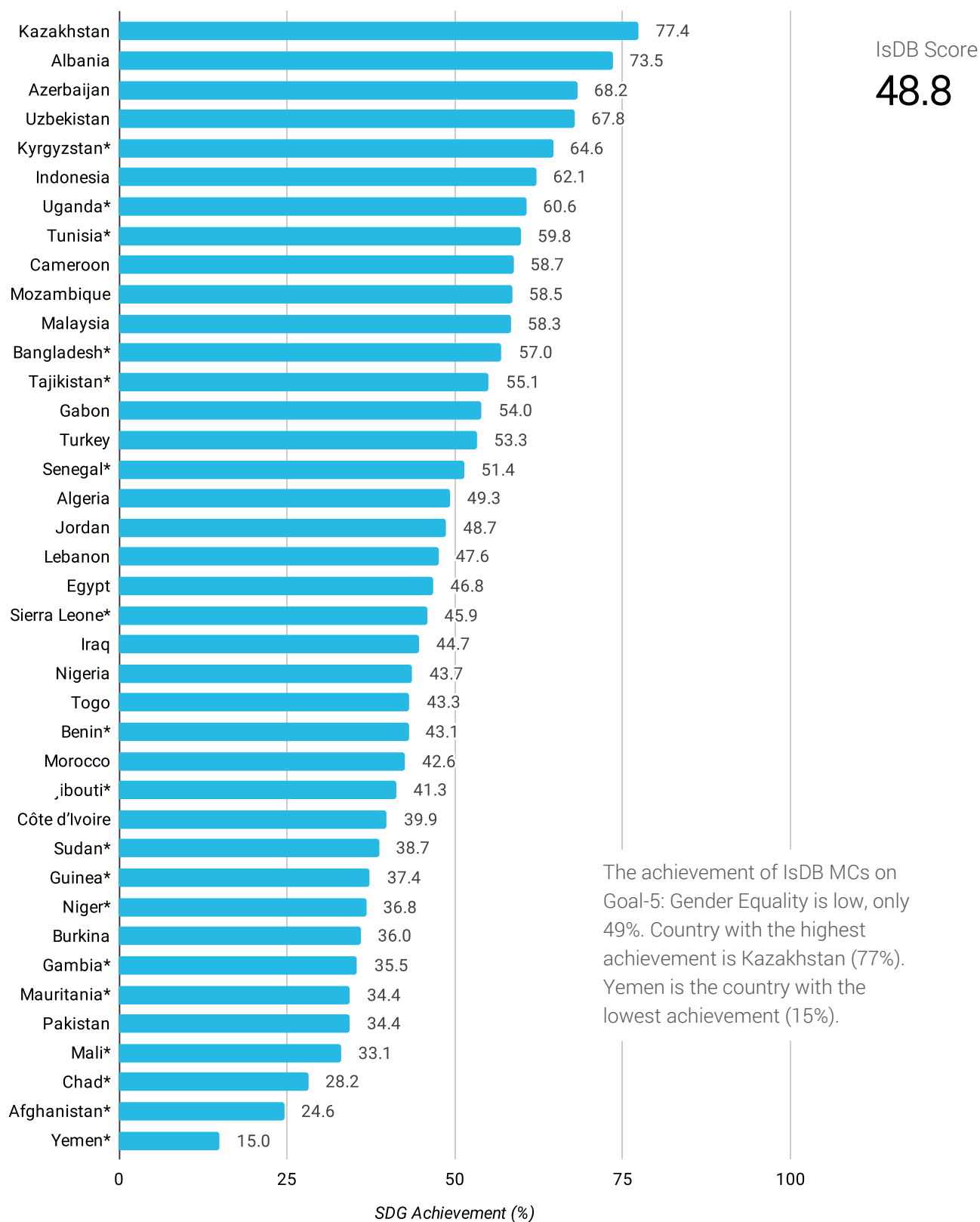
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

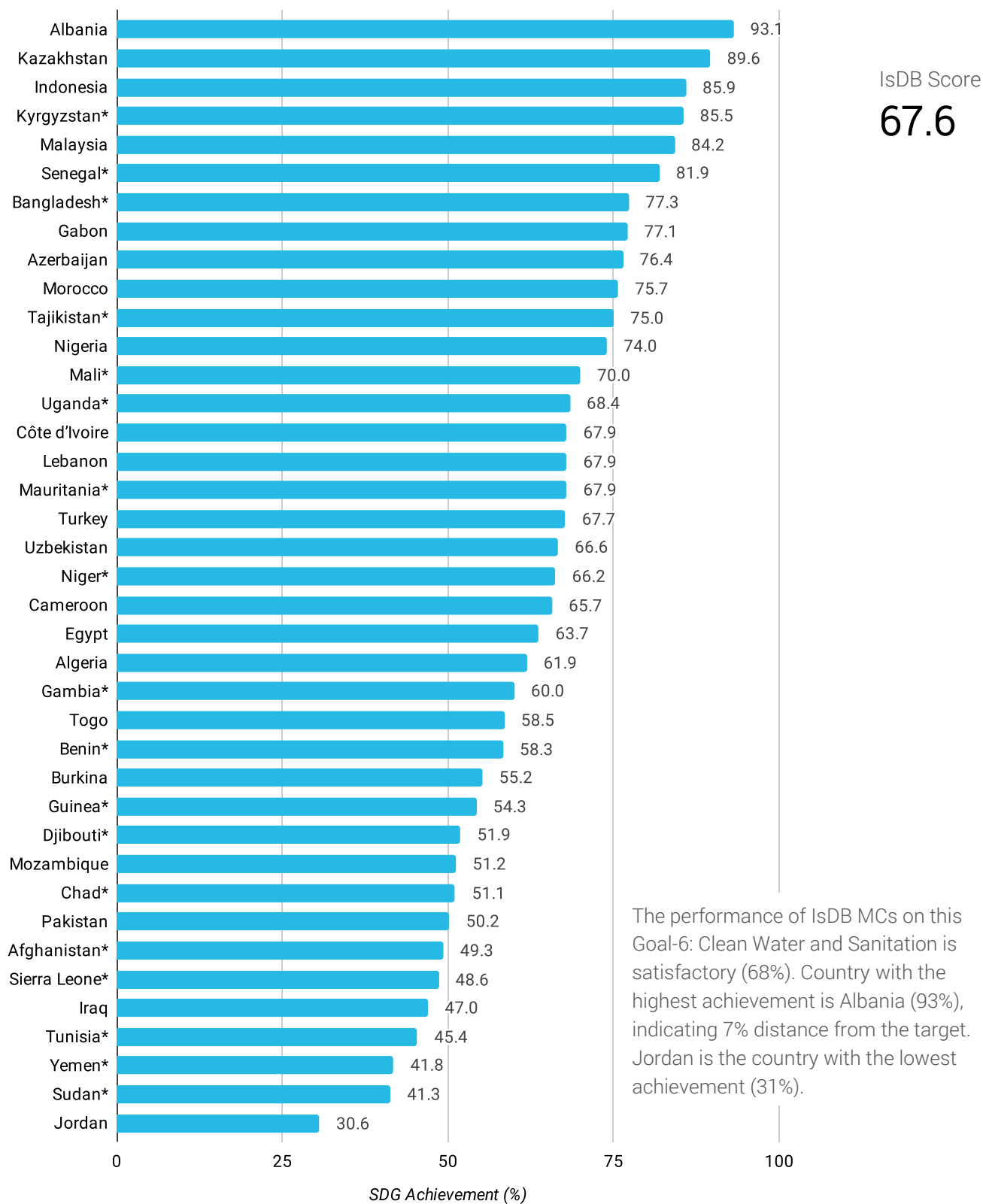
Figure II-5: Goal 5: Gender Equality

Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



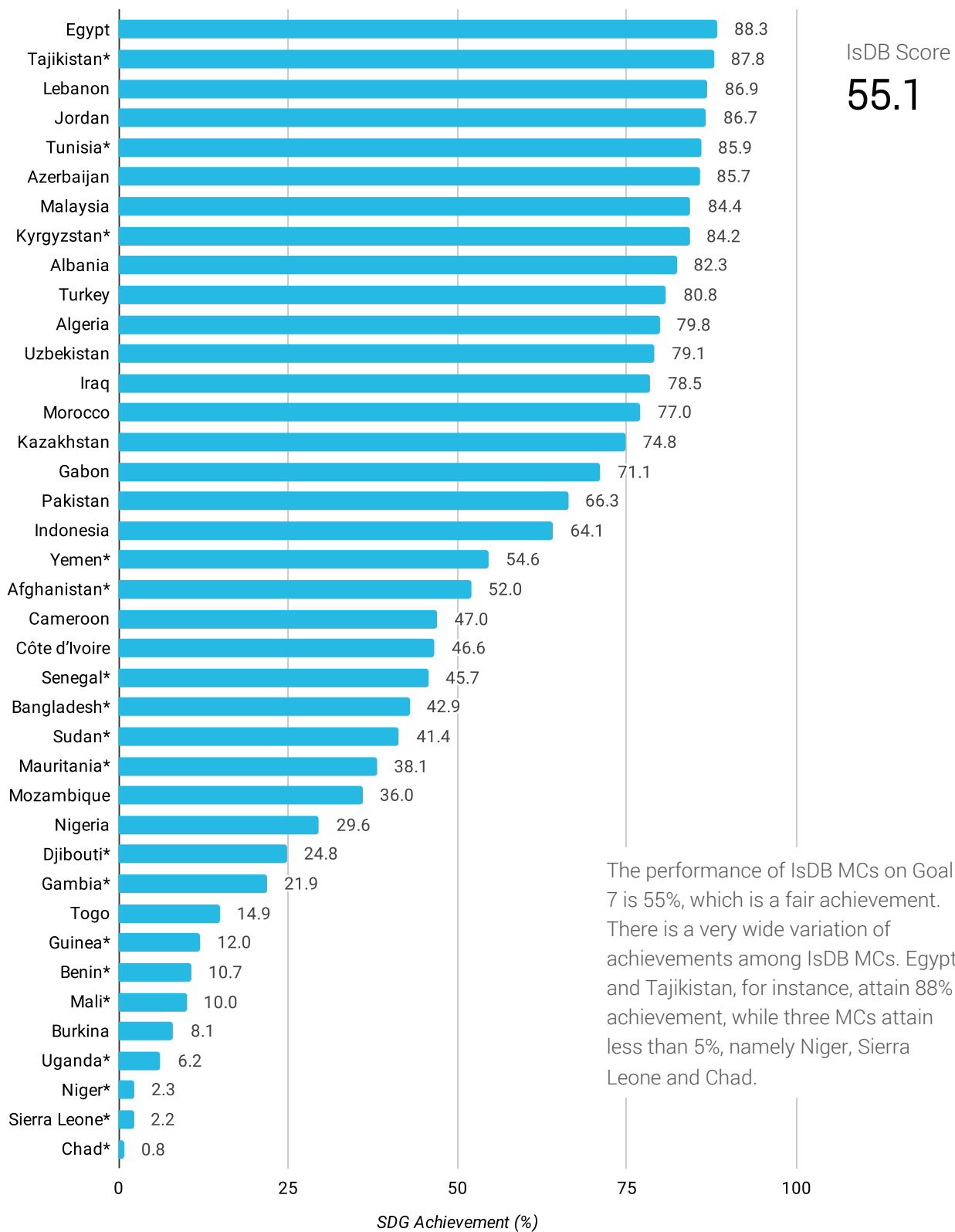
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-6: Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
 Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



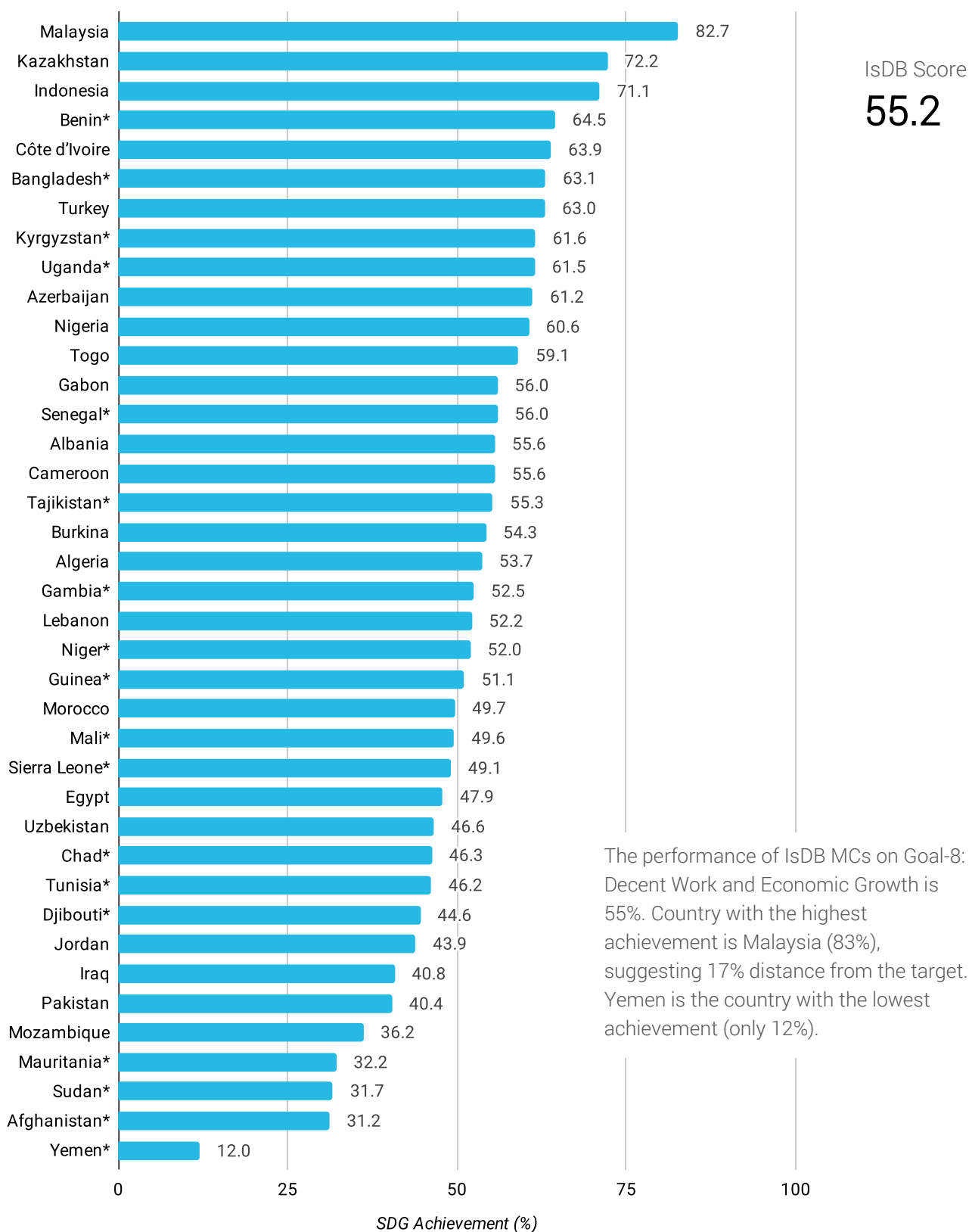
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-7: Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
 Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



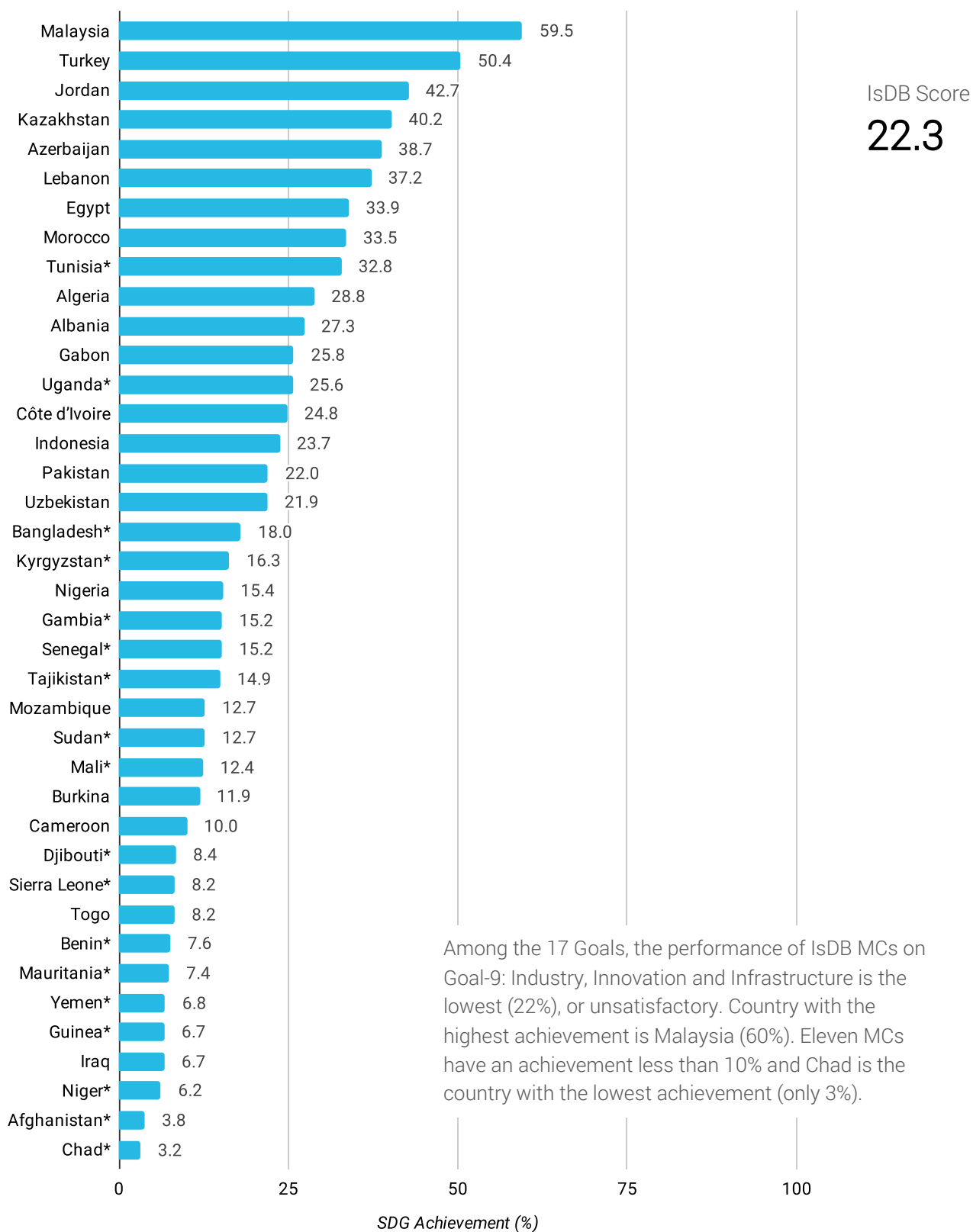
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-8: Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



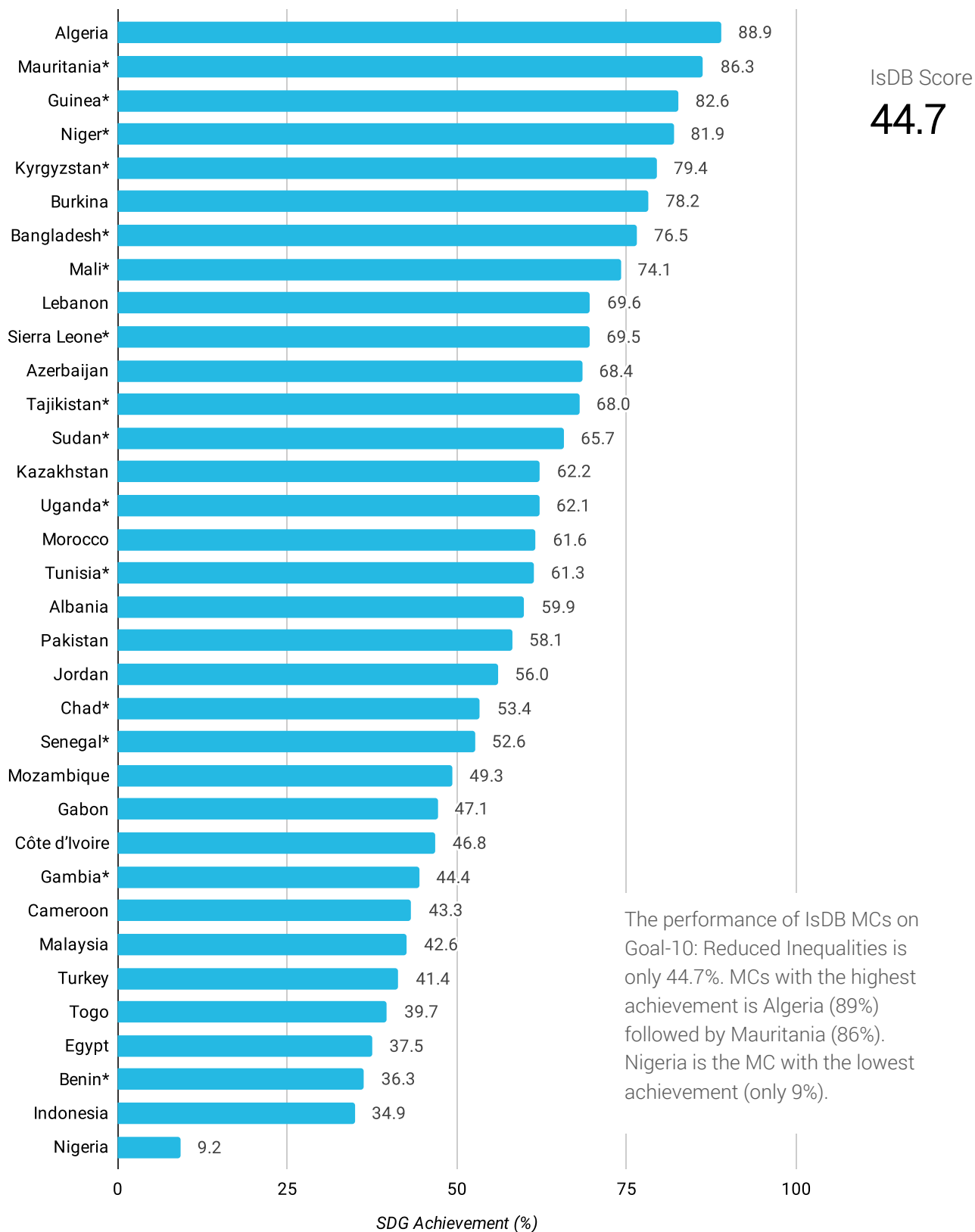
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-9: Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



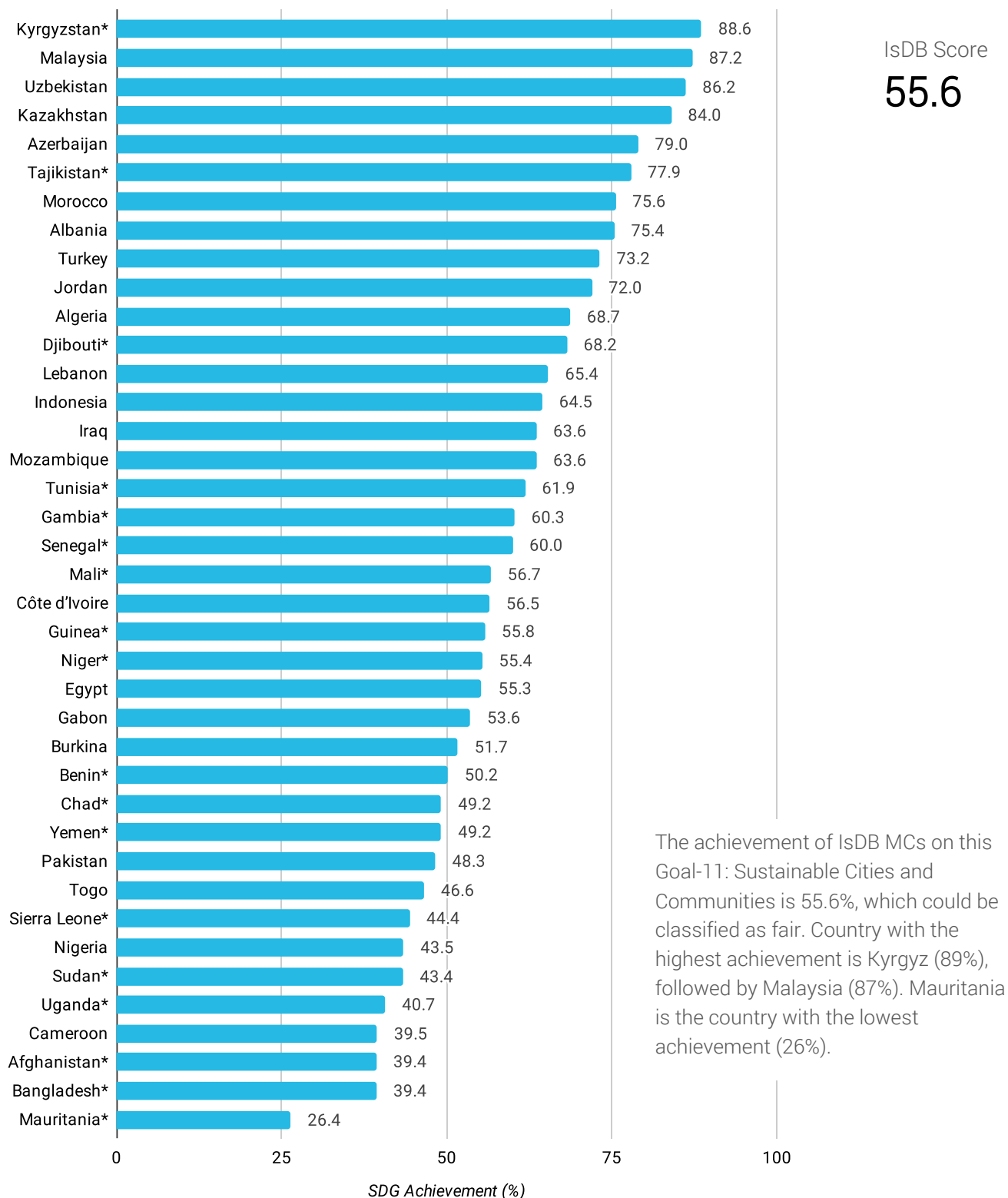
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-10. Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
Achievement and Ranking of 34 IsDB Member Countries



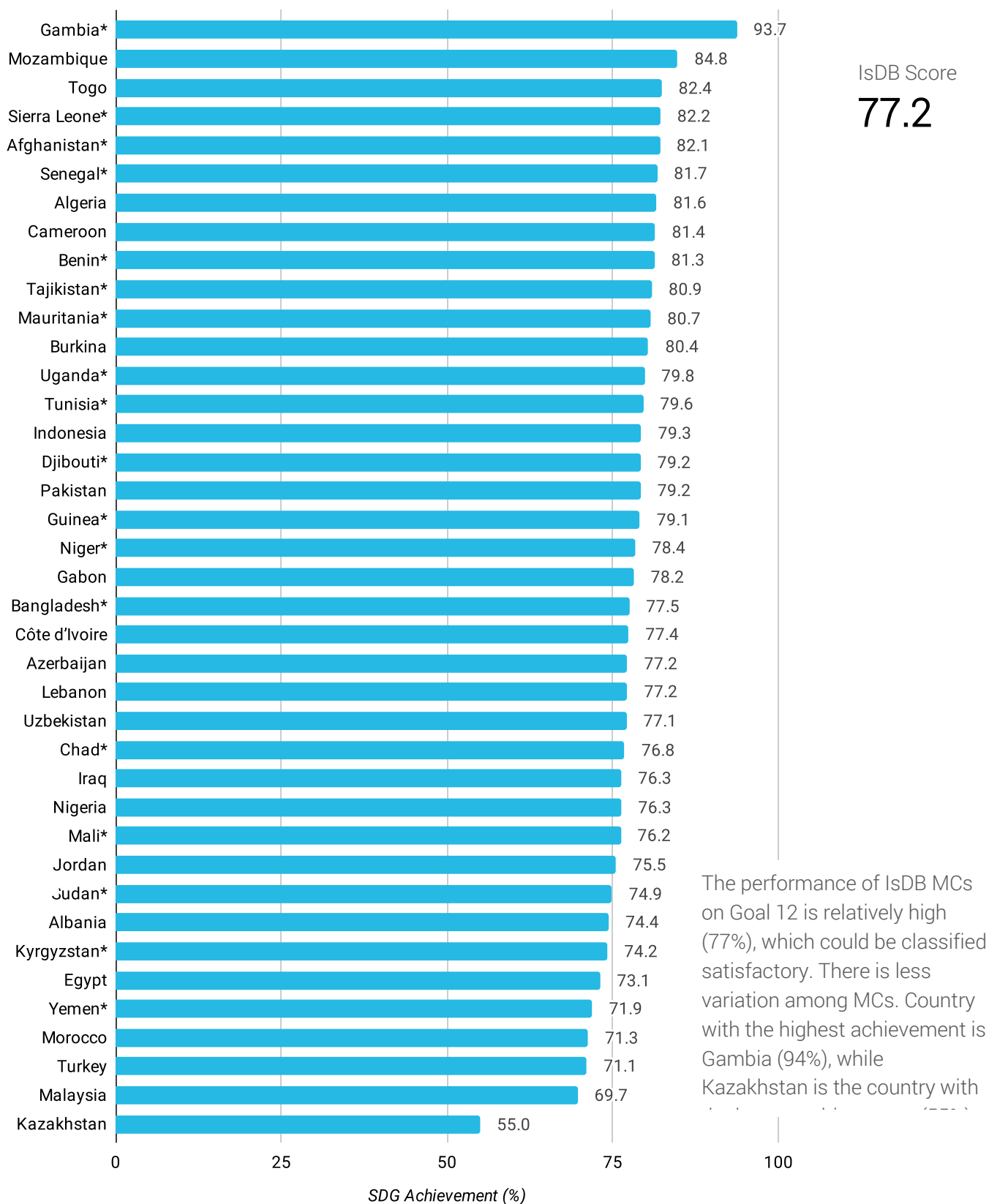
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-11: Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
 Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

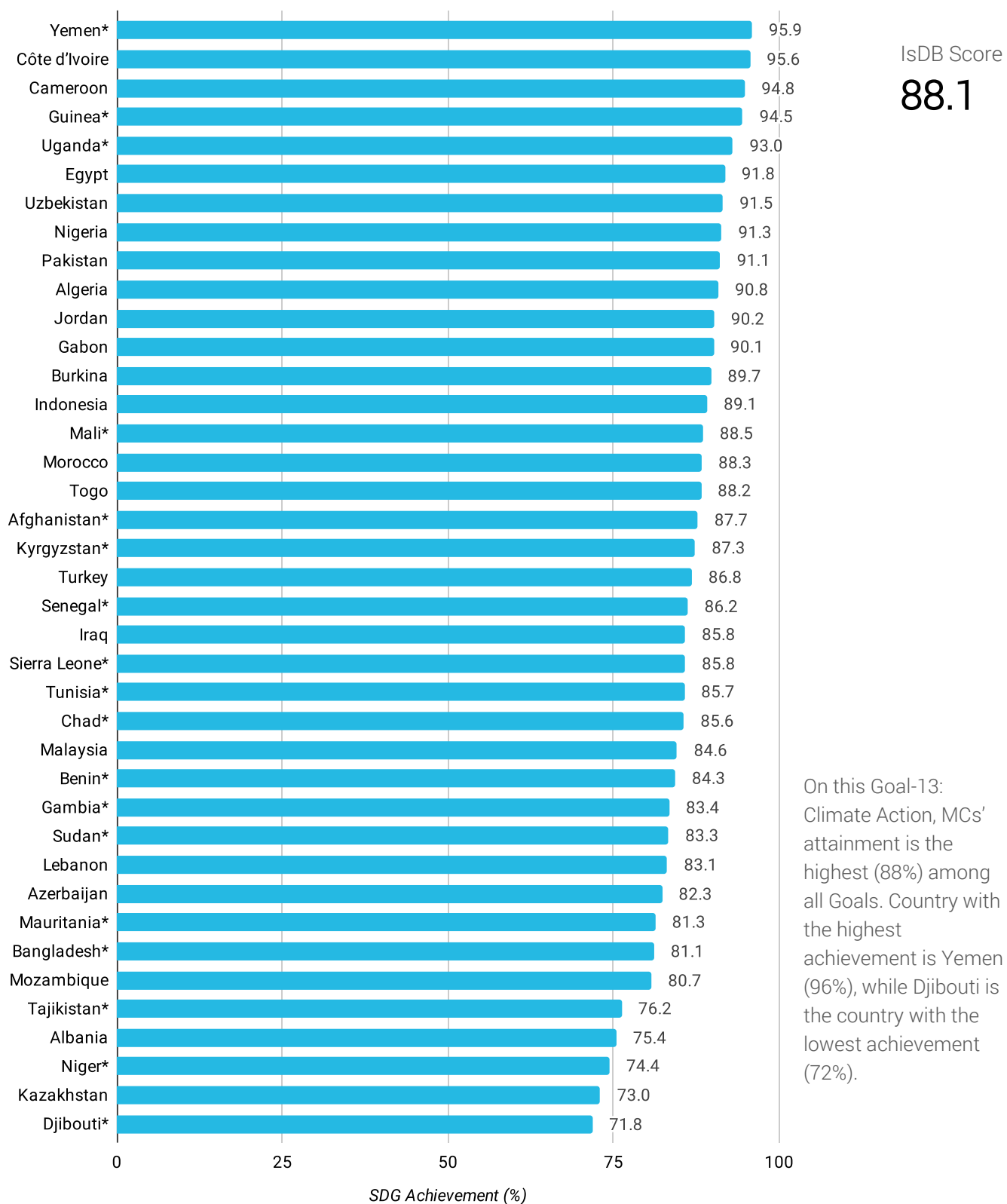
Figure II-12: Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

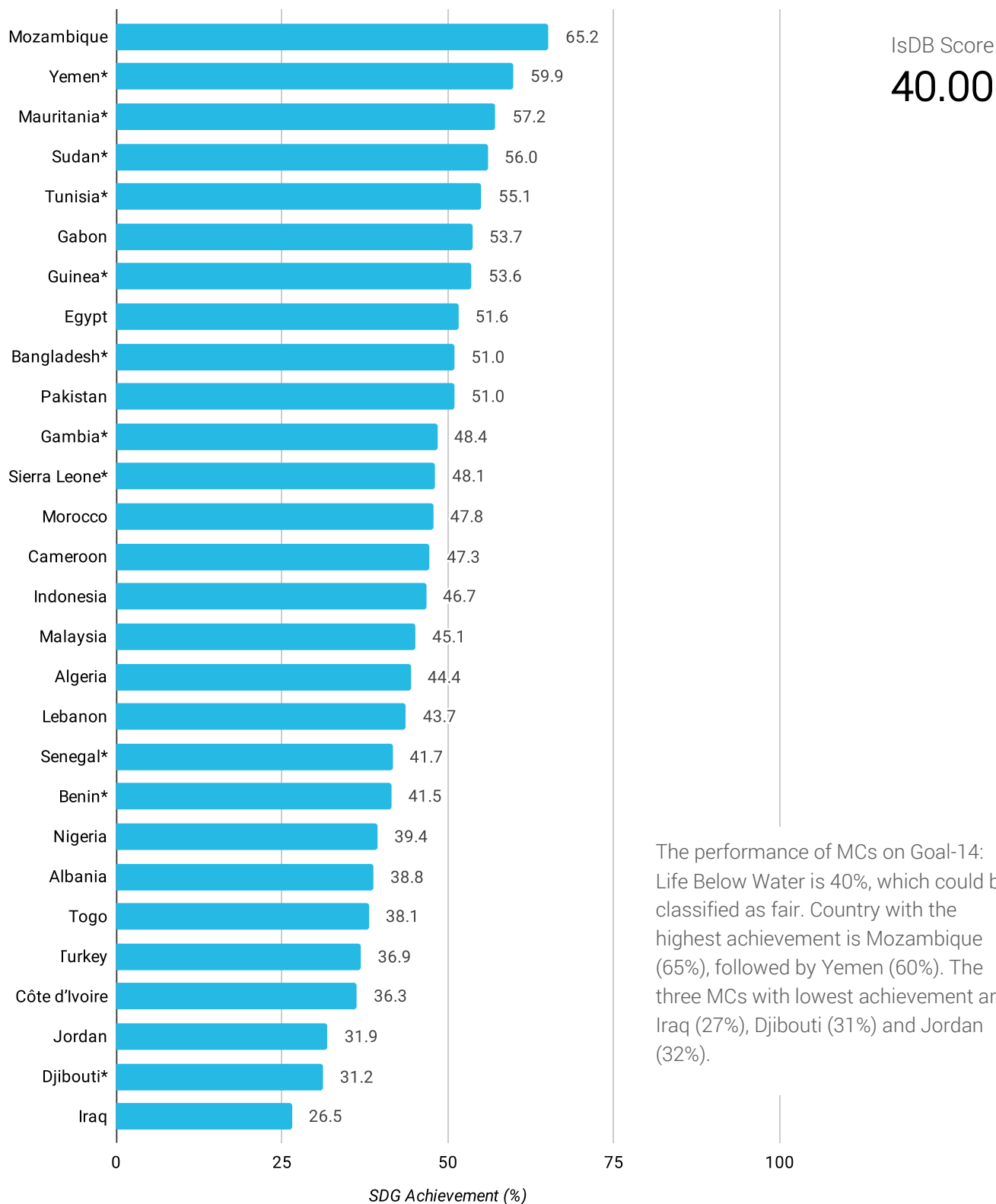
Figure II-13: Goal 13: Climate Action

Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

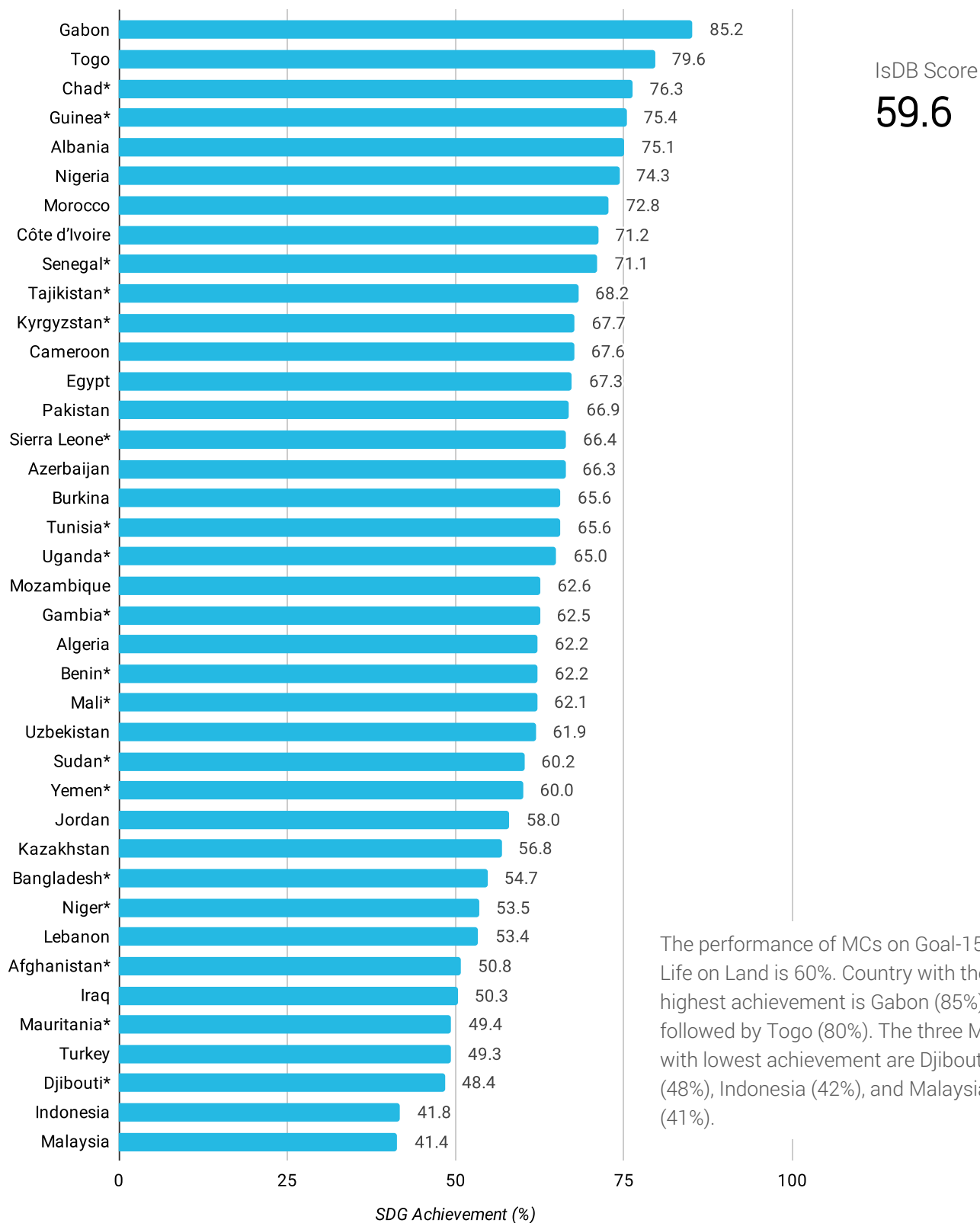
Figure II-14: Goal 14: Life Below Water
 Achievement and Ranking of 28 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

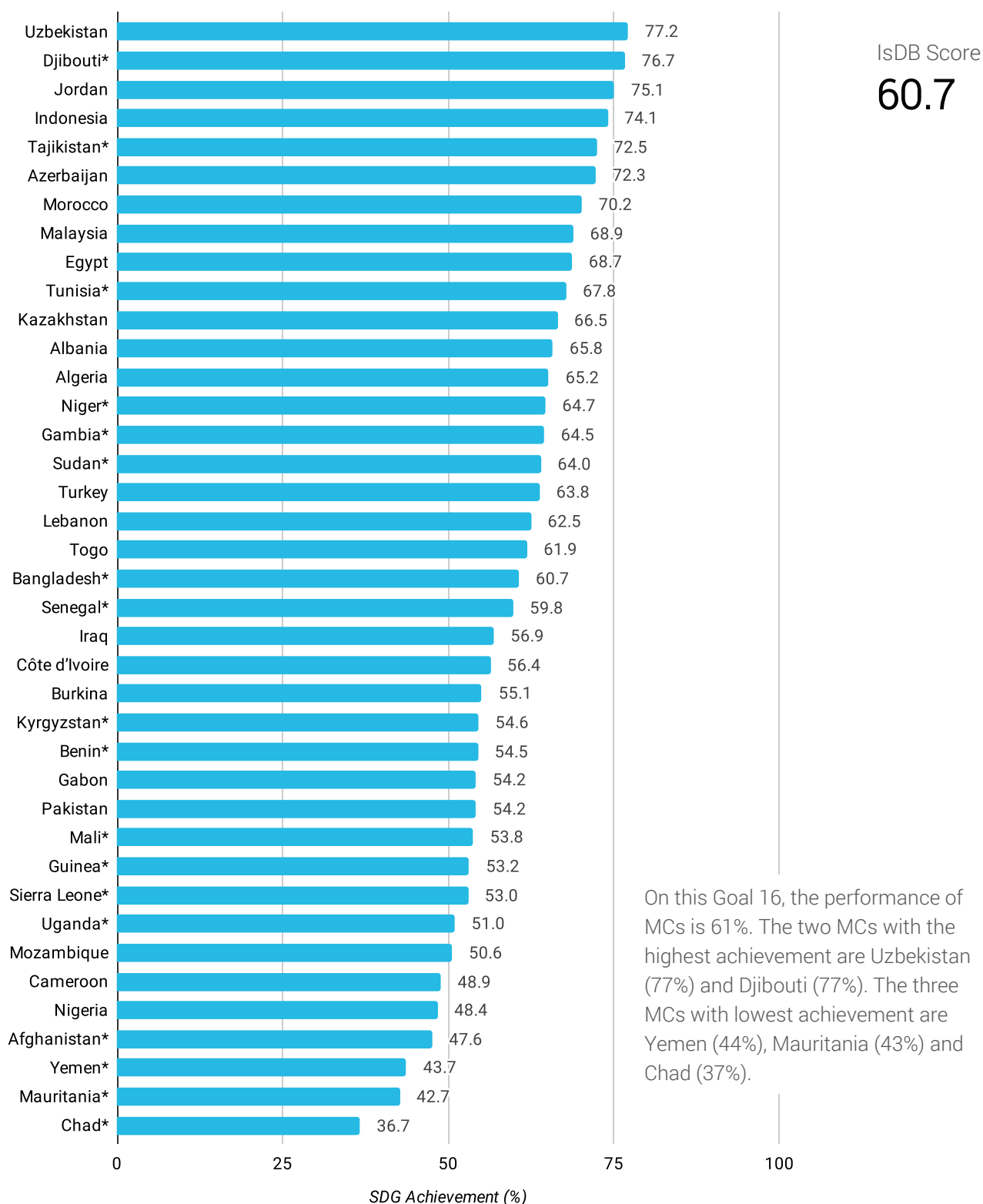
Figure II-15: Goal 15: Life on Land

Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



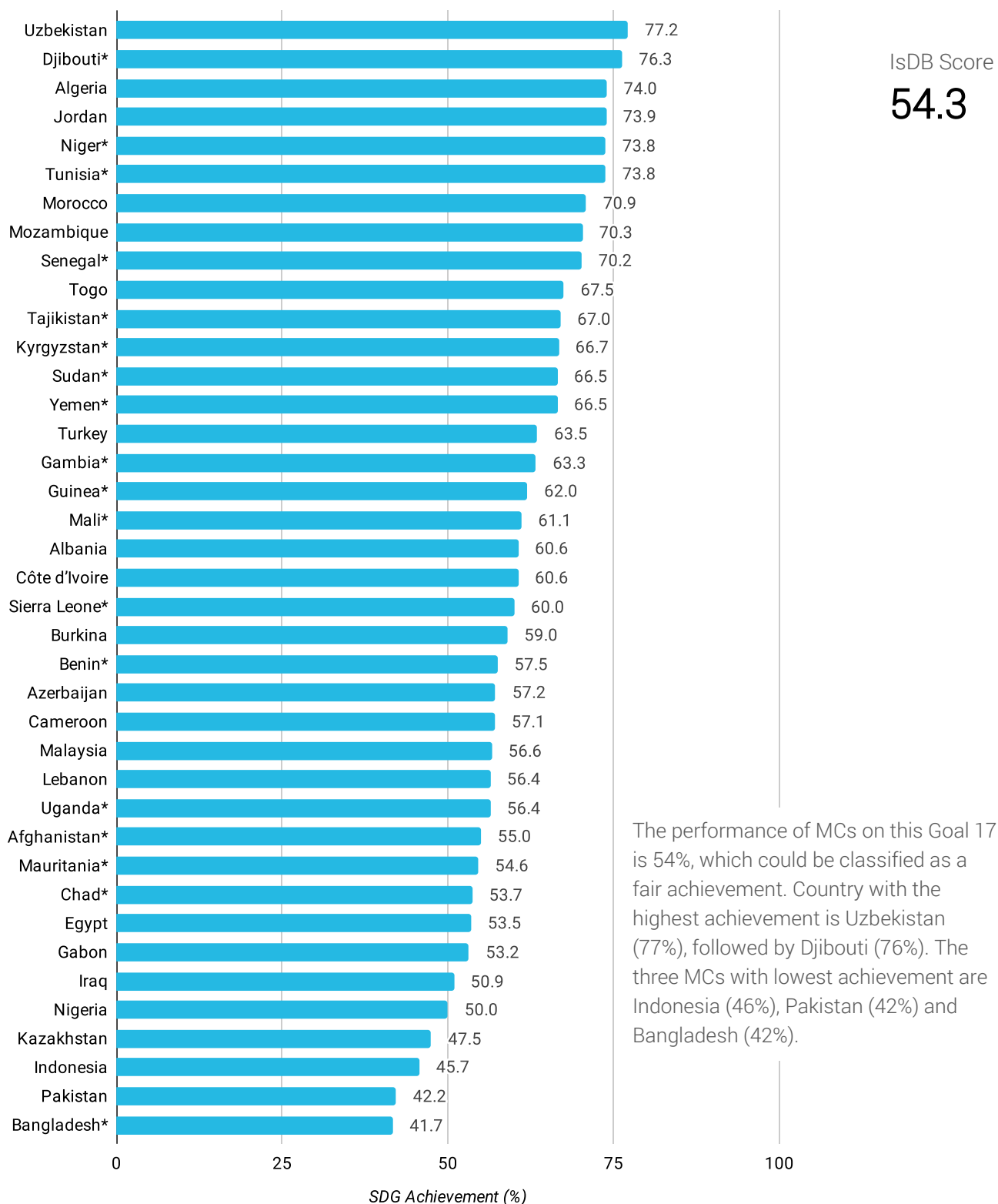
*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-16: Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

Figure II-17: Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
Achievement and Ranking of 39 IsDB Member Countries



*Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs)

PART B-III

Country Relations
Services SDGs



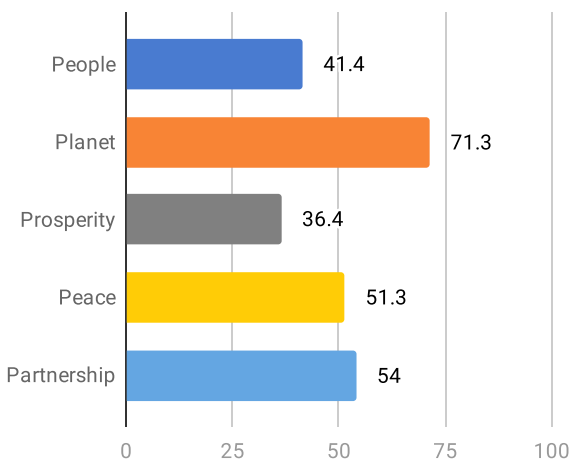
3rd RANK
OUT OF 3 CRSs

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of MCs in this CRS Africa & Latin America (CRS ALA) (48.9%) is lower than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ On the 5Ps dimension, this CRS MCs' achievement is high only on Planet (71%), and lowest on Prosperity (39%).
- ▶ In terms of the Goals, the CRS ALA faces the highest challenge on Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, followed by Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, and Goal 14: Life Below Water. The Goal having very satisfactory achievement in this CRS ALA is Goal 13: Climate Action (89%).

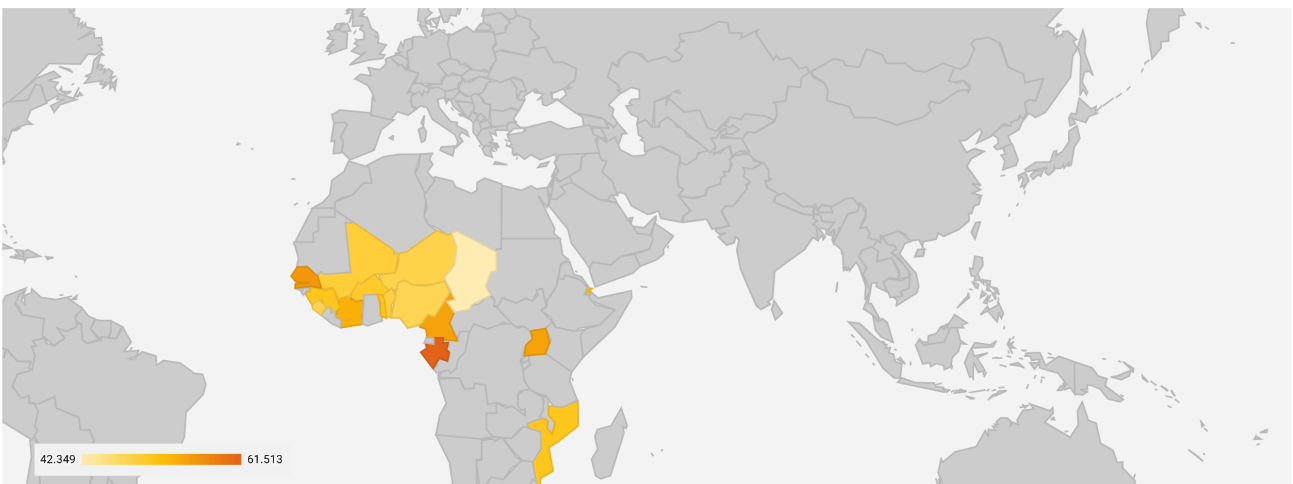
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





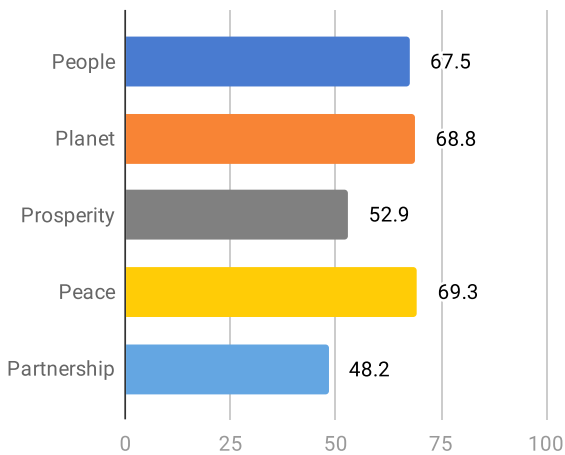
1st RANK
OUT OF 3 CRSs

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of MCs in this CRS Asia (61.8%) is **above the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%)**.
- ▶ By using the 60% achievement as the minimum standard, then this Hub MCs' achievement **could be considered satisfactory on the three dimensions**, namely **Peace (69%)**, **Planet (69%)**, and **People (68%)**, whilst still has **high challenges on Prosperity (53%) and Partnership (48%)**.
- ▶ In terms of the Goals, the CRS Asia faces the **highest challenge on Goal 9**: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, followed by **Goal 14**: Life Below Water and other three Goals with the same score (48%), that are **Goal 10**: Reduced Inequalities, **Goal 15**: Life on Land, and **Goal 17**: Partnership for the Goals. The Goals having **very satisfactory achievements** in this CRS are **Goal 1**: No Poverty (87%), **Goal 13**: Climate Action (86%) and **Goal 6**: Clean Water and Sanitation (82%).

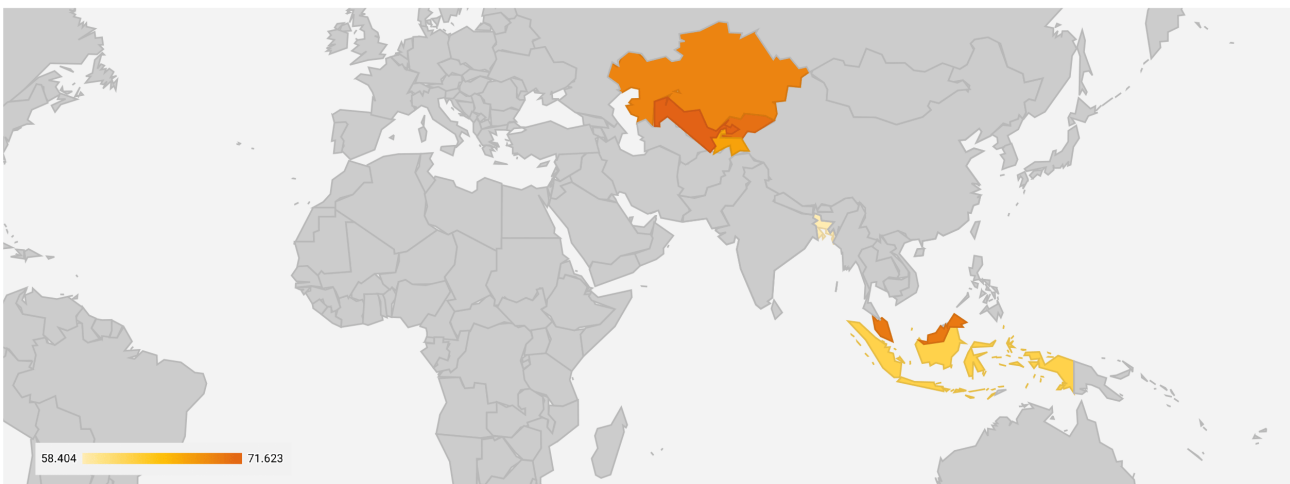
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





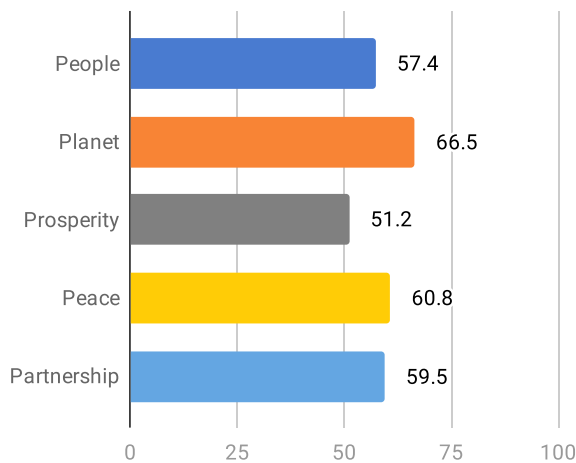
2nd RANK
OUT OF 3 CRSs

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of MCs in this CRS MENA & Europe (58.0%) is higher than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ On the 5Ps-dimension, this CRS MCs' achievement could be considered **satisfactory for Planet (66%), Peace (61%), and Partnership (60%)**, while for the other two dimensions (**People and Prosperity**) this CRS faces **high challenges**.
- ▶ In terms of the Goals, the CRS **needs to focus on Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**, followed by **Goal 5: Gender Equality**, **Goal 14: Life Below Water**, **Goal 2: Zero Hunger**, and **Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**.

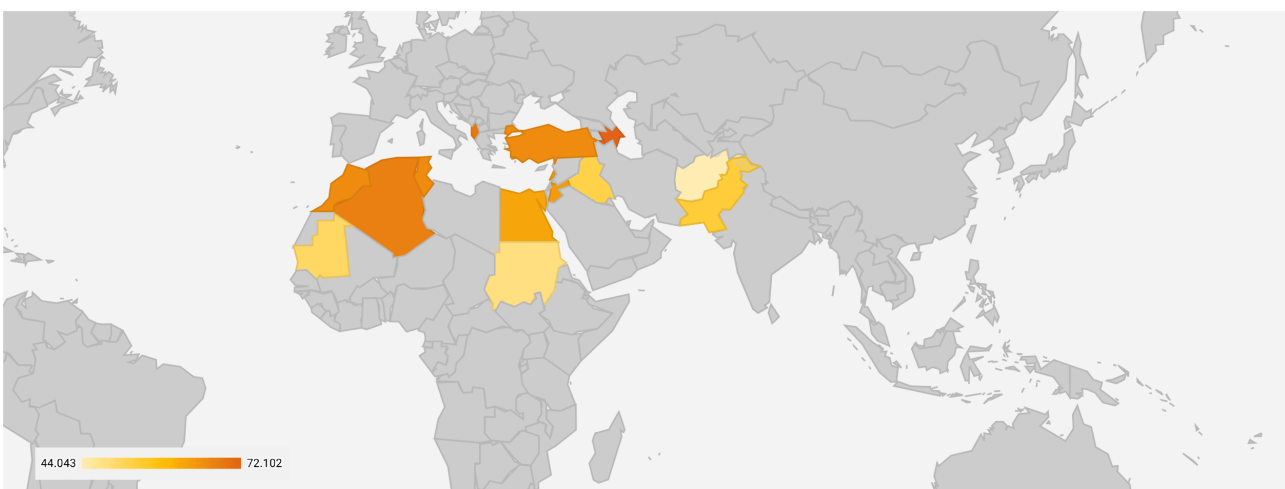
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking



PART B-IV

Regional Hubs
SDGs



5th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

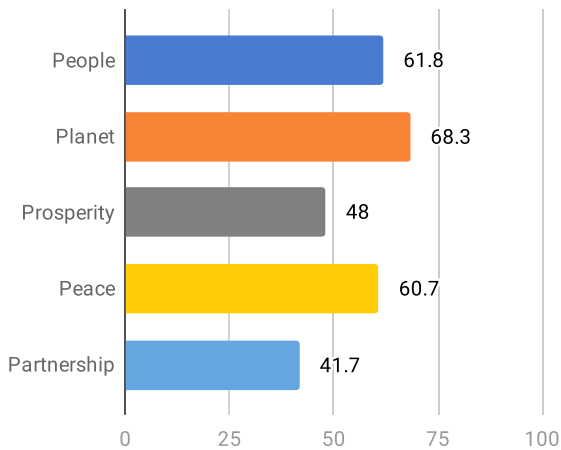
61.8 CRS SCORE
(Asia)

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ Performance of MCs in this Bangladesh Hub (consisting of only Bangladesh) at 58.4% is **slightly higher than the overall IsDB MCs' achievement** of 56.4%.
- ▶ On the 5Ps dimensions, the achievement of this Hub could be considered **satisfactory on three dimensions (Peace, People and Planet)** and **fair** in two dimensions (**Partnership and Prosperity**).
- ▶ This Hub still **has to improve** on a number of Goals, particularly on **Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**, **Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**, **Goal 17: Partnerships**, **Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**, and **Goal 2: Zero Hunger**. **Very satisfactory achievements** are noted on **Goal 1: No Poverty and Goal 13: Climate Action**.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





6th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

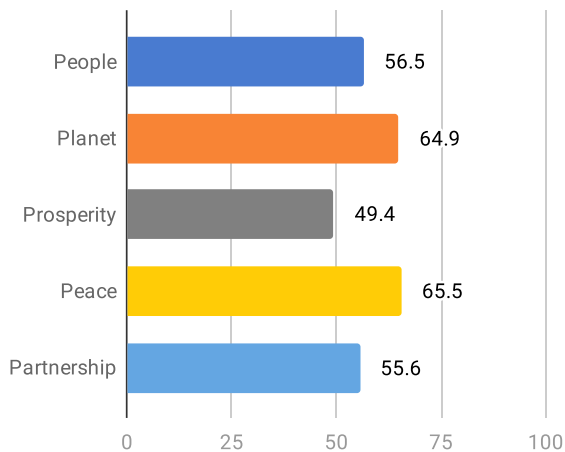
58.0 CRS SCORE
(Middle East & Europe)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of MCs in this Egypt Hub (56.8%) is **slightly above the overall performance of IsDB MCs** (56.4%).
- ▶ On the 5Ps dimension, this Hub MCs' achievement is **satisfactory on both Peace (65%) and Planet (65%), fair on Prosperity (49%)**.
- ▶ In terms of the Goals, the Hub faces the **highest challenge on Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**, followed by **Goal 2: Zero Hunger**, and **Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**. The Goal having **very satisfactory achievement** in this Hub is **Goal 13: Climate Action** (88%).

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





4th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

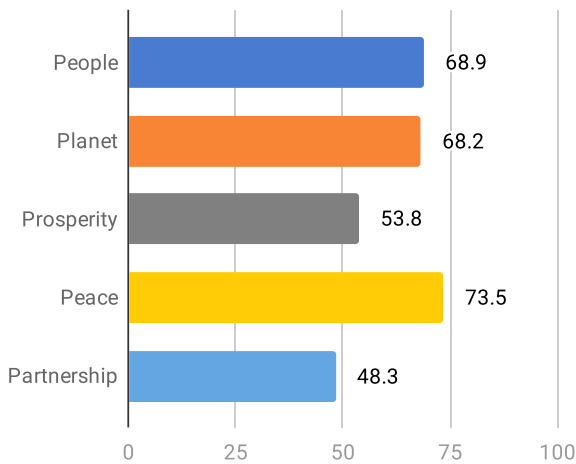
61.8 CRS SCORE
(Asia)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ Like Kazakhstan Hub, Indonesia Hub (representing only Malaysia and Indonesia), performs **relatively better** (63.3%) **than the overall performance of IsDB MCs** (56.4%).
- ▶ Using 60% achievement as the minimum standard, this Hub MCs' achievement could be **considered satisfactory on three dimensions (Planet, People and Peace)**. On the remaining two dimensions (**Partnerships and Prosperity**), the achievements could be **classified fair**.
- ▶ On SDGs, the Hub faces the **highest challenge** on two particular Goals (**Goal 9**: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, **Goal 10**: Reduced Inequalities). On many Goals, the Hub MCs' achievements could be considered **satisfactory** (Goals 5, 3, 7, 11, 8, 16, 4 and 12). **Very satisfactory achievements** are noted for **Goals 6, 13 and 1**.

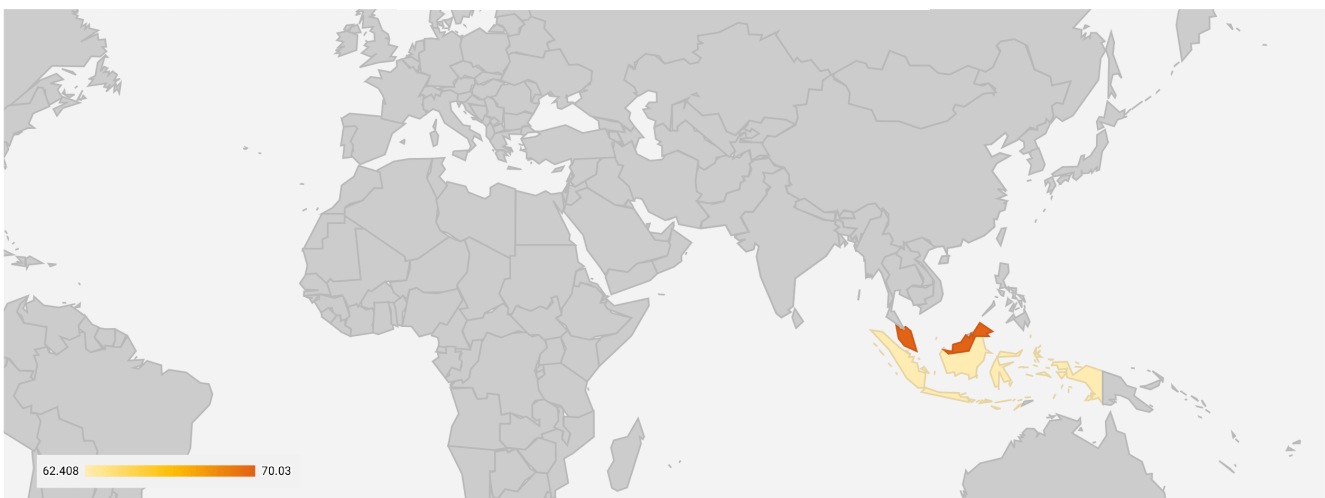
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





1st RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

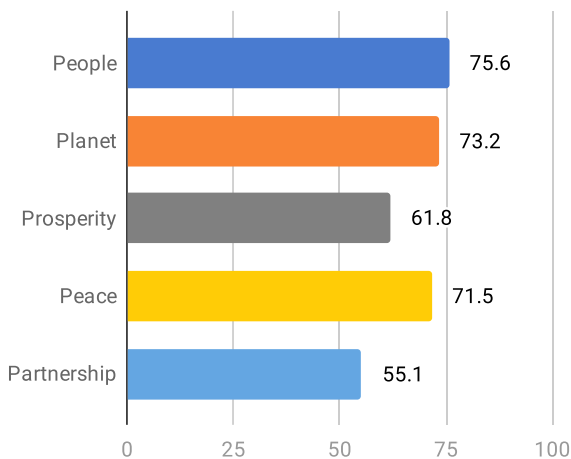
61.8 CRS SCORE
(Asia)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ Unlike Senegal and Uganda Hubs, achievement of MCs in this Kazakhstan Hub (67.4%) is **better than the overall performance of IsDB MCs** (56.4%).
- ▶ This Hub MCs' achievement could be **considered satisfactory** on four dimensions (**Prosperity, Planet, Peace and People**) and **fair** on Partnership.
- ▶ On the SDGs, the Hub faces **the highest challenge on one particular Goal**, namely **Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** (26%). On many Goals, the Hub MCs' achievements could be considered **satisfactory** (Goals 15, 10, 5, and 6). **Very satisfactory achievements** are noted for **Goals 7, 13, 11, 1, and 4**.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





3rd RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

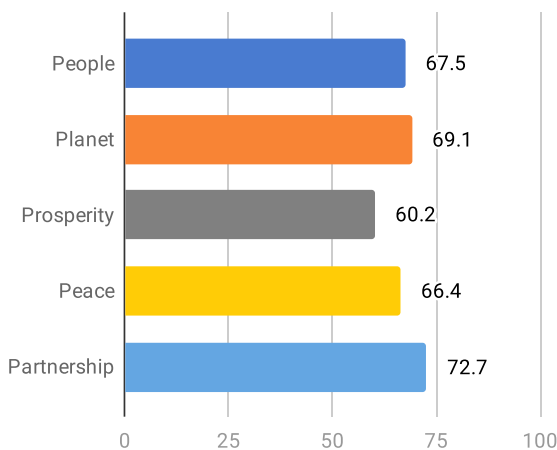
58.0 CRS SCORE
(Middle East & Europe)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of MCs in this Morocco Hub (66.1%) is **above the overall performance of IsDB MCs** (56.4%).
- ▶ Using the 60% achievement as the minimum standard, then this Hub's achievement could be **considered satisfactory on four of the 5Ps dimensions**.
- ▶ The Hub faces the **highest challenge** on **Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**, followed by **Goal 5: Gender Equality** and **Goal 14: Life Below Water**. The Goals having **very satisfactory achievement** in this Hub are **Goal 1: No Poverty** (95%) and **13: Climate Action** (88%). Note that Goal 1 does not include Libya.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





10th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

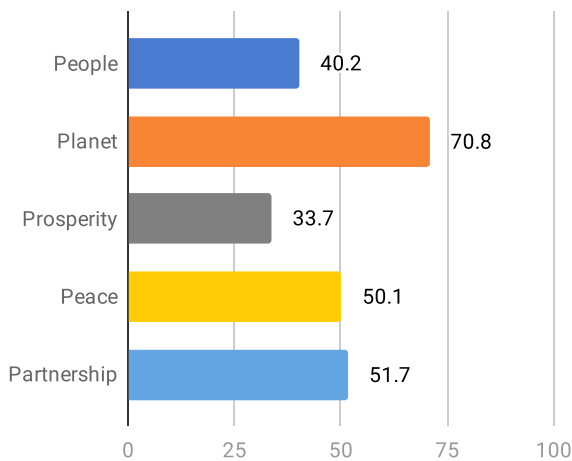
48.9 CRS SCORE
(Africa & Latin America)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ Nigeria Hub MCs' achievement is **relatively low** (47.7%) compared to the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ This Hub's achievement could be **considered satisfactory only on Planet**. On the remaining four dimensions, the achievement is either unsatisfactory (Prosperity) or fair (People, Peace and Partnerships).
- ▶ On the Goals, the Hub faces the **highest challenge** on many Goals, such as **Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** (13%), **Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy** (25%), **Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities**, and **Goal 4: Quality Education**.

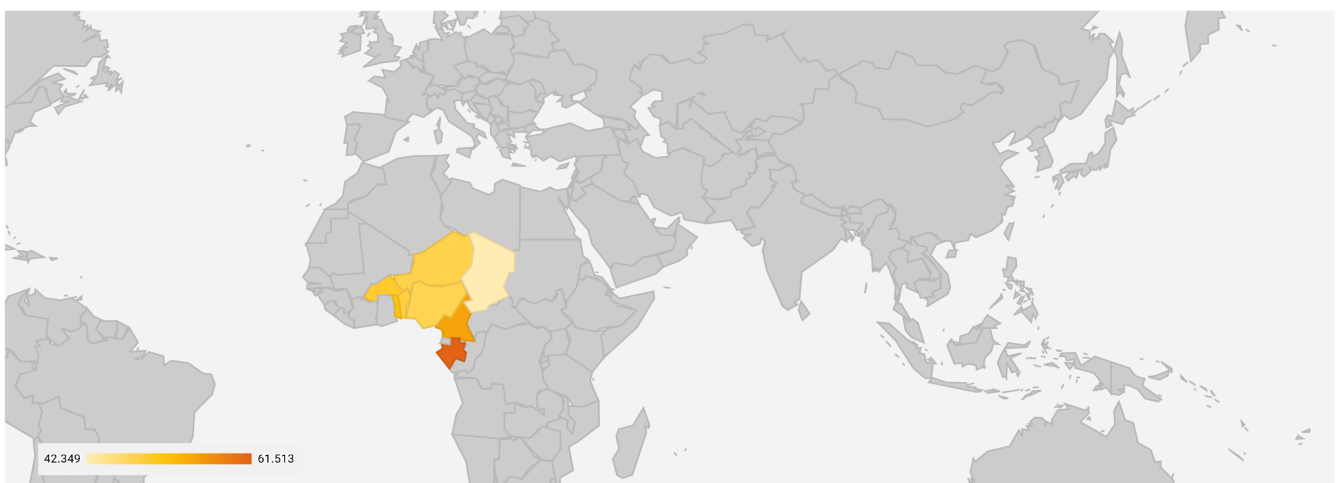
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





7th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

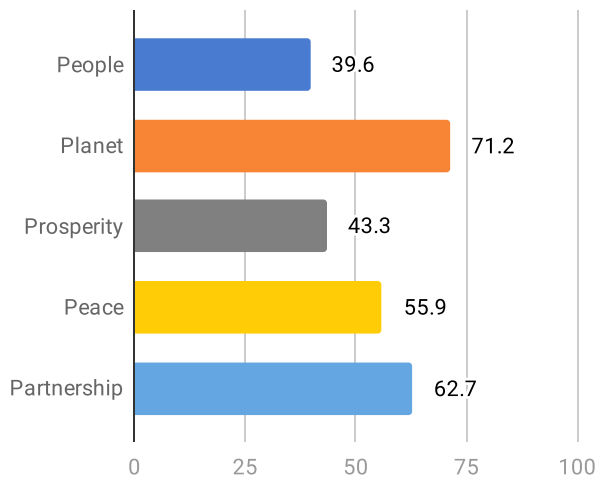
48.9 CRS SCORE
(Africa & Latin America)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ This Senegal Hub performs **better** (51.3%) than Nigeria, although still below the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ This Hub MCs' achievement could be considered **satisfactory on Partnerships and Planet**. On the remaining three dimensions (People, Prosperity and Peace), the achievement could be considered fair.
- ▶ On the SDGs, the Hub faces the **highest challenge**, in particular on **Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**, **Goal 4: Quality Education** and **Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





2nd RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

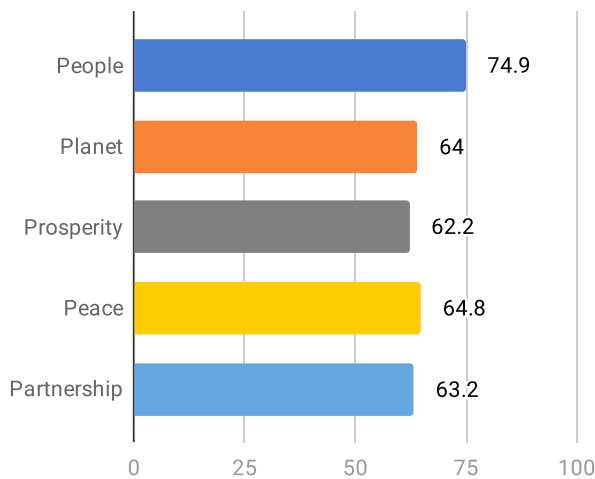
58.0 CRS SCORE
(Middle-East & Europe)

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of MCs in this Turkey Hub (66.2%) is **above** the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ This Hub's achievement could be **considered satisfactory** on all the 5Ps dimensions.
- ▶ On the Goals, the Hub faces the **highest challenge** on **Goal 14: Life Below Water**, **Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities**, and **Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**. The Goals having **very satisfactory achievements** in this Hub are **Goal 1: No Poverty (99%)** and **13: Climate Action (86%)**.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





8th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

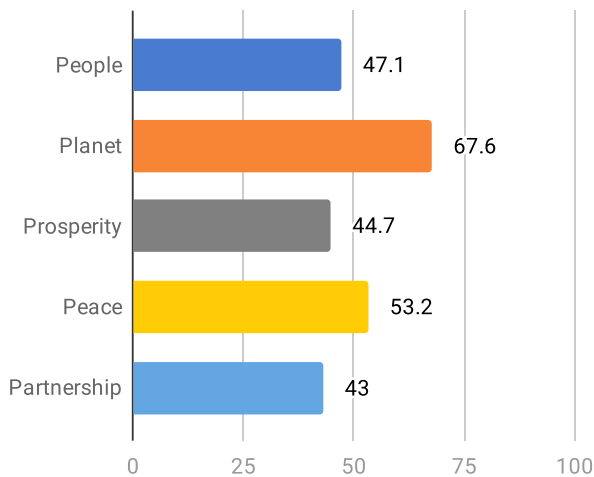
58.0 CRS SCORE
(Middle East & Europe)

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of this U.A.E. Hub, represented only by Afghanistan and Pakistan (out of eight its MCs), is **lower (51.6%)** than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ On the 5Ps-dimension, this Hub MCs' achievement could be considered **satisfactory only on Planet (68%)**, while for the other four dimensions (Partnerships, Prosperity, People and Peace) this Hub **face high challenges**.
- ▶ In terms of the Goals, the Hub **needs to focus on Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**, followed by **Goal 5: Gender Equality**, **Goal 4: Quality Education**, **Goal 2: Zero Hunger**, and **Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**.

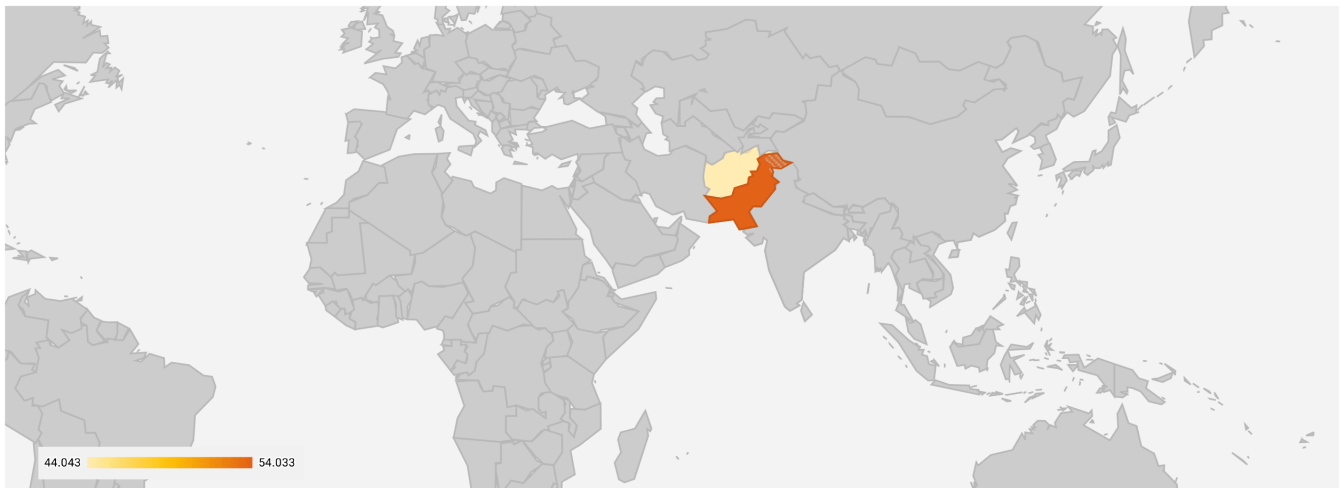
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





9th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

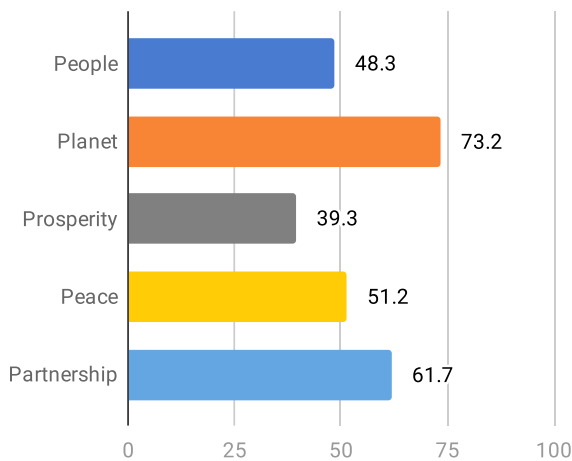
48.9 CRS SCORE
(Africa & Latin America)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ Like Senegal Hub, this Uganda Hub performs (51.3%) lower than the overall performance of IsDB MCs (56.4%).
- ▶ This Hub MCs' achievement could be considered **satisfactory on Partnerships and Planet**. On the remaining three dimensions, the achievement could be considered **unsatisfactory (Prosperity)** or **fair (People and Peace)**.
- ▶ On the SDGs, the Hub faces the **highest challenges** on a number of Goals, in particular on **Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**, **Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**, and **Goal 2: Zero Hunger**. The Goal having **very satisfactory achievement** is **Goal 13: Climate Action**.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking





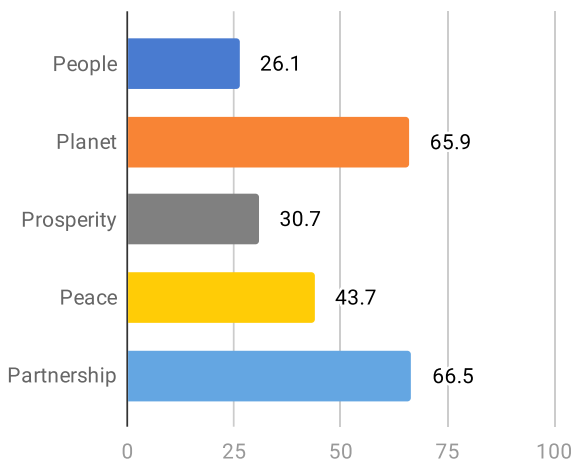
11th RANK
OUT OF 11 RHs

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Highlights

- ▶ The performance of this Headquarters MCs, represented only by Yemen, is much lower (43.3%) than the overall achievement of IsDB MCs of 56.4%.
- ▶ On the 5Ps dimension, this Hub (meaning Yemen) faces challenges on three dimensions (People, Prosperity and Peace).
- ▶ On SDGs, the four most priority goals are Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 1: No Poverty and Goal 15: Life on Land. This Hub performs well on Goal 13: Climate Action and Goal 12: Responsible Production and Consumption.

5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Overall SDG Achievement (%) per Goal



SDG Score Country Ranking



PART B-V

Country Profiles
on SDGs



37th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.6 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(U.A.E.)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is very low (10.6%) and mobile broadband subscriptions is also still low (13.5 per 100 inhabitants). In addition, their trends have been stagnating.

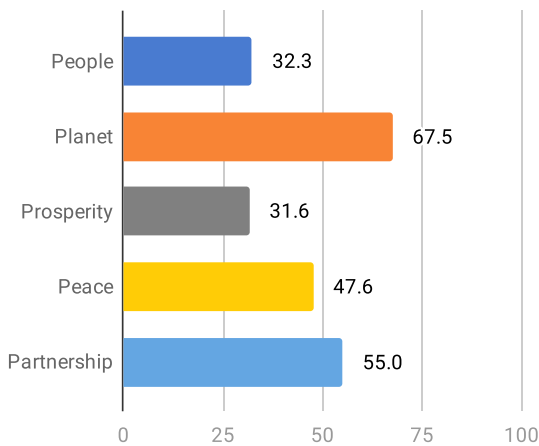


Mean years of schooling is low (3.5 years) and its trend has been stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 47.0%.

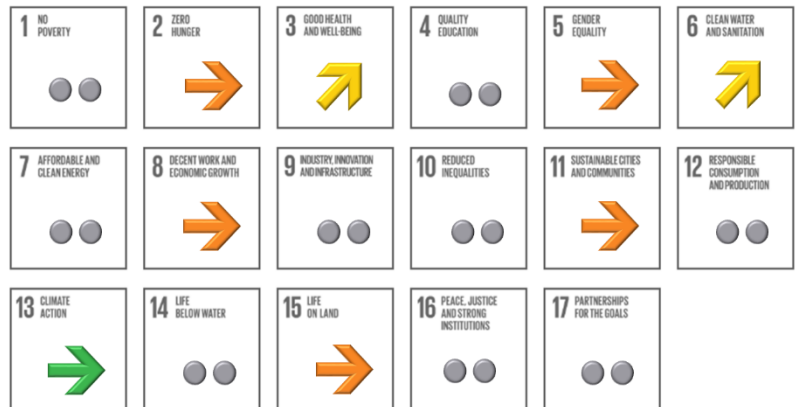


Unmet demand for contraceptives is still high (49.0%), female labor force participation to male labor force participation is only 22.5%, meanwhile seats held by women in national parliaments is around 30%.

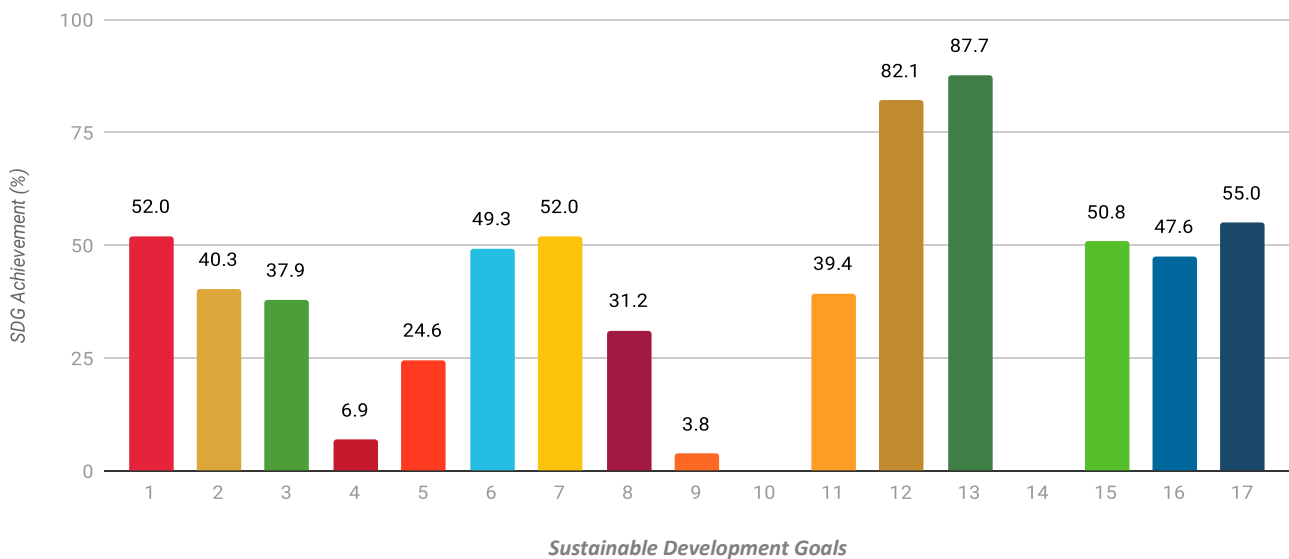
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





6th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.2 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Turkey)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Logistics performance index (Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure) is low, 2.0 on 1-5 scale. R&D expenditure is only 0.2% of GDP.

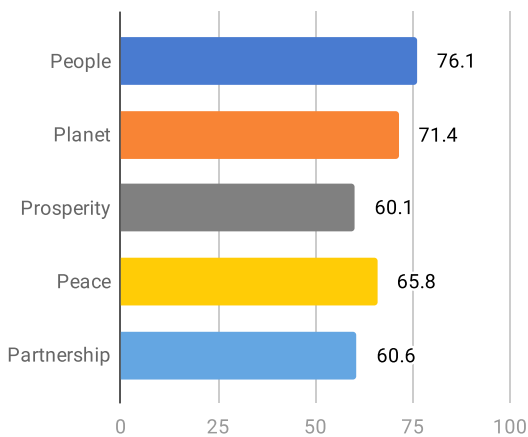


Ocean Health Index, both for clean waters and fisheries, is stagnating. Moreover, although the percentage of fish caught by trawling has been declining, it is high (86.3%).

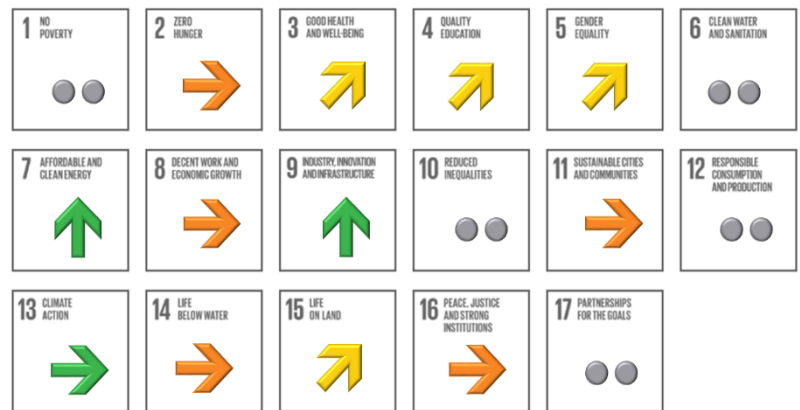


Prevalence of stunting (23.1%) and prevalence of wasting (9.4%) in children under 5 years of age have been stagnating.

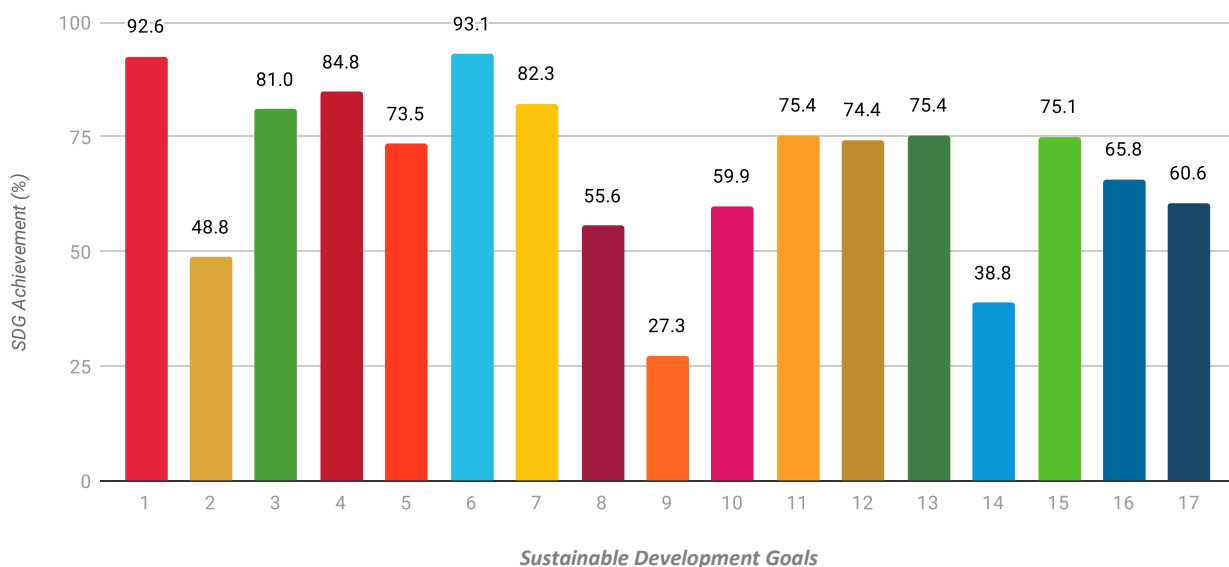
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





7th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.1 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Morocco)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Although quality of overall infrastructure is moderately increasing, its score is below average, and logistics performance index (Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure) is also low, 2.6 on 1-5 scale. In addition, R&D expenditure is only 0.1% of GDP.

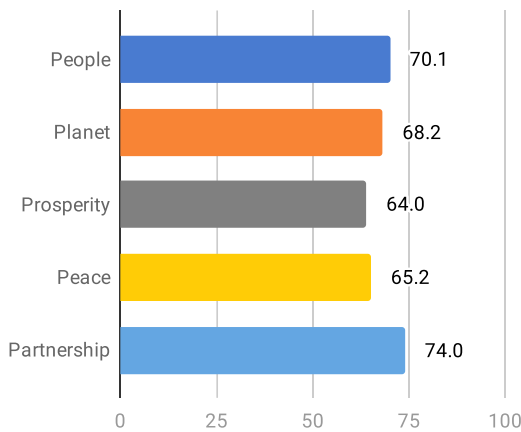


Ocean Health Index (OHI) (clean waters) is below 50 on 0-100 scale and decreasing. Percentage of fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by exclusive economic zone is 65.2%.

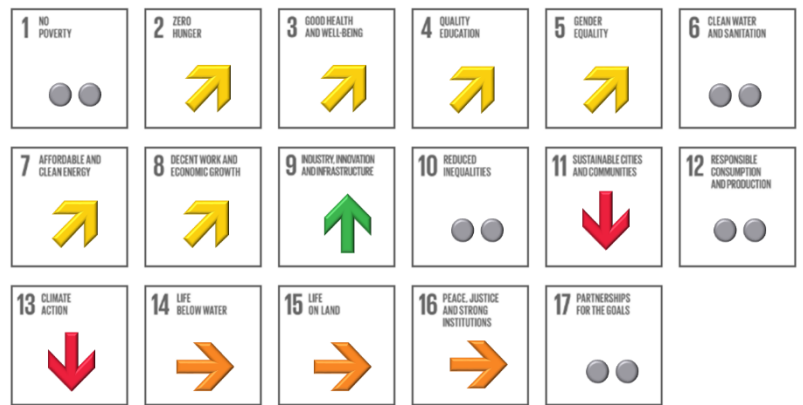


Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25+ is 77.6% and ratio of female labor force participation to male labor force participation is 22.6% and stagnating.

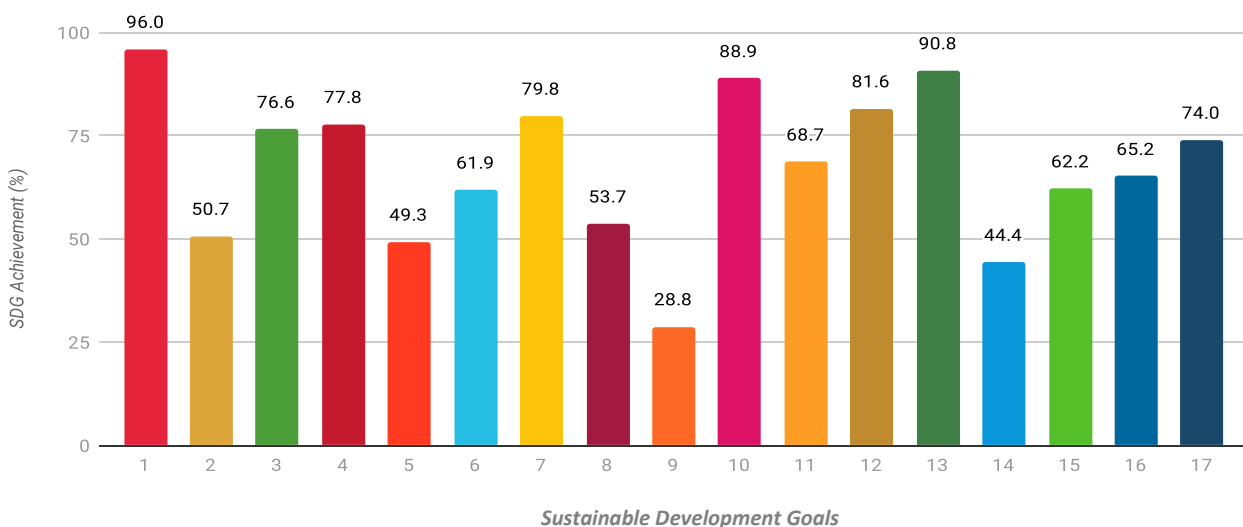
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





1st RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.2 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Turkey)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



The score on the university ranking is very low, 18.6 on 0-100 scale, number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) is also very low, while R&D expenditure is only 0.2% of GDP.

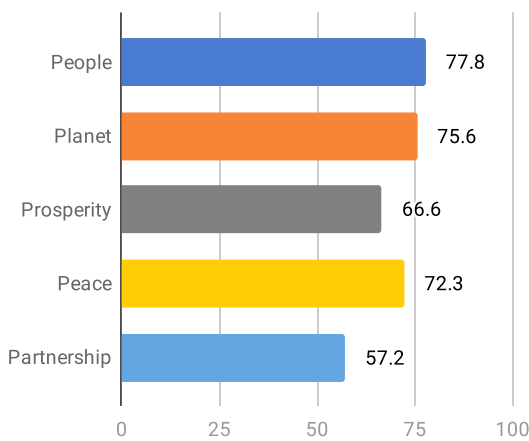


Although percentage of health & education spending is moderately increasing, it is still low, less than 10% of GDP, while tax revenue (% of GDP) is 15.6% and declining.

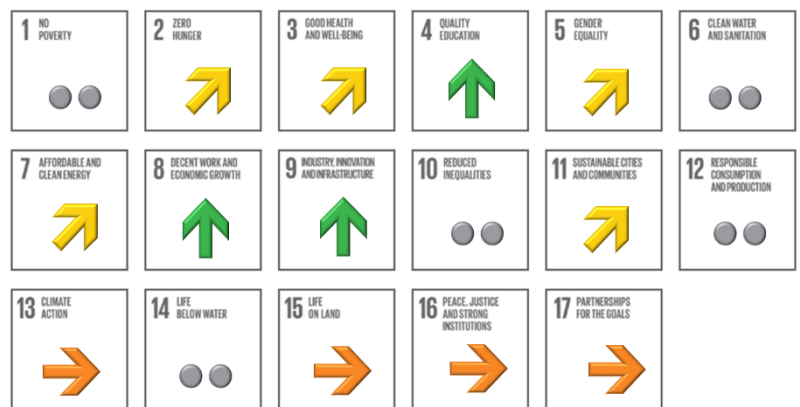


Prevalence of stunting is 18% and prevalence of adult obesity is also high, close to 20%.

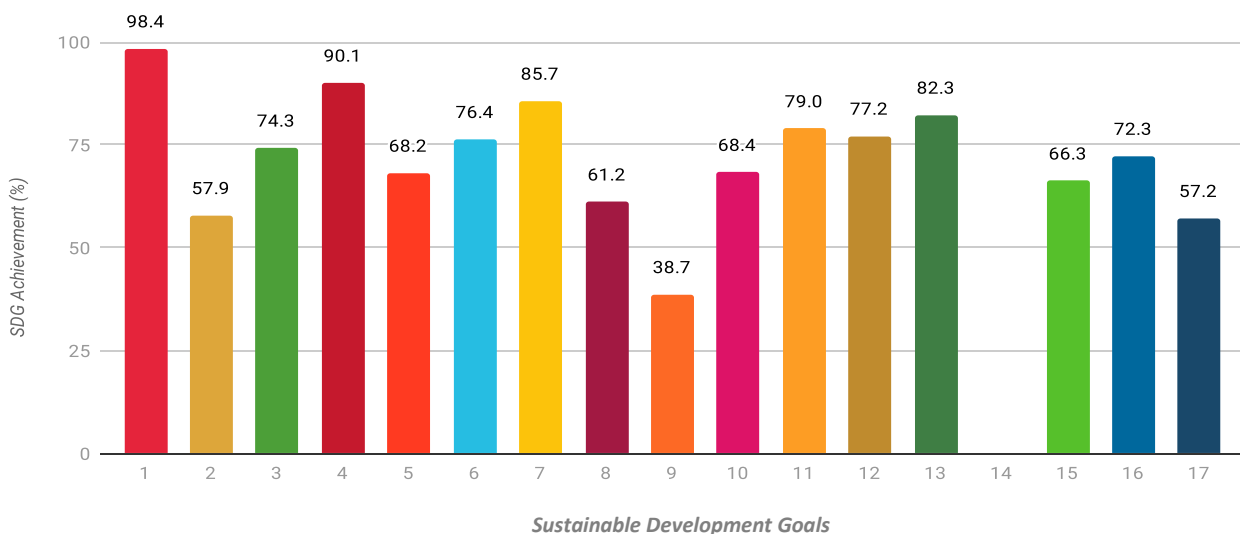
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





17th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

58.4 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Bangladesh)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use and mobile broadband subscriptions are still at low levels. Quality of infrastructure score is only 2.9 on a 1-7 scoring system. Logistics performance index is below average, 2.5 on 1-5 scale.

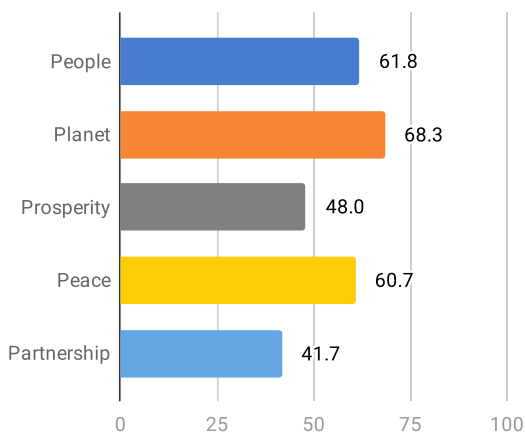


Although P.M.2.5 (suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter which can cause severe health damage) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in urban areas is decreasing, but it is high, 89.4, while the percentage of urban population with access to improved drinking water is only 37.9%.

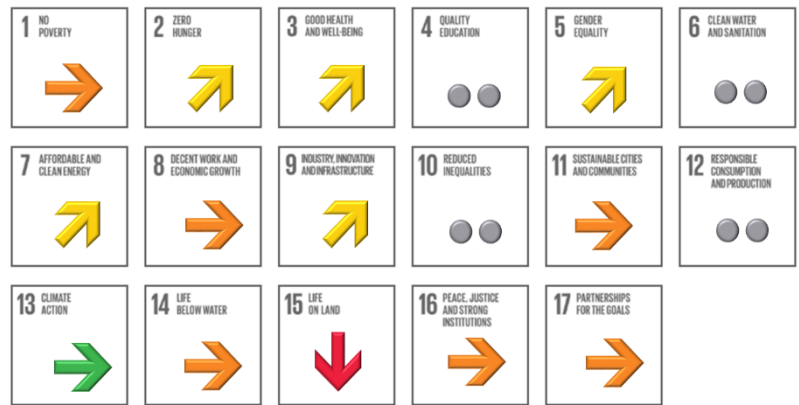


Government Health and Education spending as % of GDP is low, 4.8% and decreasing, while tax revenue is 8.8 % of GDP and stagnating.

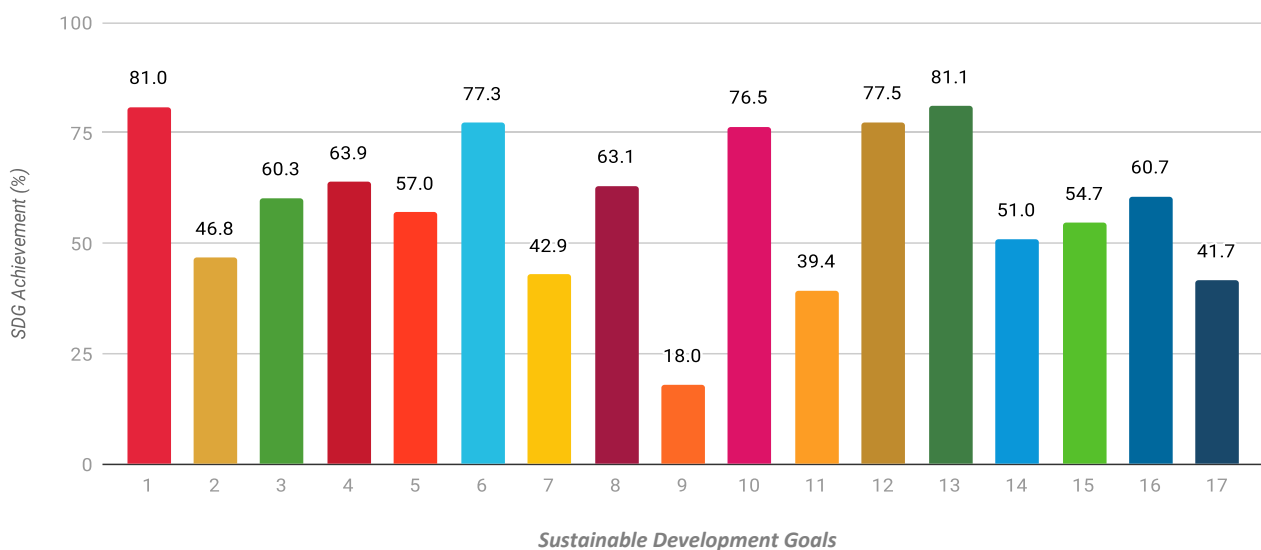
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





32nd RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use (12.0%) and mobile broadband subscriptions (8.1 per 100 inhabitants) are stagnating. Quality of overall infrastructure is declining and its score is low, only 2.4 on 1-7 scale.

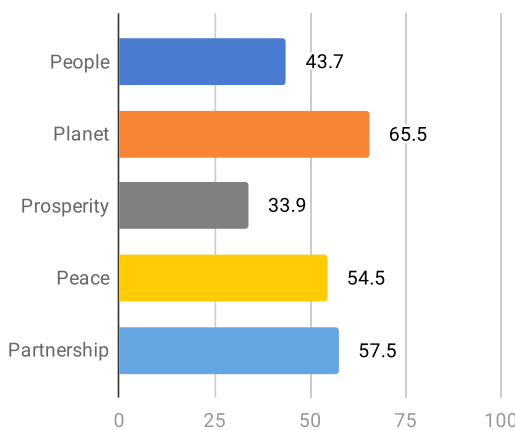


Access to electricity (34.1%) and access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (6.6%) have been stagnating. Access to clean fuels is very low, only 6.6%.

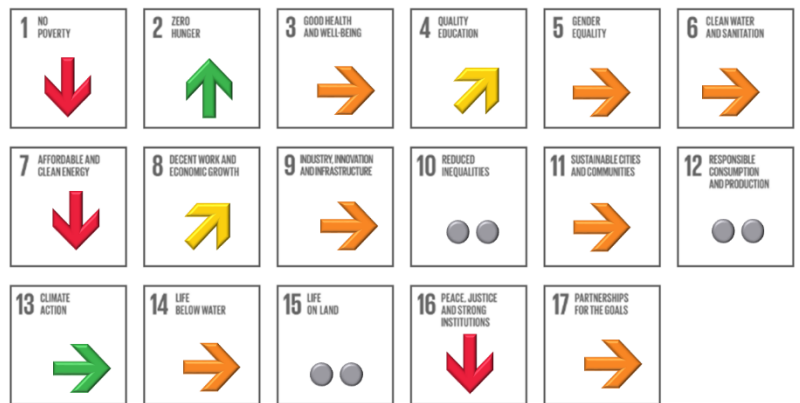


Adjusted Gini Coefficient is relatively high, 50.1% (on 0-100% scale).

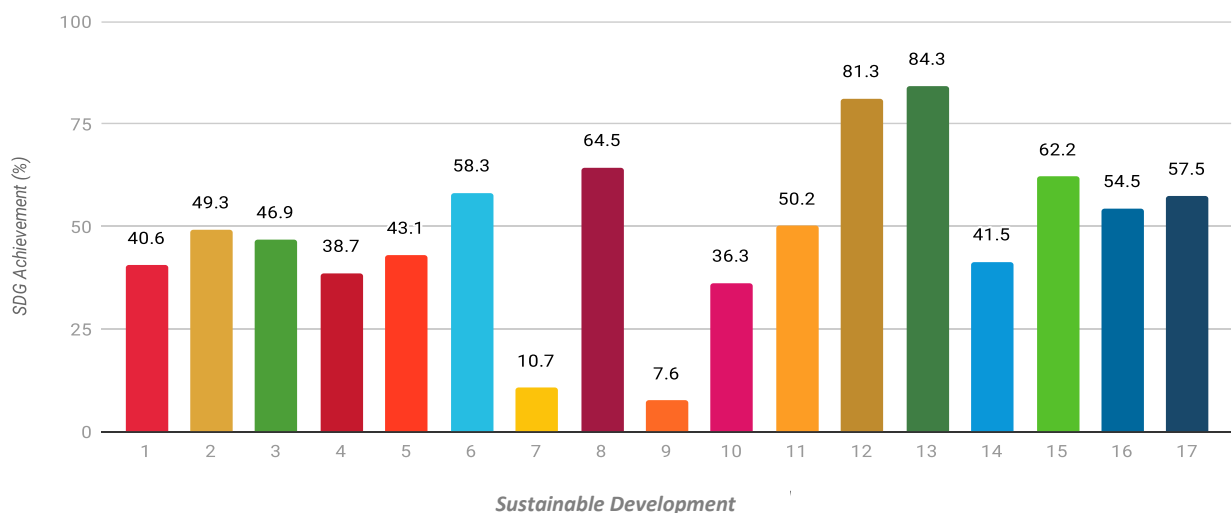
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





30th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Access to electricity is close to 20% and it is stagnating. In addition, access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is low, only 7.0% and is also stagnating.

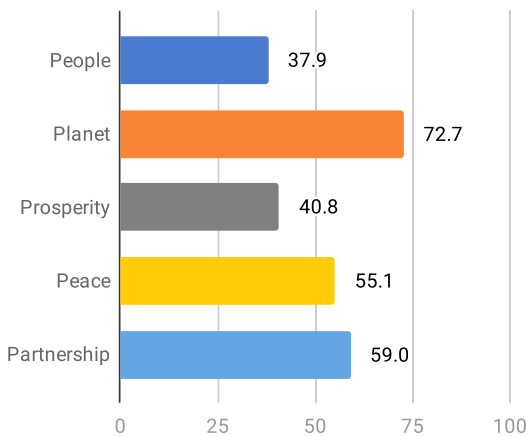


Internet use is low and stagnating, quality of overall infrastructure is declining and its score is low, only 2.4 on 1-7 scale. Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) is very low, while R & D expenditure is only 0.2% of GDP.

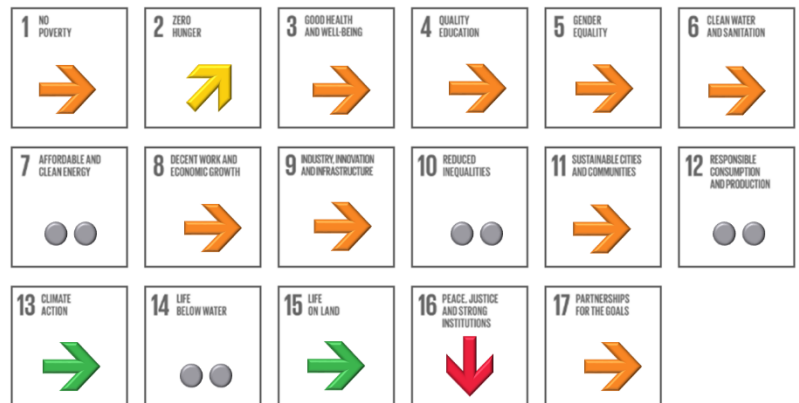


Net primary school enrolment rate is increasing, but it is low at around 75%. Mean years of schooling is only 1.4 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is still around 50%.

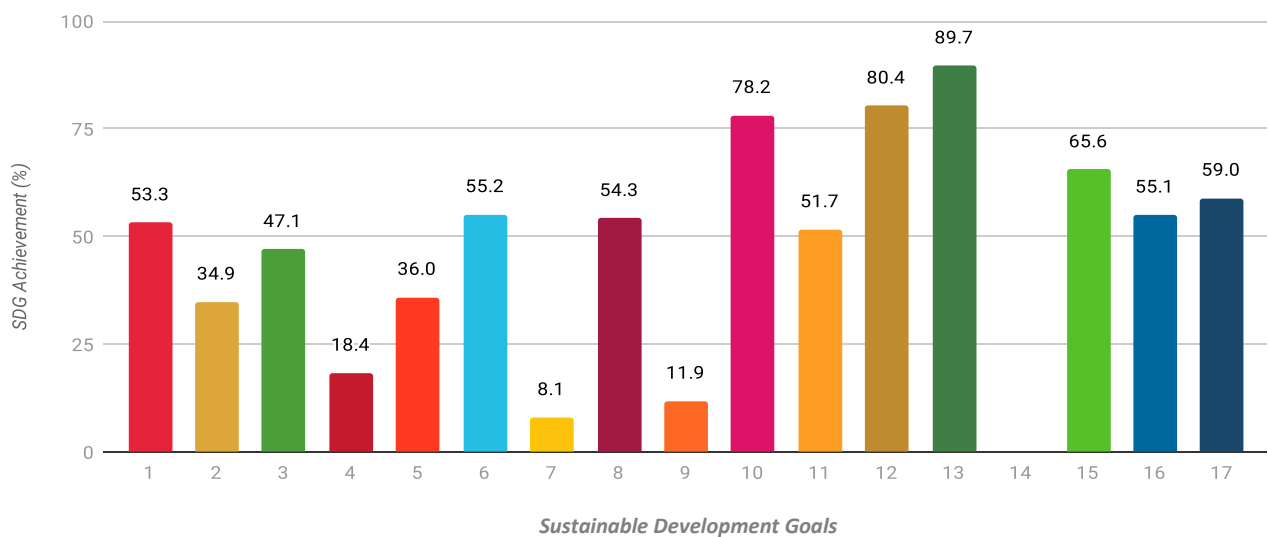
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





20th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is moderately increasing, but it is still low at 25%. Mobile broadband subscriptions is also low at 10.5 per 100 inhabitants and is stagnating. Although, quality of overall infrastructure is moderately increasing, but it is still low, at 2.3 on 1-7 scale.

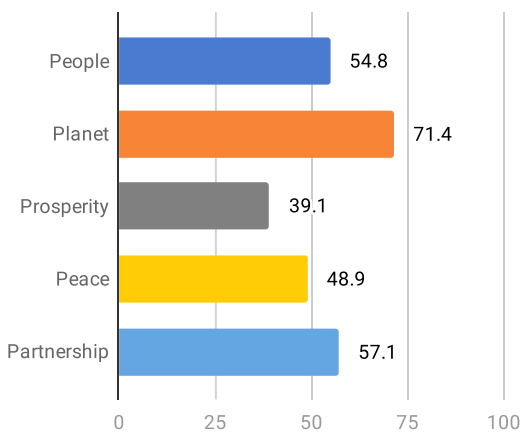


Improved water source (piped) is only 61.5% and it is decreasing. Satisfaction with public transport is only 42% and stagnating.

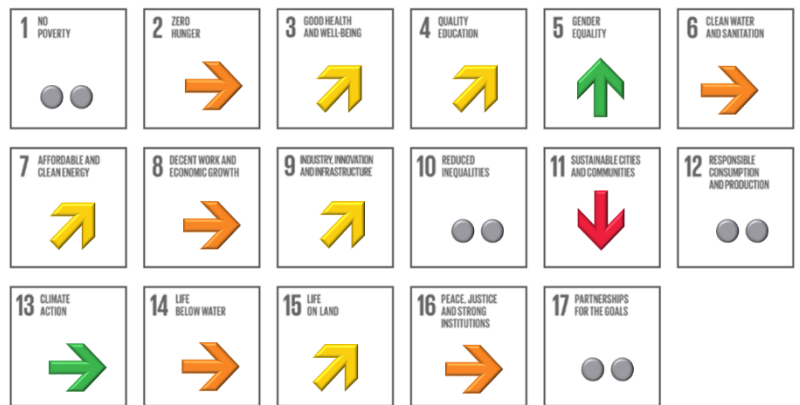


Adjusted Gini Coefficient is still relatively high, 47.7% on 0-100% scale.

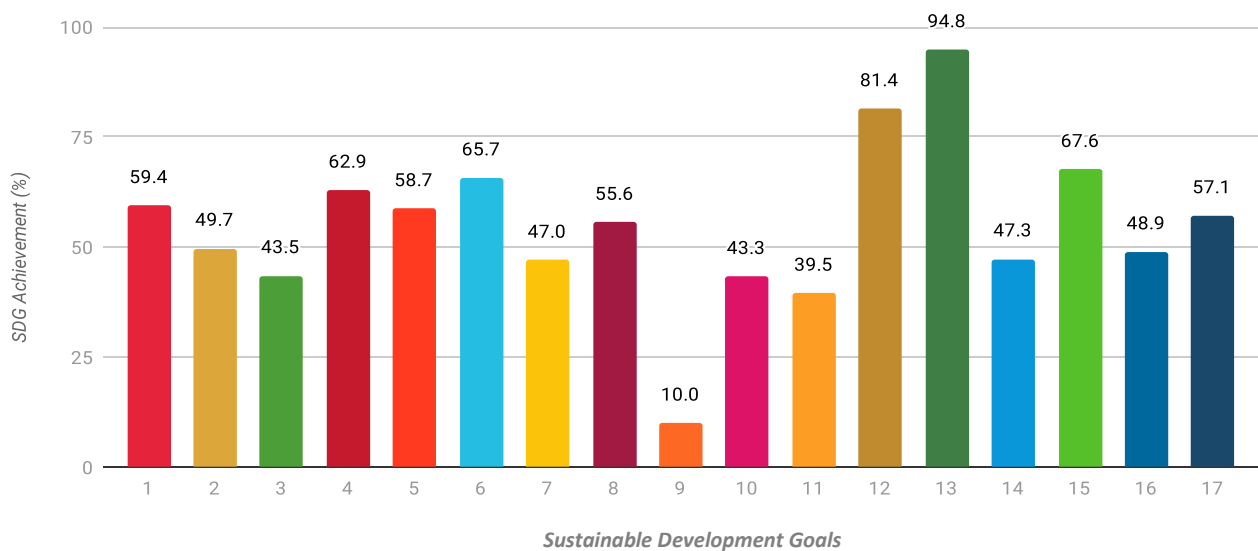
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





39th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is only 5% and stagnating. Mobile broadband subscriptions is also low, at 9.2 per 100 and stagnating. Although quality of overall infrastructure is moderately increasing, but it is very low, at 1.8 on 1-7 scale.

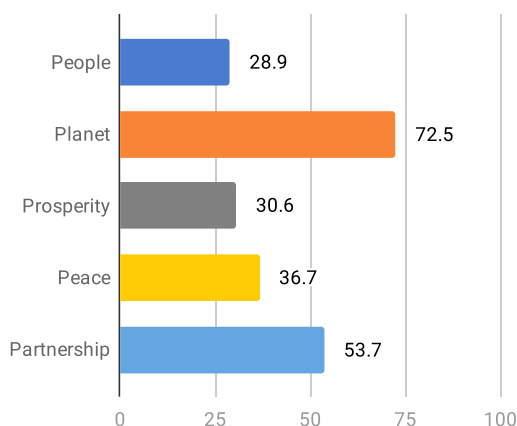


Access to electricity is very low (8.0%) and stagnating. Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is low at 3.6% and also stagnating.

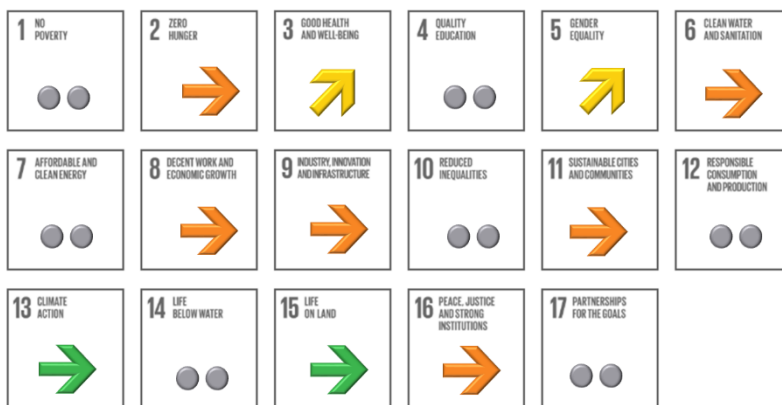


Net primary enrolment rate is relatively low at 78.9%, while mean years of schooling is only 2.3 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 30.8%.

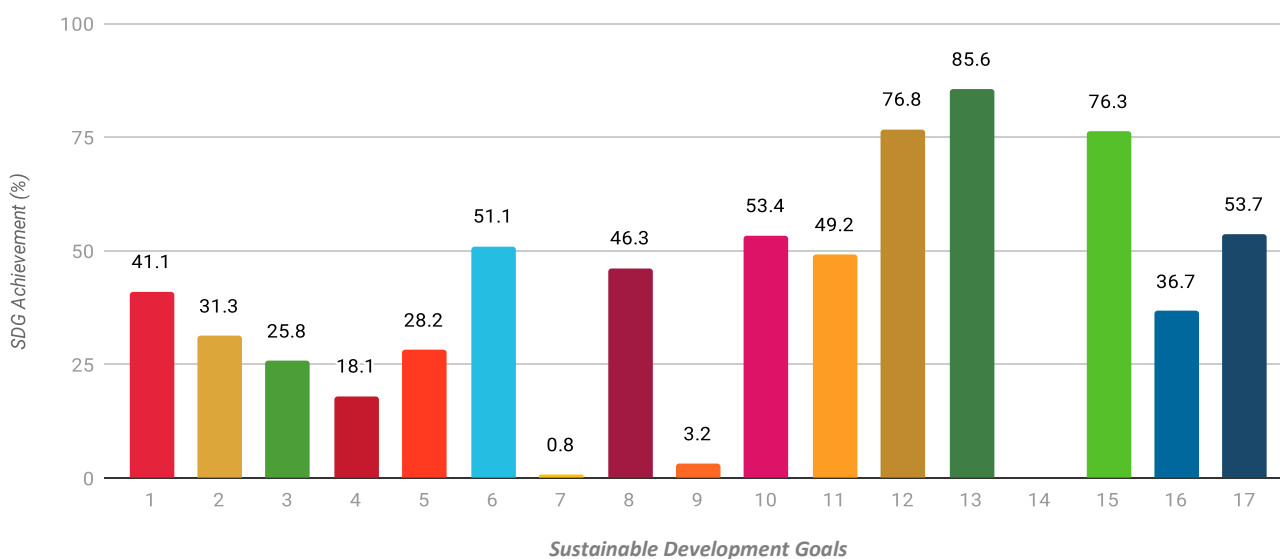
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





22nd RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Senegal)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



While internet use is moderately increasing, it is still only 26.5%. Mobile broadband subscriptions is at 43.7 per 100 inhabitants and logistics performance index is only 2.5 on 1-5 scale.

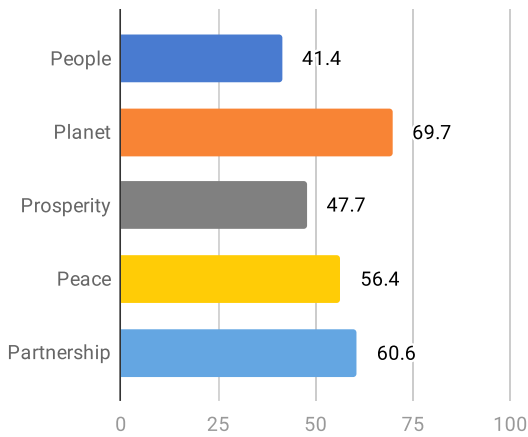


Although net primary school enrolment rate is on track, but it is still at 83.9%. Mean years of schooling is 5.0 years and stagnating, while literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 53%.

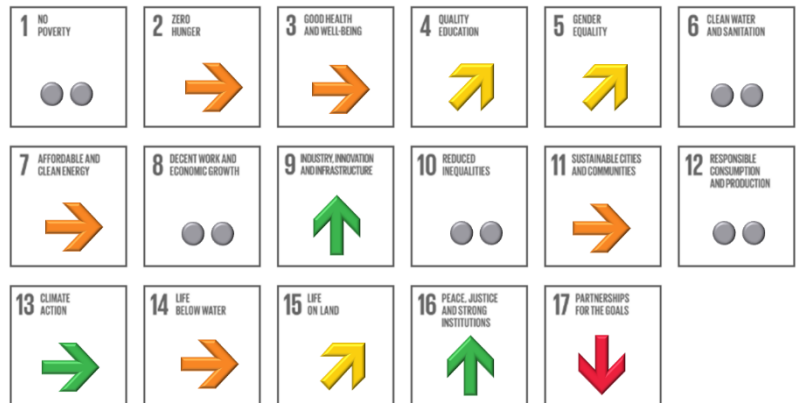


Ocean Health Index (OHI) (biodiversity) is at 78.3 on 0-100 scale and stagnating, while OHI (clean waters) is only 41.5 on 0-100 scale and decreasing. OHI (fisheries) is at 36.4 on 0-100 scale and stagnating.

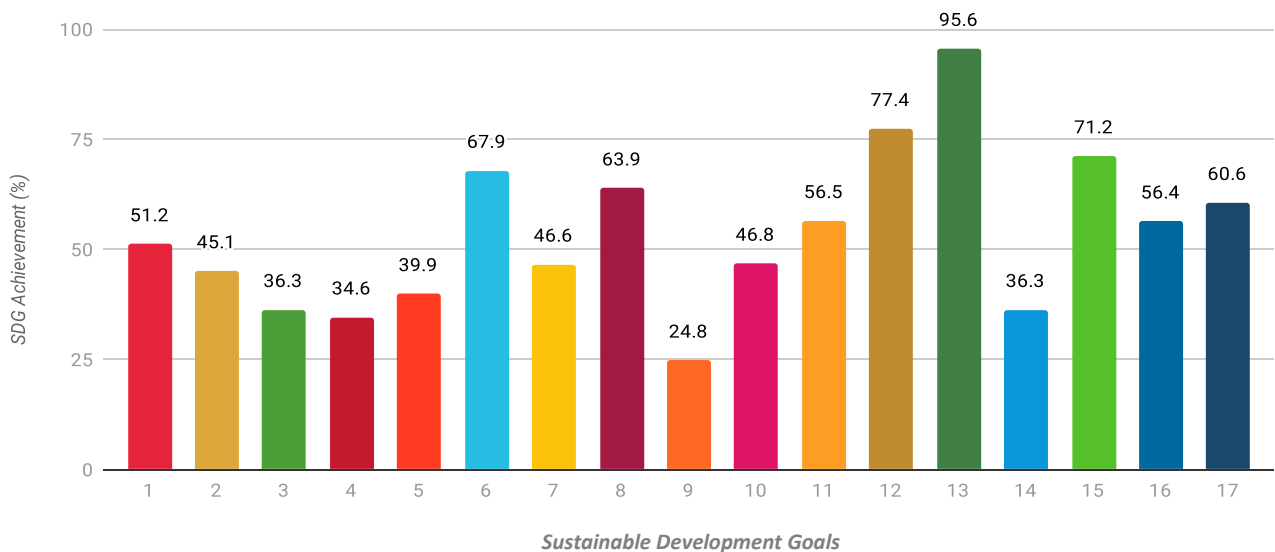
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





29th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Uganda)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is only 13.1% and mobile broadband subscriptions is 11.2 per 100 inhabitants and both are stagnating. Logistics performance index (Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure) is low, at 2.3 on 1-5 scale.

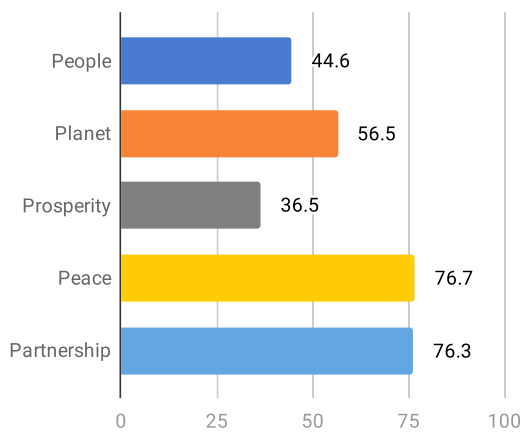


Although net primary school enrolment rate is moderately increasing, it is still low at 59.1%, and mean years of schooling is 4.1 years and is stagnating.

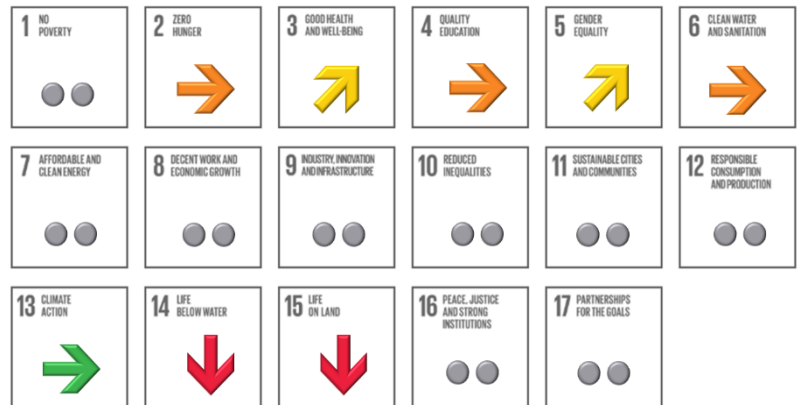


Access to electricity is only 46.7% and decreasing, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is much lower, at 10.2% and stagnating.

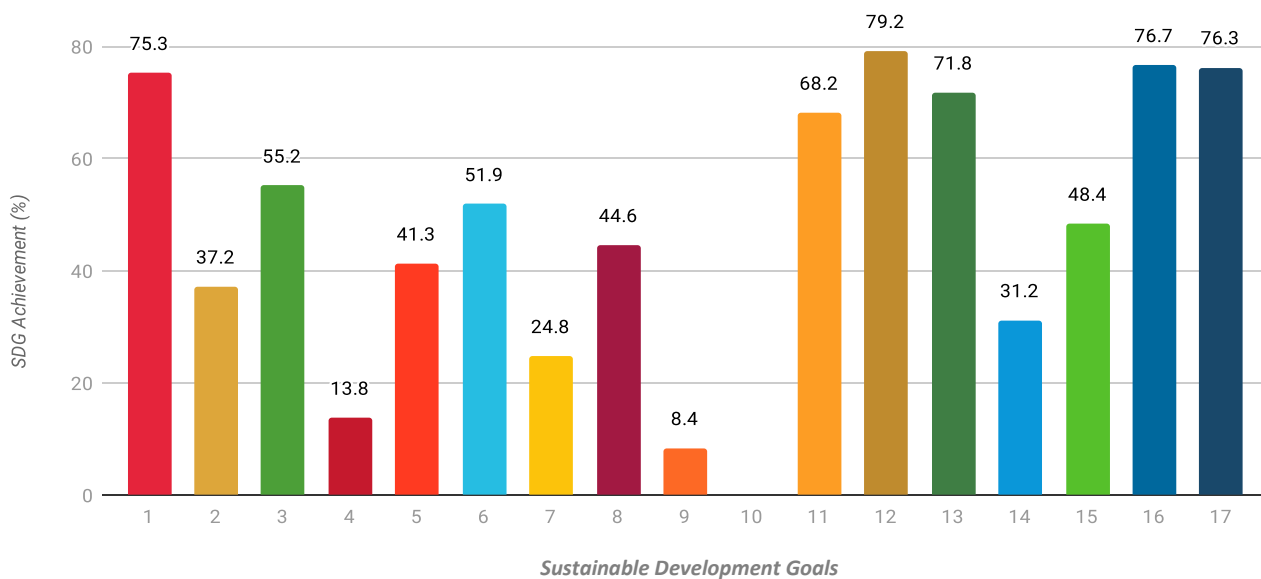
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





15th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

56.8 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Egypt)

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



While internet use and mobile broadband subscriptions are on track, but they are still low, at 41.2% and 47.3 per 100 inhabitants, respectively. Although the quality of overall infrastructure is reasonably good, at 4.0 on 1-7 scale, but it is declining.

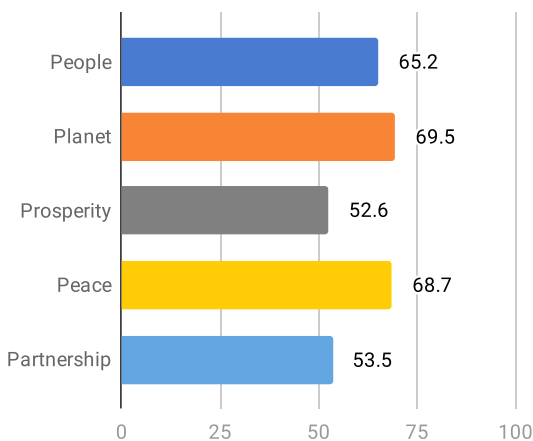


Adjusted Gini Coefficient is relatively high, close to 50% on 0-100% scale.

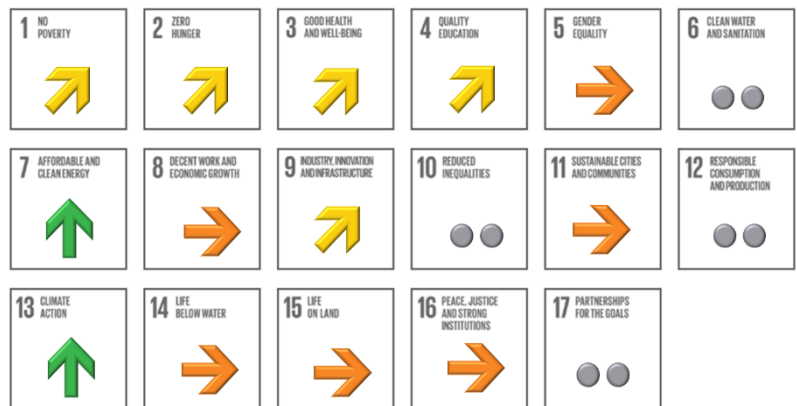


The ratio between female labor force participation rate (LFPR) and male LFPR is only 30.1% and decreasing. Seats held by women in national parliaments is only 14.9% and stagnating.

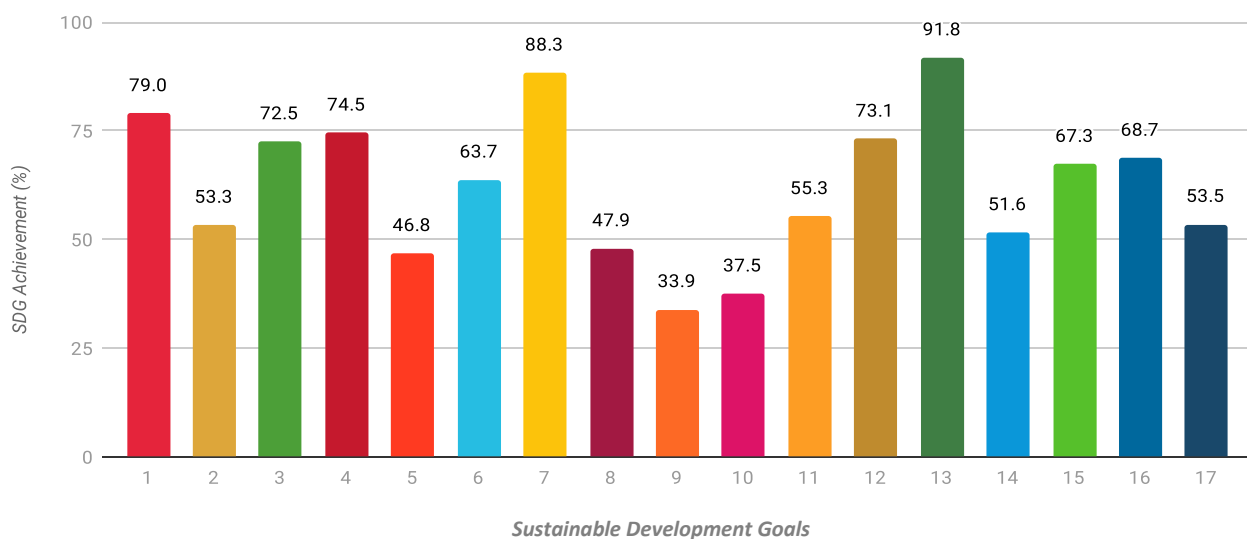
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





16th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Quality of overall infrastructure is low, at 2.9 on 1-7 scale, as well as the logistics performance index (Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure), which is 2.0 on 1-5 scale.

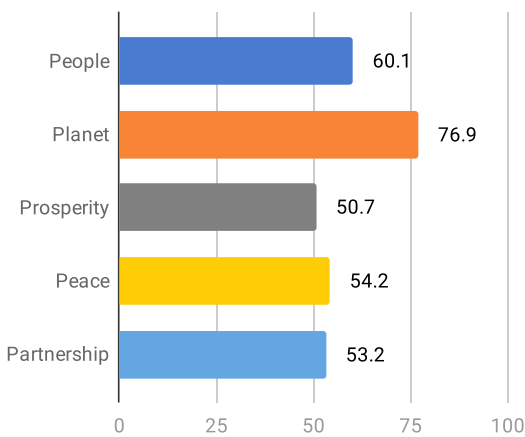


Adjusted Gini Coefficient is relatively high, at 46.3% on 0-100% scale.

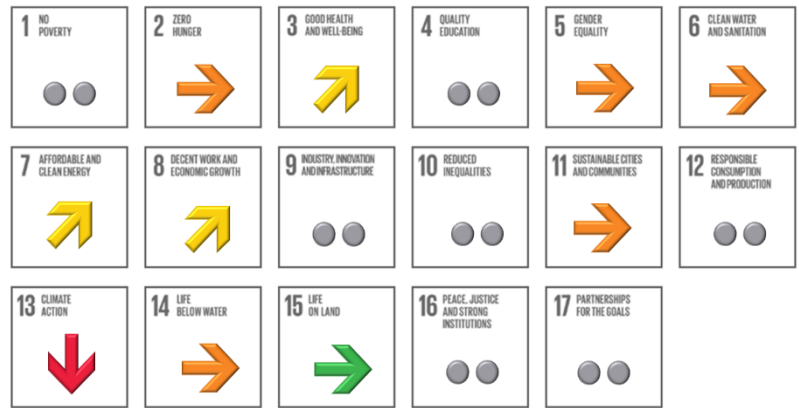


Although prevalence of stunting (under 5s) is only 17.5% but it is moderately increasing. Cereal yield is 1.6 t/ha and stagnating.

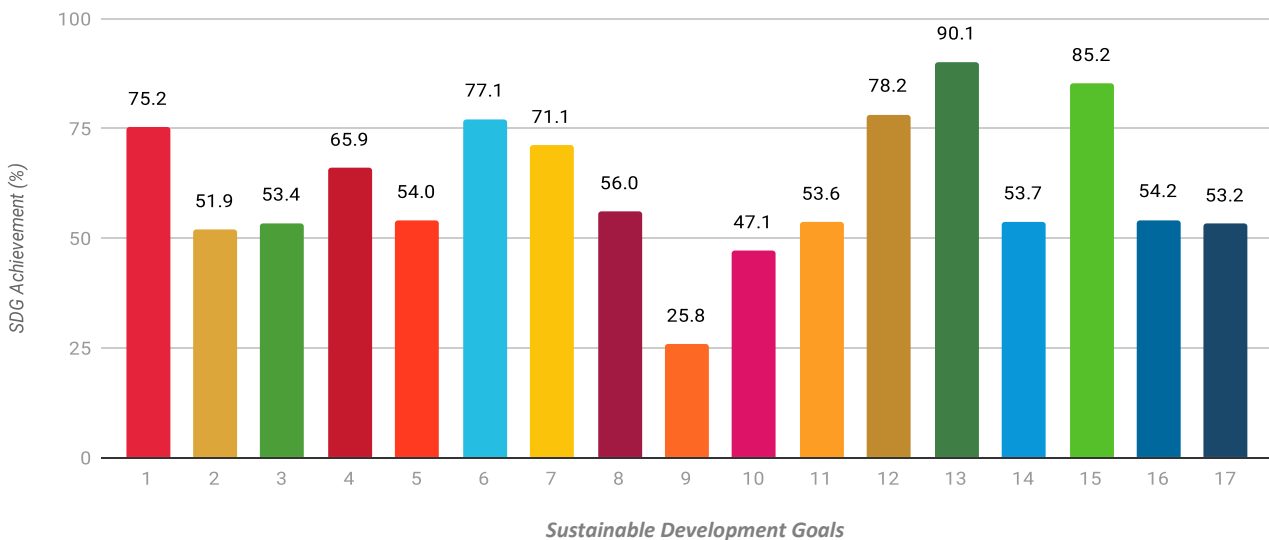
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





25th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Senegal)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is low at 18.5% and stagnating, while mobile broadband subscriptions is only 21.2 per 100 inhabitants. Although, the score of the quality of overall infrastructure is relatively high, 4.1 on 1-7 scale, it is declining.

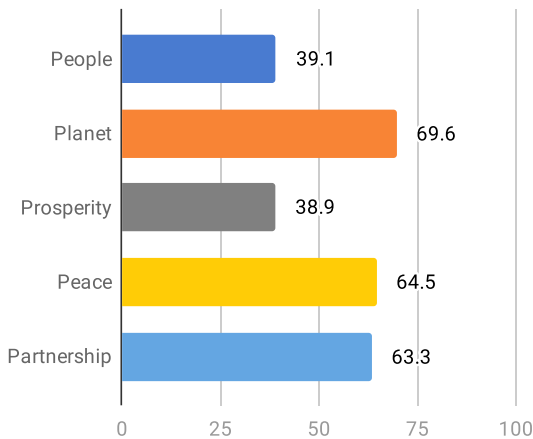


Access to electricity is stagnating at 47.2%, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is very low, at 4.0% and stagnating.

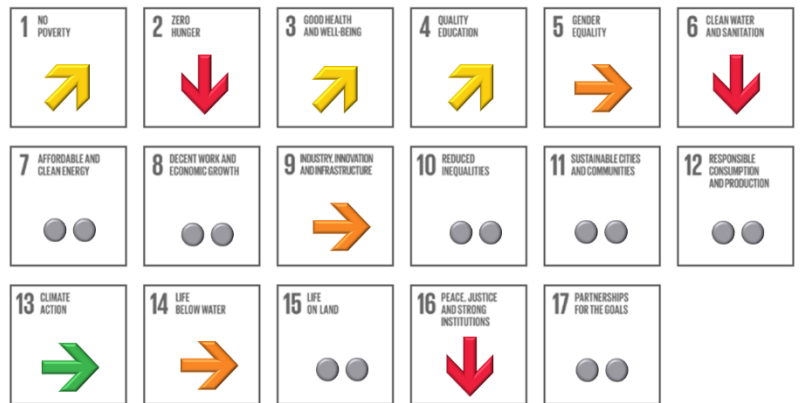


Although net primary school enrolment rate is moderately increasing but it is still relatively low, at 77.6%. Mean years of schooling is only 3.3 years and stagnating, while literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 60.8%.

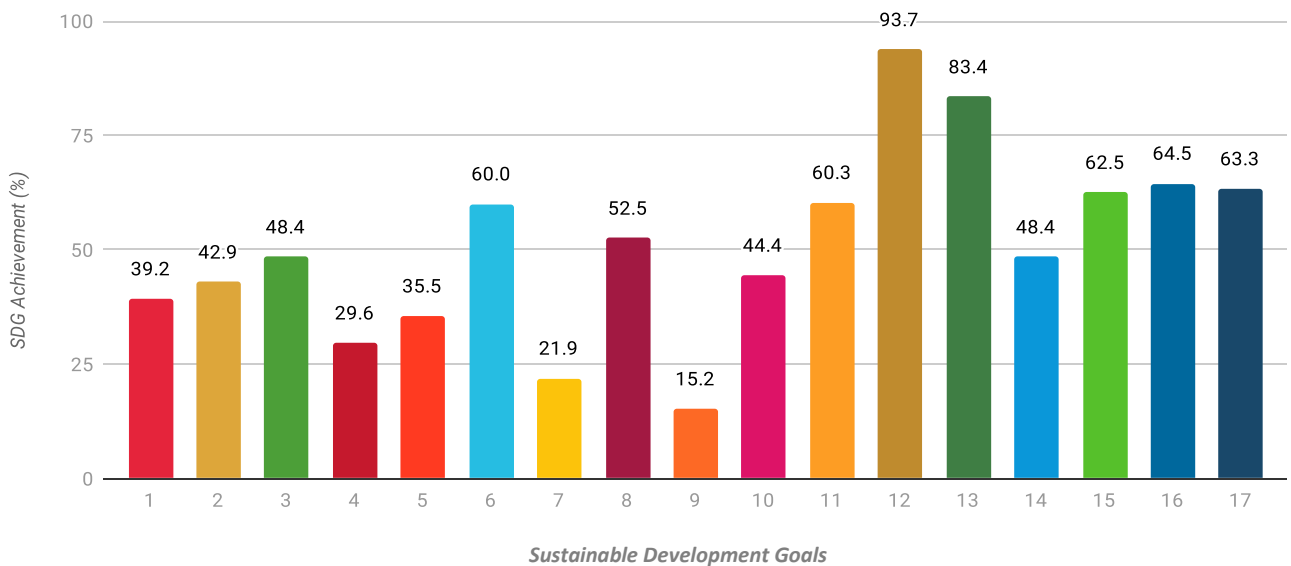
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





27th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Senegal)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is very low, only 9.8% and stagnating. Although mobile broadband subscriptions is moderately increasing, it is still 15.3 per 100 inhabitants. Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 2.6 on 1-7 scale. Logistics performance index is also low, 2.0 on 1-5 scale.

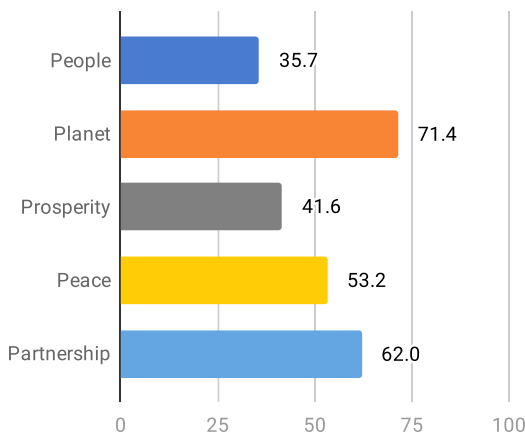


Access to electricity is only 27.6% and stagnating, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is much lower, 5.6% and is also stagnating.

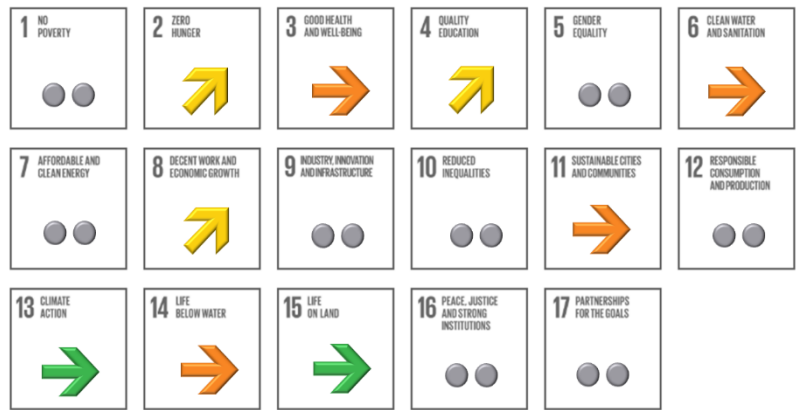


Net primary school enrolment rate is moderately increasing, but it is still only 77.9%. Mean years of schooling is very low, 2.6 years and stagnating, while literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 46.3%.

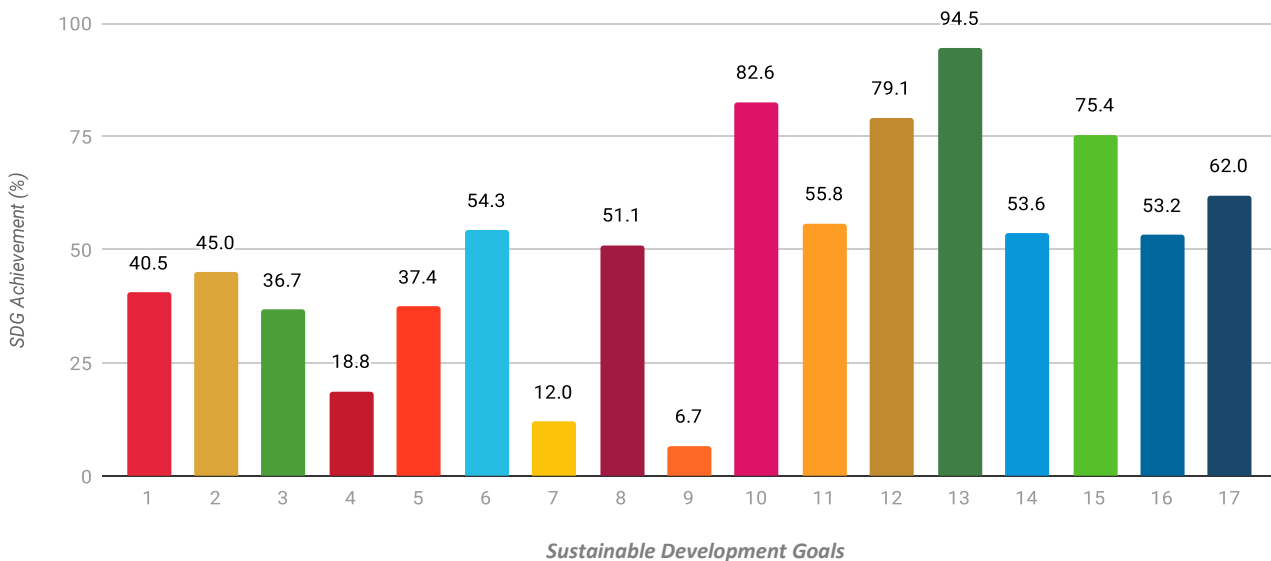
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





14th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

63.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Indonesia)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



While internet use is moderately increasing, it is still low (25.4%). Logistics performance index is low, at 2.6 on 1-5 scale. Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) is very low, while R & D expenditure is only 0.1% of GDP.

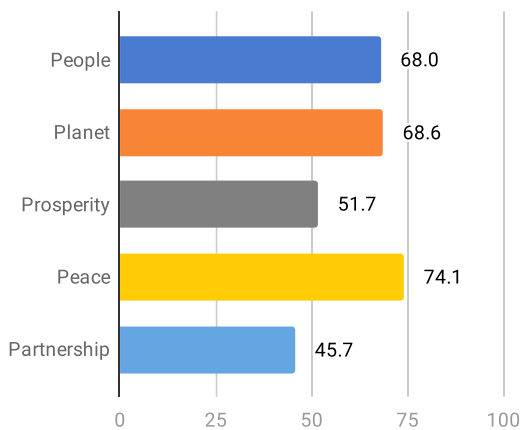


Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income is high, at 50.7% on 0-100% scale.

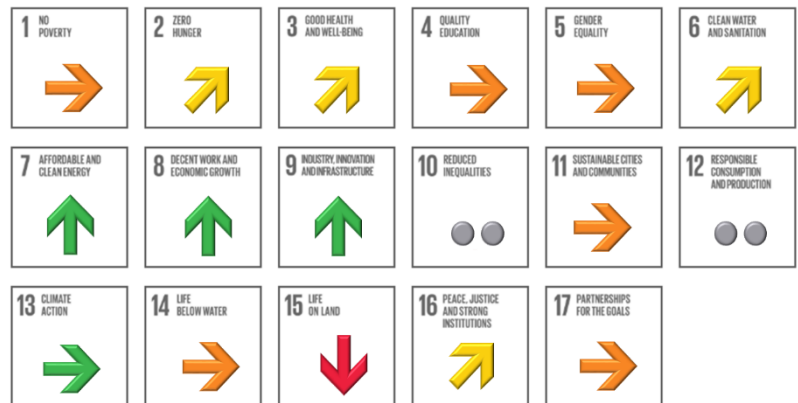


Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites and in freshwater sites important to biodiversity are only 23.5% and 39.3%, respectively and both stagnating. Red List Index of species survival is 0.8 on 0-1 scale.

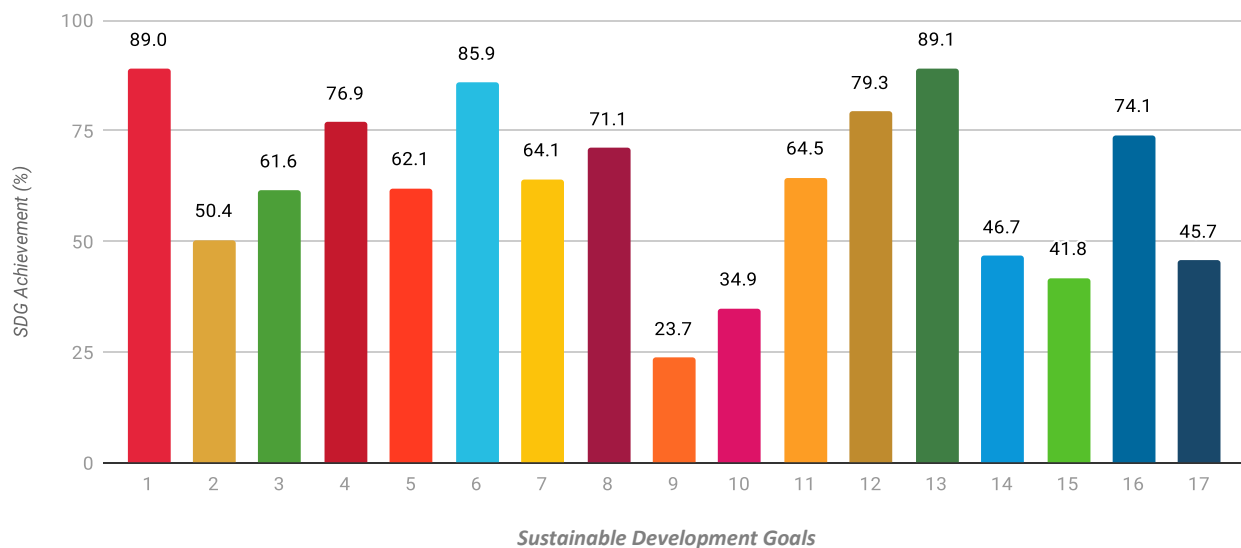
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





23rd RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

56.8 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Egypt)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is moderately increasing but it is still low (21.2%), while mobile broadband subscriptions is only 16.2 per 100 inhabitants and stagnating. Logistics performance index is only 1.9 on 1-5 scale.

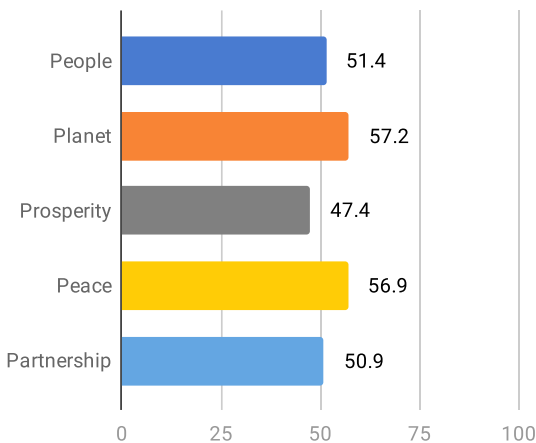


Mean years of schooling is 6.6 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 52.3%.

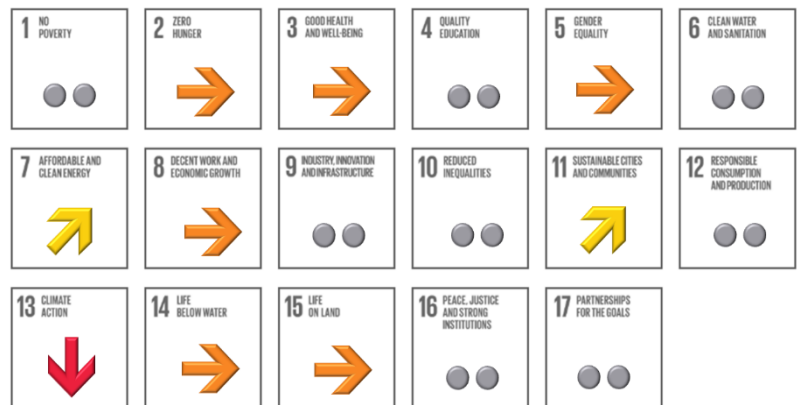


Ocean Health Index (OHI) (clean waters) is only 40.4 on 0-100 scale and decreasing, and OHI (fisheries) is only 33.3 on 0-100 scale and stagnating.

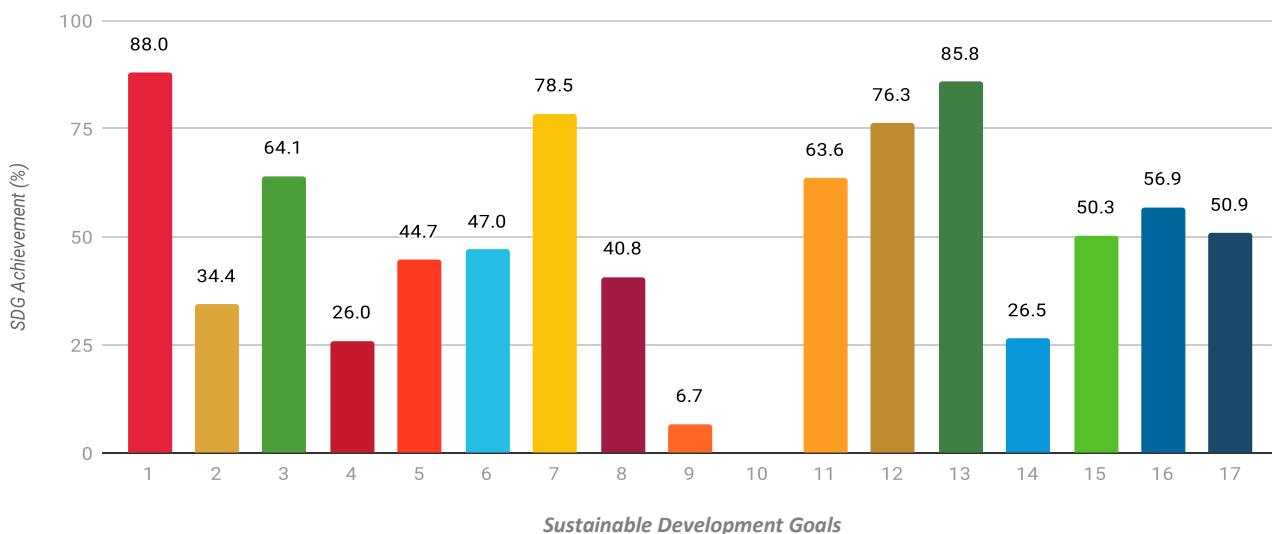
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





13th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

56.8 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Egypt)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Freshwater withdrawal is already 118.4%, while imported groundwater depletion is 16.6 m³/year/capita.

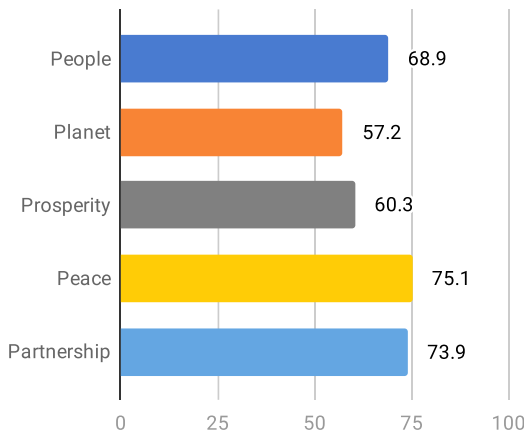


Ocean Health Index (OHI) (biodiversity) is 85.2 on 0-100 scale but decreasing, while OHI (clean waters) is 50.8 on 0-100 scale and also decreasing.

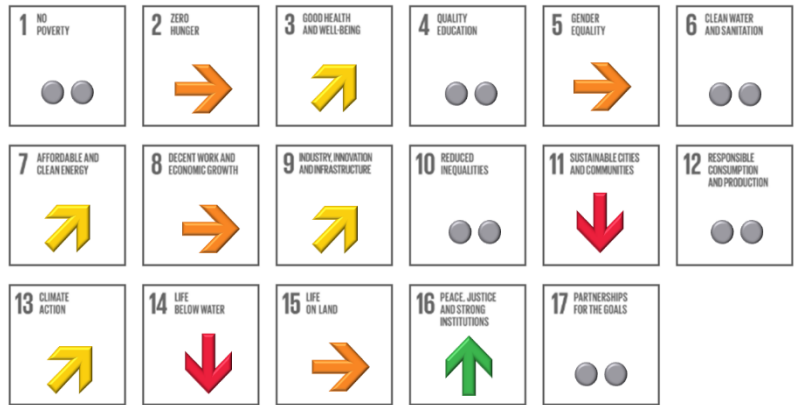


Quality of overall infrastructure is 4.2 on 1-7 scale but decreasing, while logistics performance index is only 2.8 on 1-5 scale.

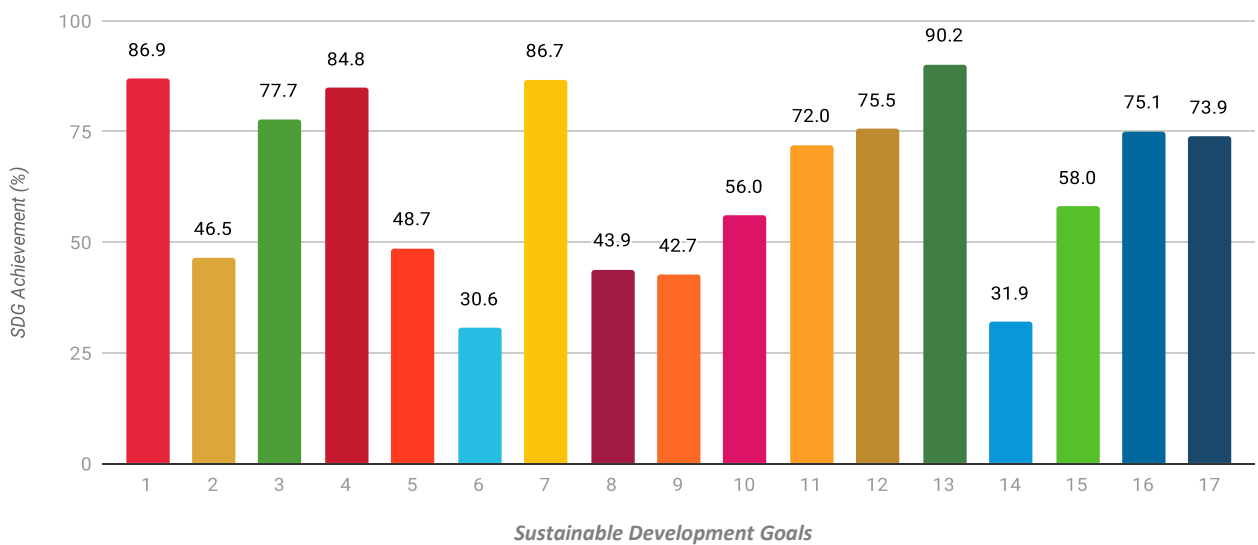
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





5th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

67.4 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Kazakhstan)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Logistics performance index is low, 2.8 on 1-5 scale, while R&D expenditure is only 0.2% of GDP.

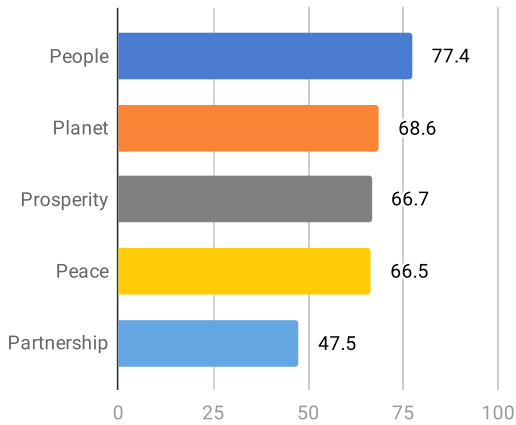


Government Health & Education spending (% of GDP) is only 7.2%, while tax revenue (% of GDP) is below 10%.

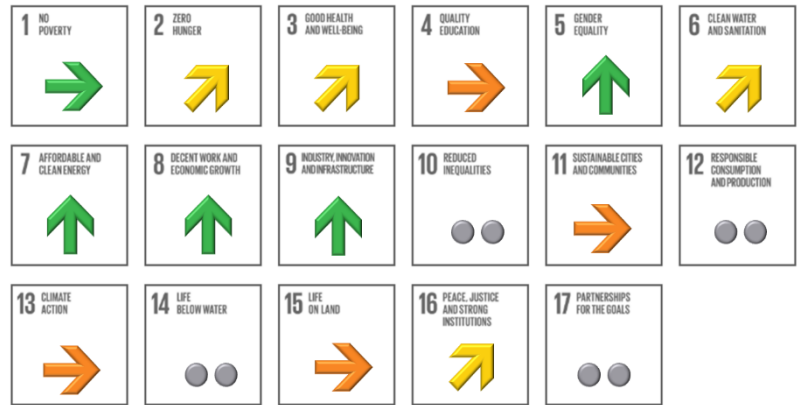


Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age is 13.1% and prevalence of obesity (% adult population) is 21.0%.

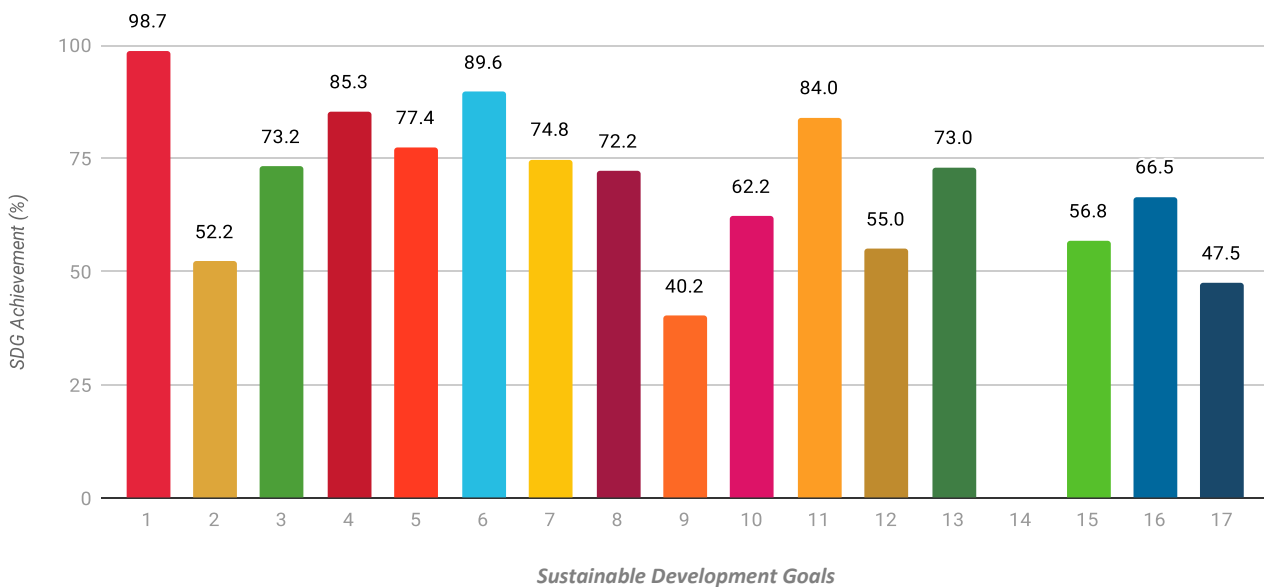
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





3rd RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

67.4 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Kazakhstan)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

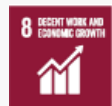
Most challenging goals



While internet use is moderately increasing, it is still low (34.5%). Logistics performance index is 2.0 on 1-5 scale, while R&D expenditure is only 0.1% of GDP.

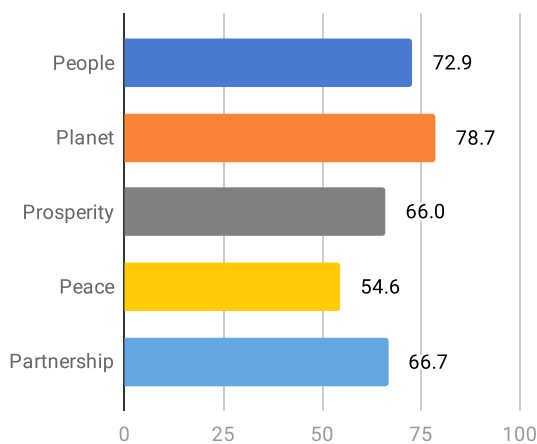


Only 52% people feel safe walking at night and this percentage is decreasing. Government efficiency is low, scored 3.3 on 1-7 scale and it is stagnating.

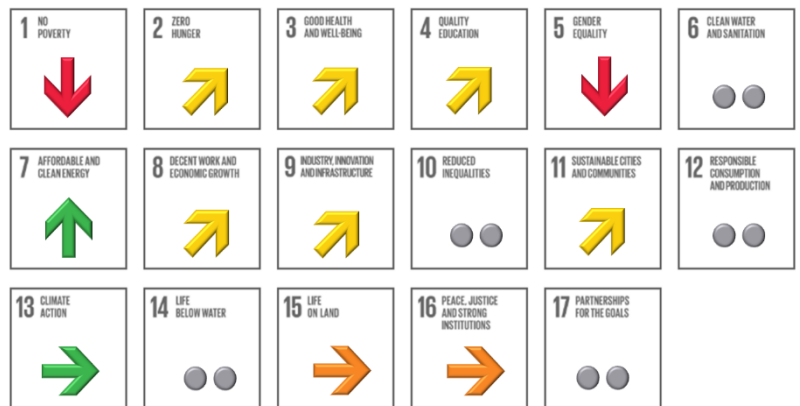


Adjusted GDP growth rate is -3.2%, while slavery score is 80 on 0-100 scale. Unemployment rate is 7.3% of total labor force.

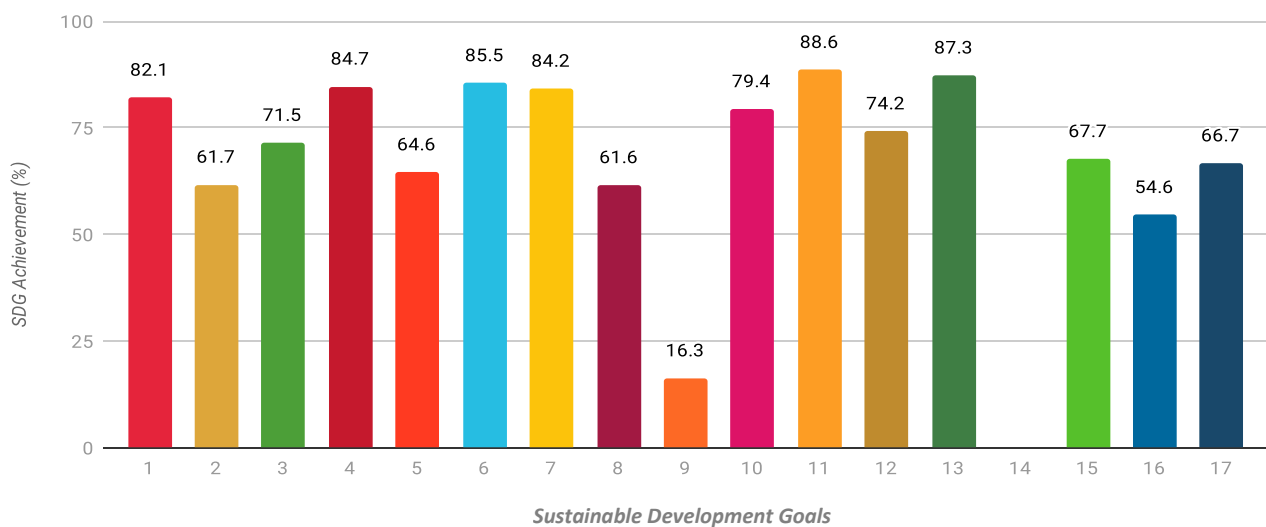
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





12th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

56.8 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Egypt)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 2.3 on 1-7 scale and it is decreasing. Logistics performance index is also low, at 2.6 on 1-5 scale.

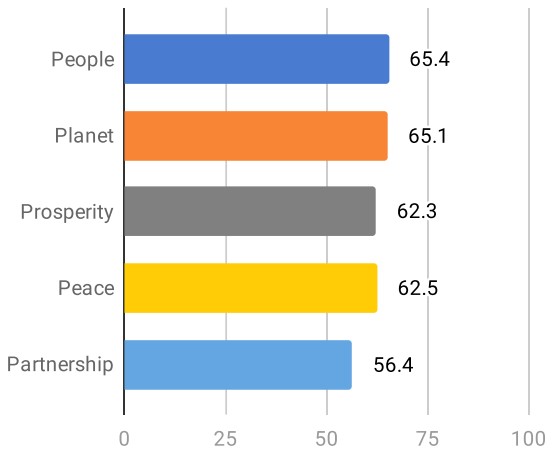


OHI (clean waters) is low, at 28.7 on 0-100 scale and decreasing.

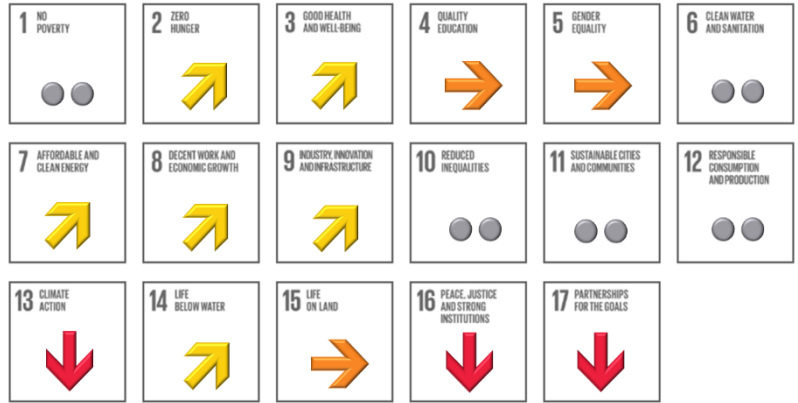


Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age is 16.5% and prevalence of obesity is 32.0% of adult population.

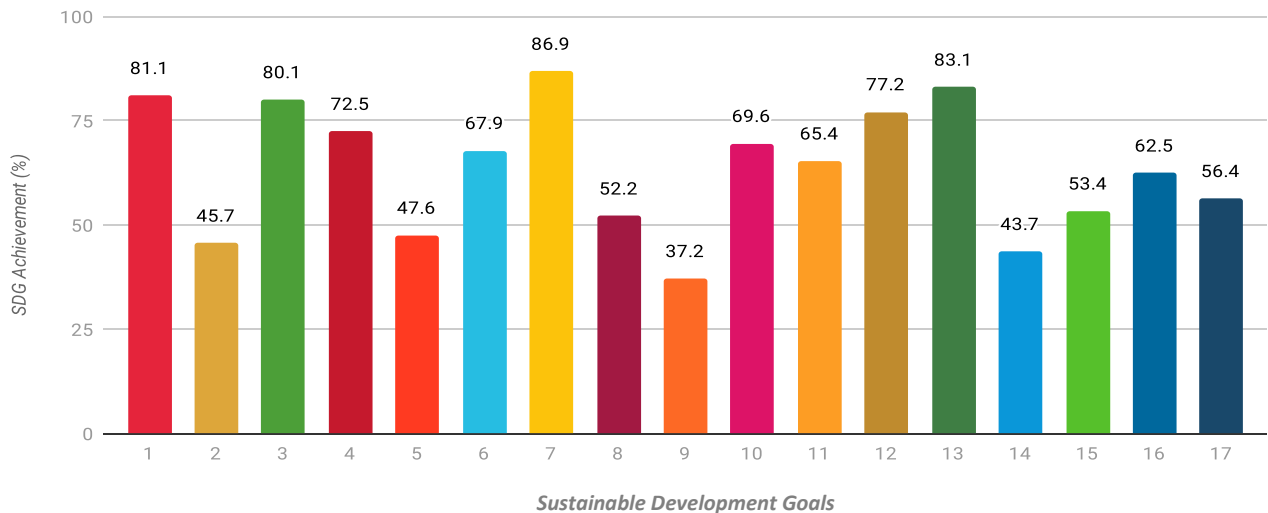
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





4th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

63.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Indonesia)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Mean protected area in terrestrial sites (biodiversity) is 39.3% and Red List Index of species survival is high, 0.7 on 0-1 scale, but is decreasing. Annual change in forest area is 23.1%.

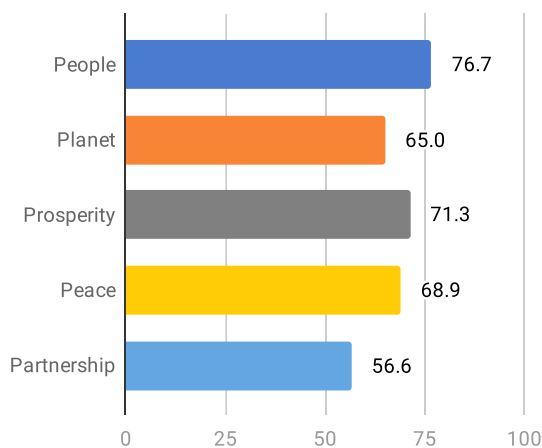


Adjusted Gini Coefficient is high, 47.9% on 0-100%.

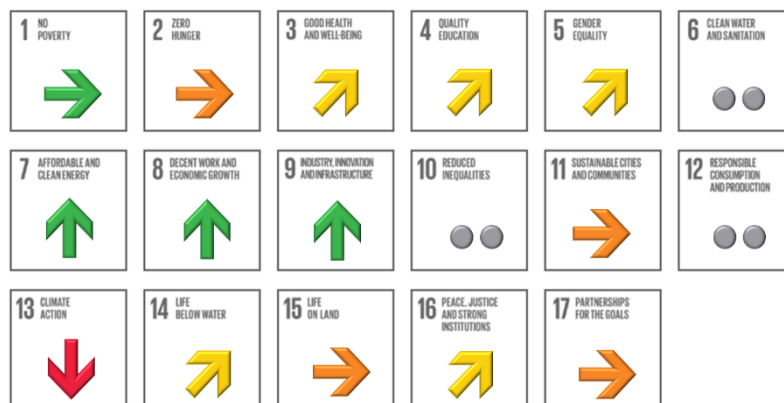


Ocean Health Index (OHI) (clean waters) is 54.5 on 0-100 scale and stagnating. Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by exclusive economic zone is relatively high, 23.5% and fish caught by trawling is high, 47.4% and stagnating.

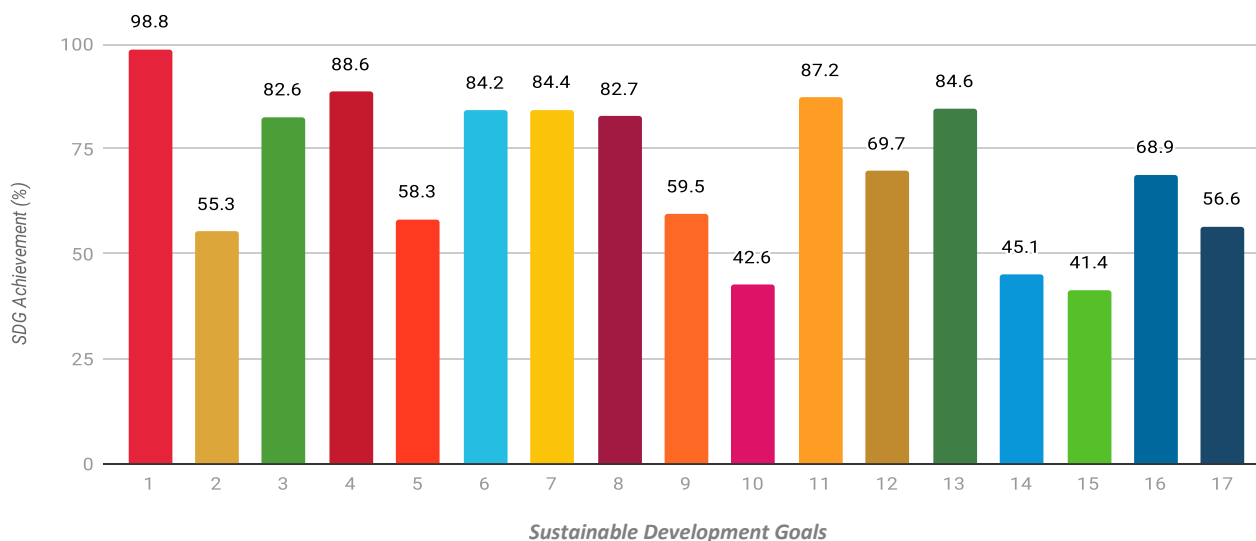
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





31st RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Senegal)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Net primary school enrolment rate is only 56.9% and decreasing. Mean years of schooling is very low, 2.3 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 49.4%.

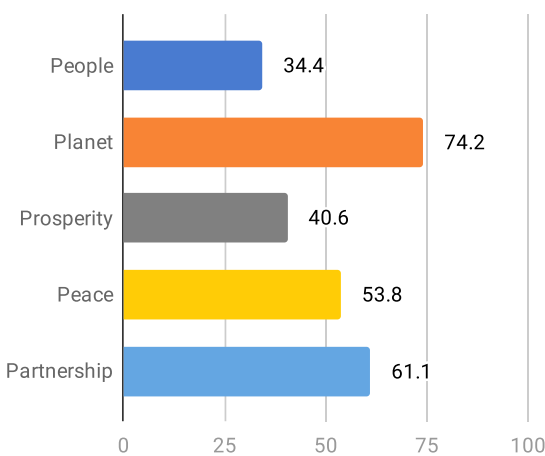


Access to electricity is only 27.3% and stagnating, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is very low, 2.0% and decreasing.

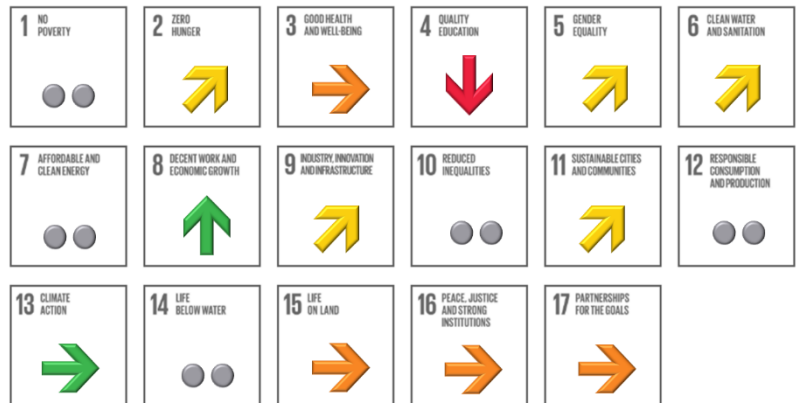


Internet use is only 11.1% and stagnating, while mobile broadband subscription is 23.2 per 100 inhabitants. Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 2.7 on 1-7 scale and stagnating. Logistics performance index is low, 2.3 on 1-5 scale.

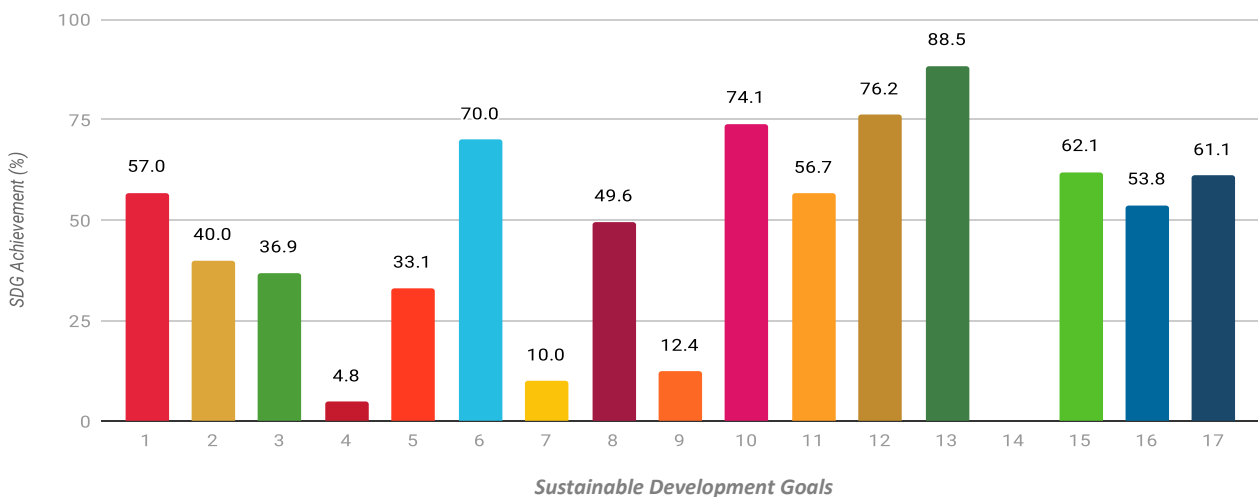
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





28th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.1 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Morocco)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is moderately increasing but it is still only 18.0%. Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 1.5 on 1-7 scale and decreasing.

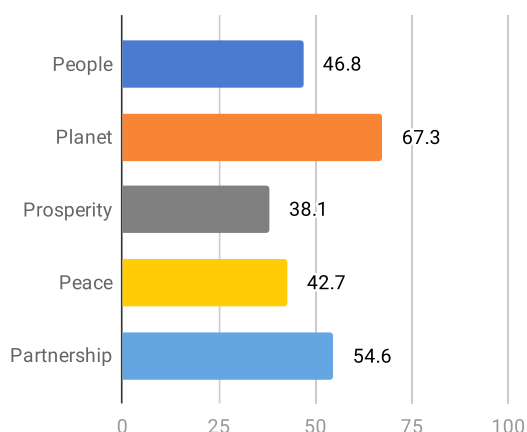


Net primary enrolment rate is 70.9% and stagnating, while mean years of schooling is 4.3 years and also stagnating.

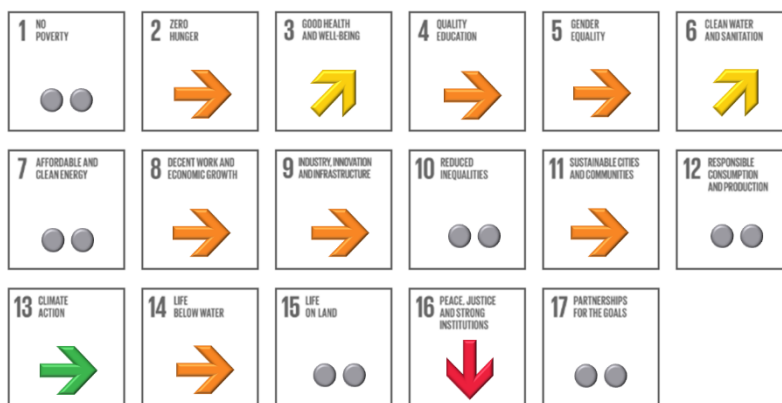


PM2.5 (which is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter which can cause severe health damage) in urban areas is high, 85.1 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) while satisfaction with public transport is 31.0% and declining.

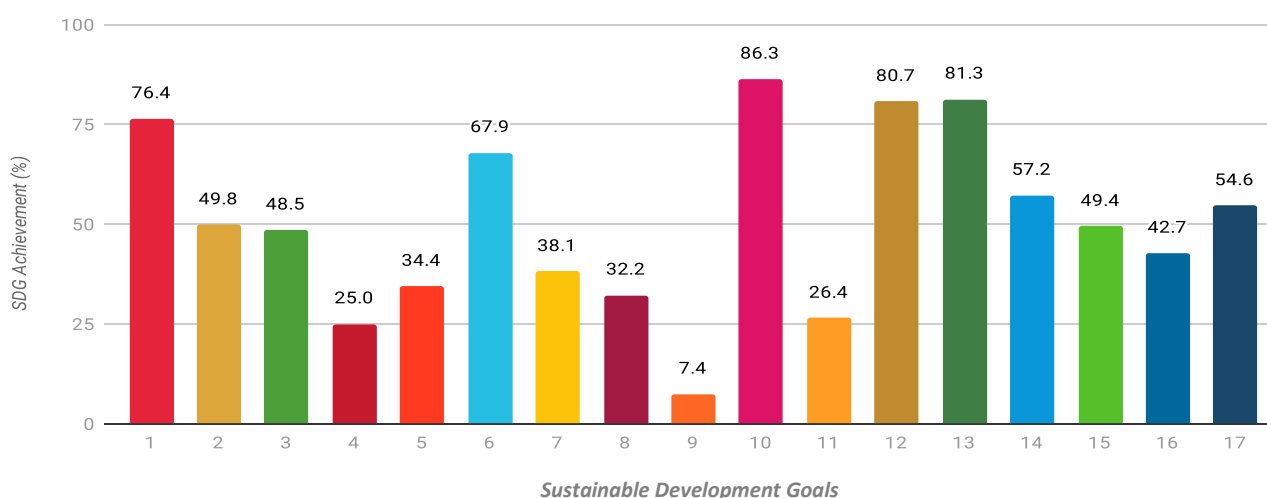
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





9th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.1 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Morocco)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Logistics performance index is low, 2.5 on 1-5 scale and R&D expenditure is only 0.7 % of GDP.

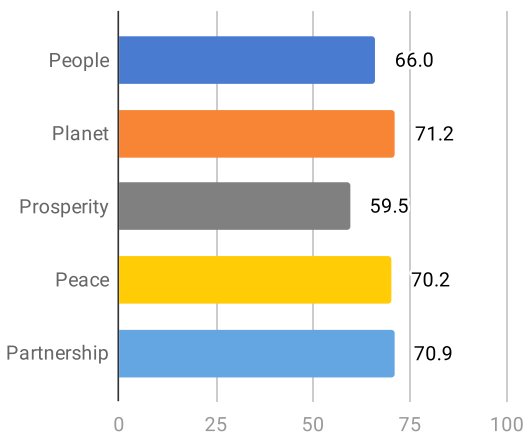


Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25+ is close to 60%, while ratio between female labor force participation rate (LFPR) and male LFPR is only 33.7% and declining.



Ocean Health Index (OHI) (clean waters) is low, 53.4 on 0-100 scale and decreasing, as well as OHI (fisheries) which is low, 24.4 on 0-100 scale and also declining.

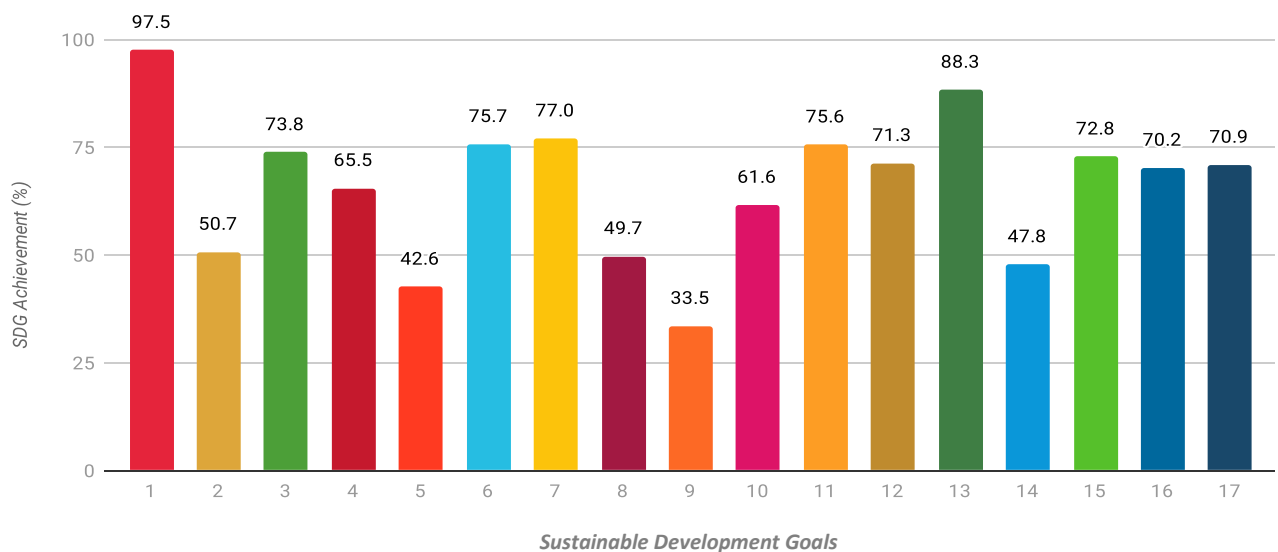
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





26th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Uganda)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is 17.5%, while quality of overall infrastructure is only 2.5 on 1-7 scale and decreasing.

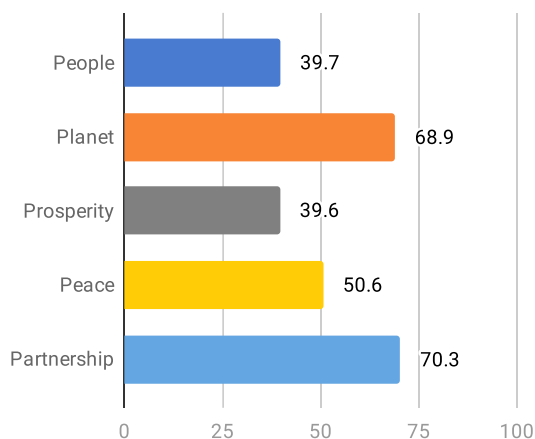


Poverty headcount ratio remains high at 66.5% at \$1.90/day and 46.1% at national poverty line.



Maternal mortality rate is 489.0 per 100,000 live births and neonatal mortality is 27.1 per 1,000 live births. Subjective wellbeing is low, 4.3 on 0-10 scale and decreasing.

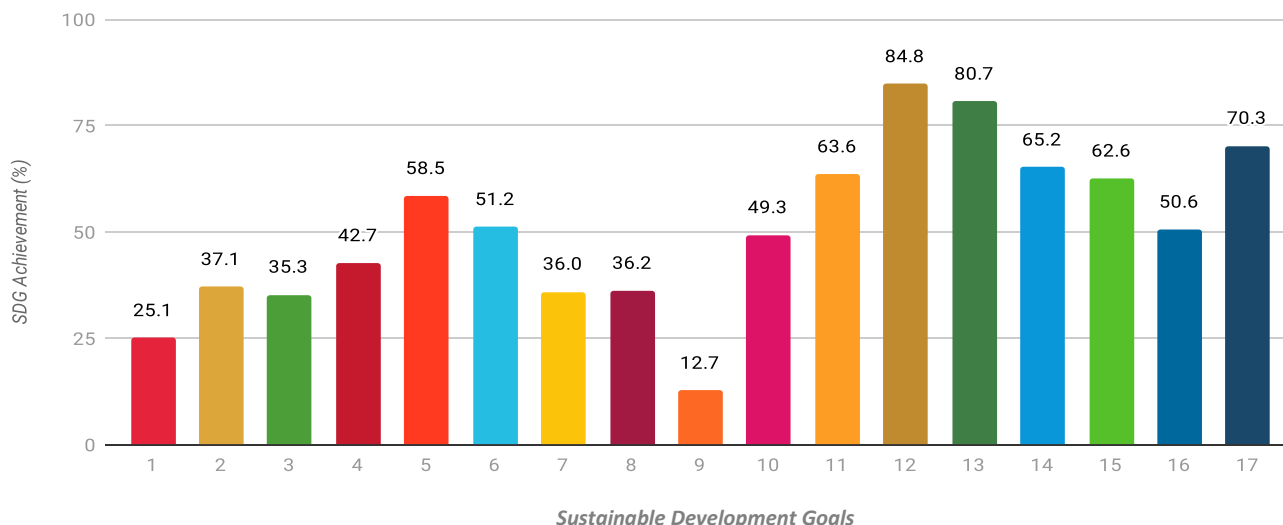
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





34th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Access to electricity is only 14.3% and stagnating, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is much lower, 3.1% and is also stagnating.

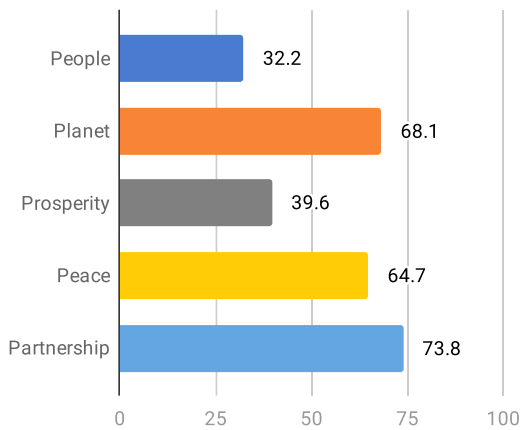


Internet use is only 4.3% and stagnating. In addition, mobile broadband subscriptions is 18.3 per 100 inhabitants and is also stagnating. Logistics performance index is low, 2.2 on 1-5 scale.

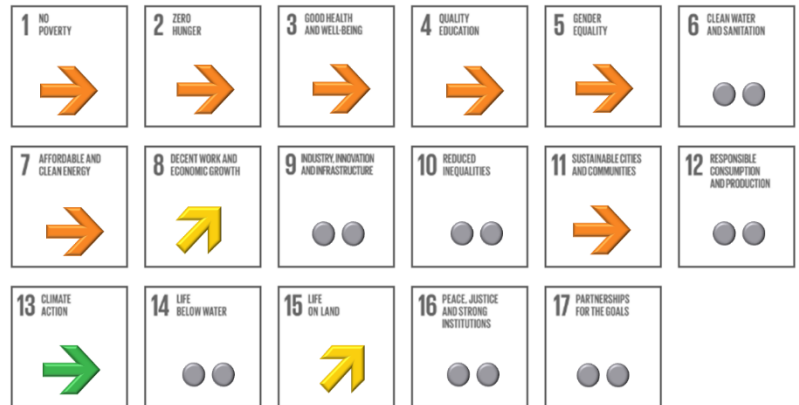


Net primary school enrolment rate is moderately increasing, but it is still 63.8%. Mean years of schooling is very low, 1.7 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is 23.5%.

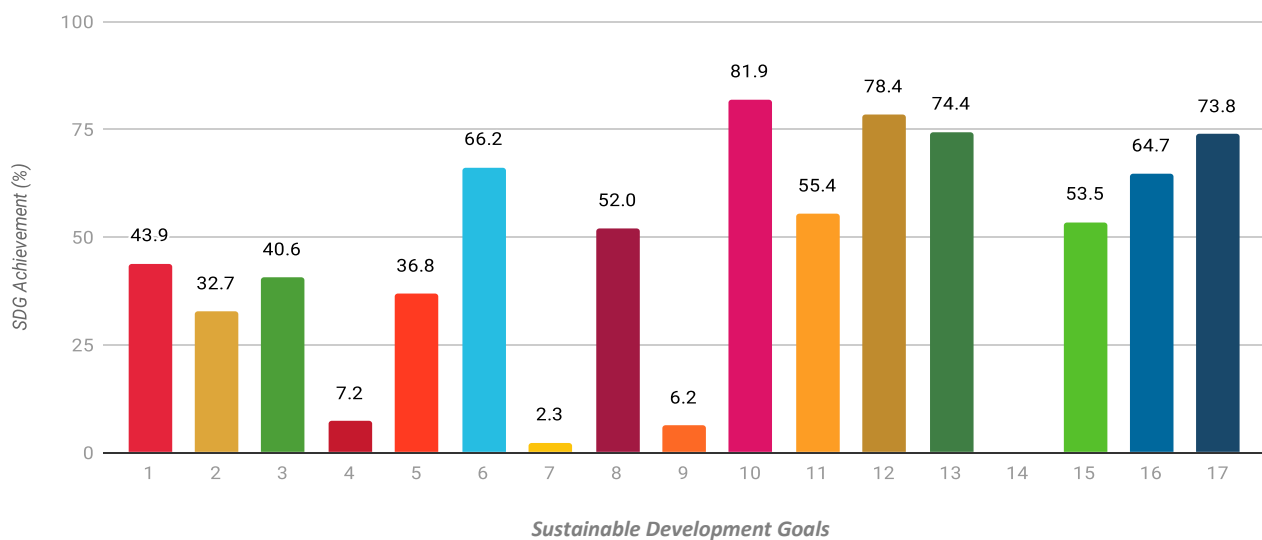
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





36th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Adjusted Gini Coefficient is high close to 60%.

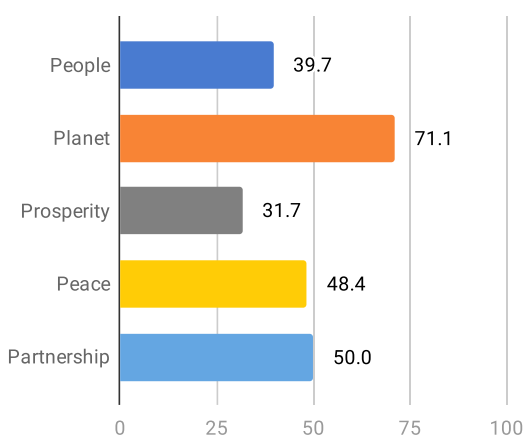


Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 2.3 on 1-7 scale and stagnating. Logistics performance index is low, 2.4 on 1-5 scale.

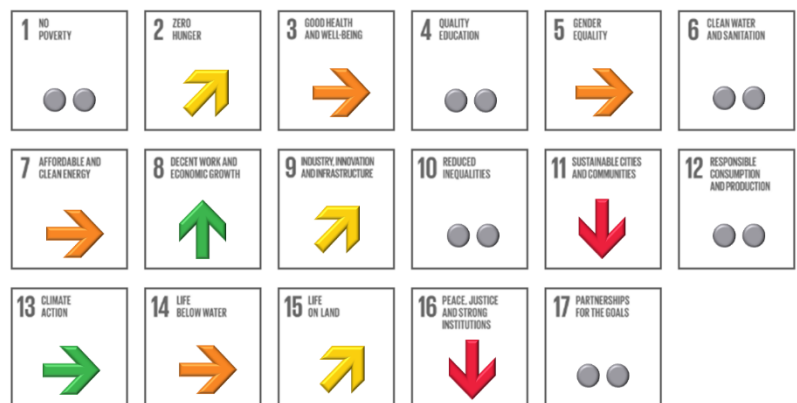


Although moderately increasing, but access to electricity is only 57.7%, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is very low (2.3%) and decreasing.

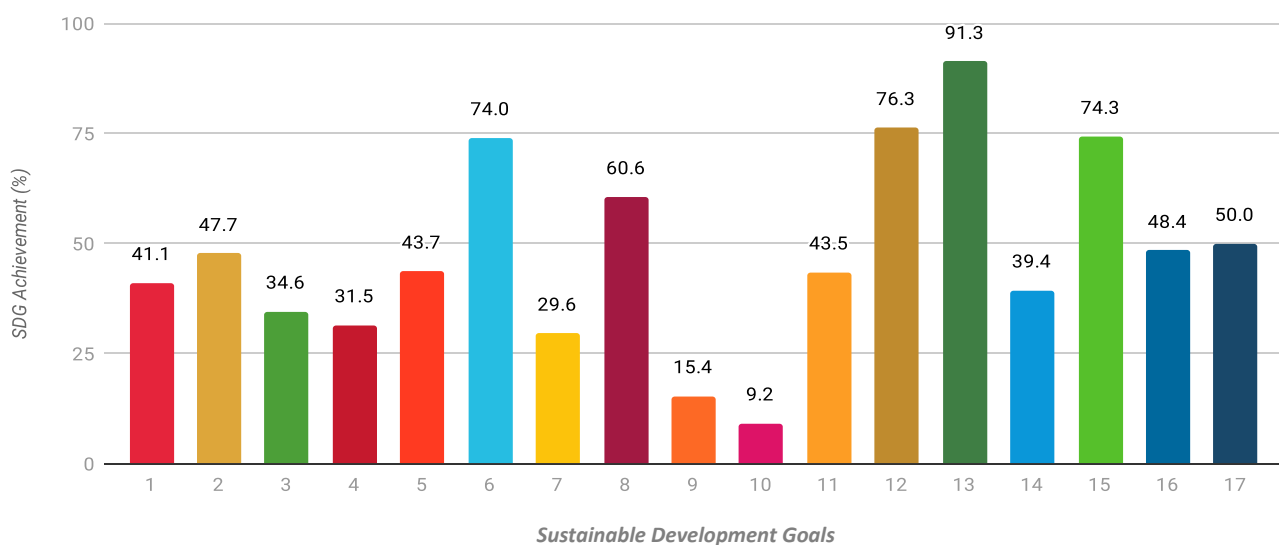
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





21st RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.6 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(U.A.E.)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is 15.5% and stagnating, while mobile broadband subscriptions is 19.9 per 100 inhabitants. Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 3.8 on 1-7 scale. Logistics performance index is 2.7 on 1-5 scale.

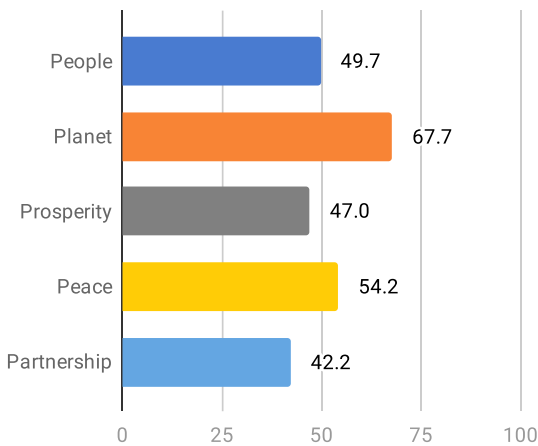


Ratio between female labor force participation rate (LFPR) and male LFPR is 30.1% and stagnating, while seats held by women in national parliaments is 20.6% and decreasing.

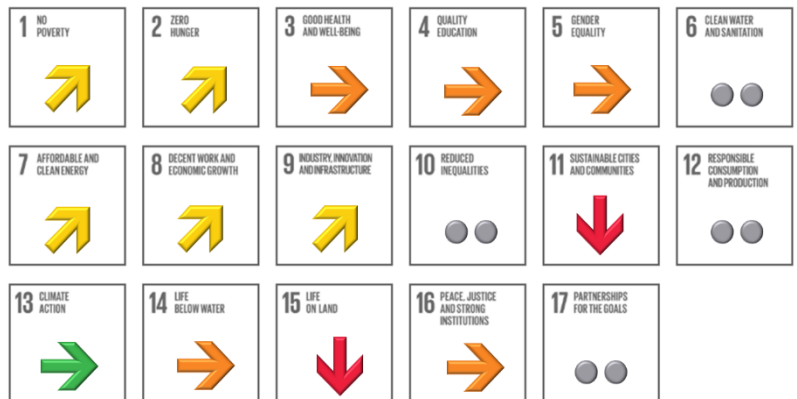


Prevalence of undernourishment is high at 19.9%, while prevalence of wasting (under 5s) is only 10.5%, but it is stagnating.

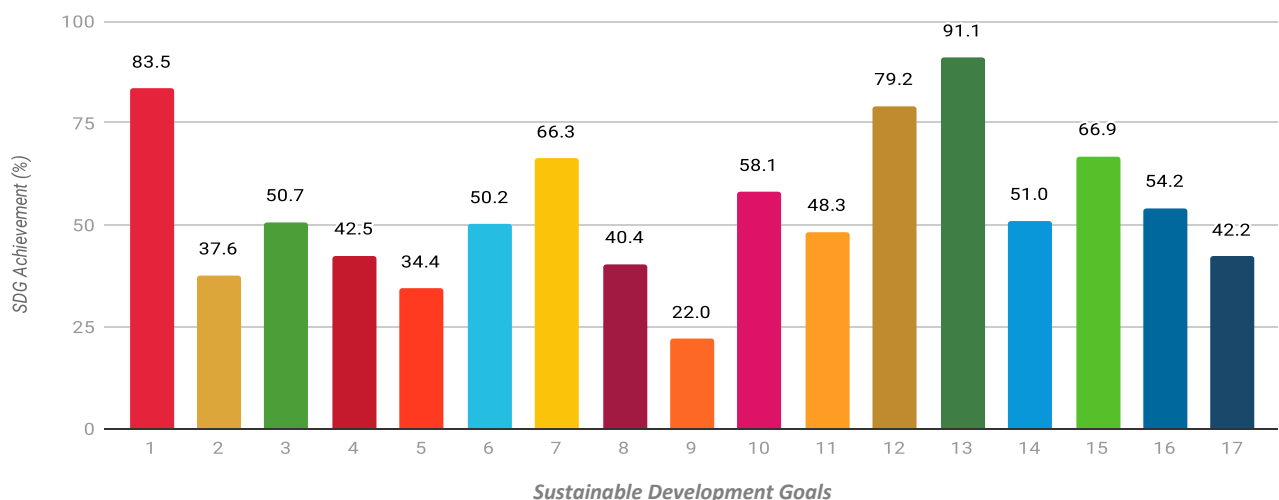
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





18th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Senegal)

56.4 ISDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is still 25.7%. Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 2.9 on 1-7 scale and stagnating. Logistics performance index is low, 2.2 on 1-5 scale.

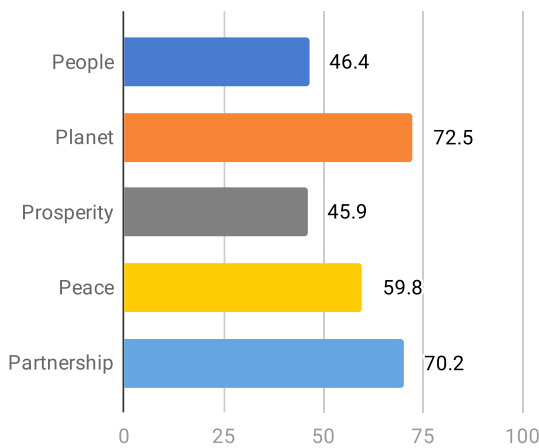


Net primary school enrolment rate is 72.3% and stagnating, and mean years of schooling is low, 2.8 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is only 55.9%.

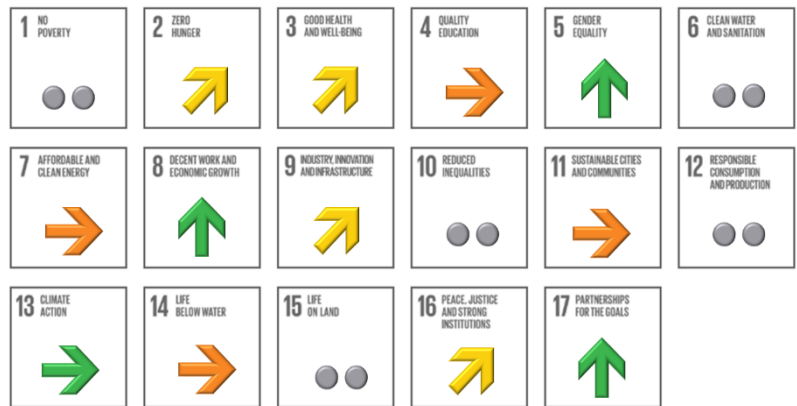


Ocean Health Index (OHI) (biodiversity is relatively high, 76.7 on 0-100 scale but decreasing, while OHI (fisheries) is only 39.9 on 0-100 scale and stagnating.

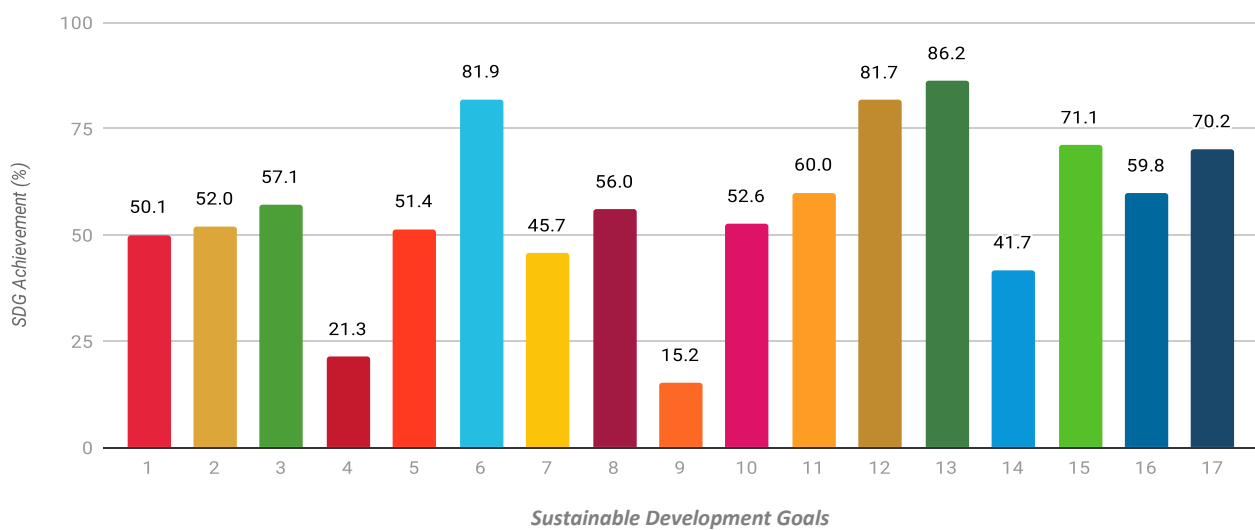
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





35th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Senegal)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Access to electricity is only 13.1% and stagnating, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is much lower, 2.0% and is also stagnating.

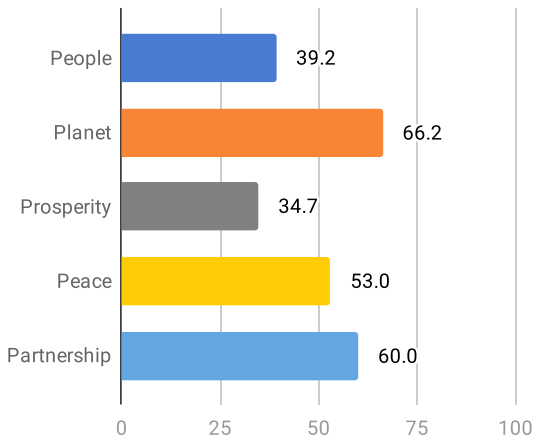


Quality of overall infrastructure is low, 2.6 on 1-7 scale. Logistics performance index is 2.1 on 1-5 scale.

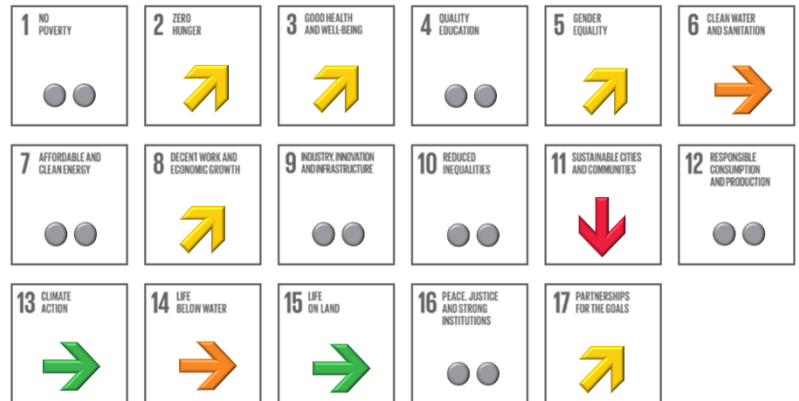


Maternal mortality rate is 1,360.0 per 100,000 live births and mortality rate is 33.2 per 1,000 live births, while healthy life expectancy (average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health') at birth is around 50 years.

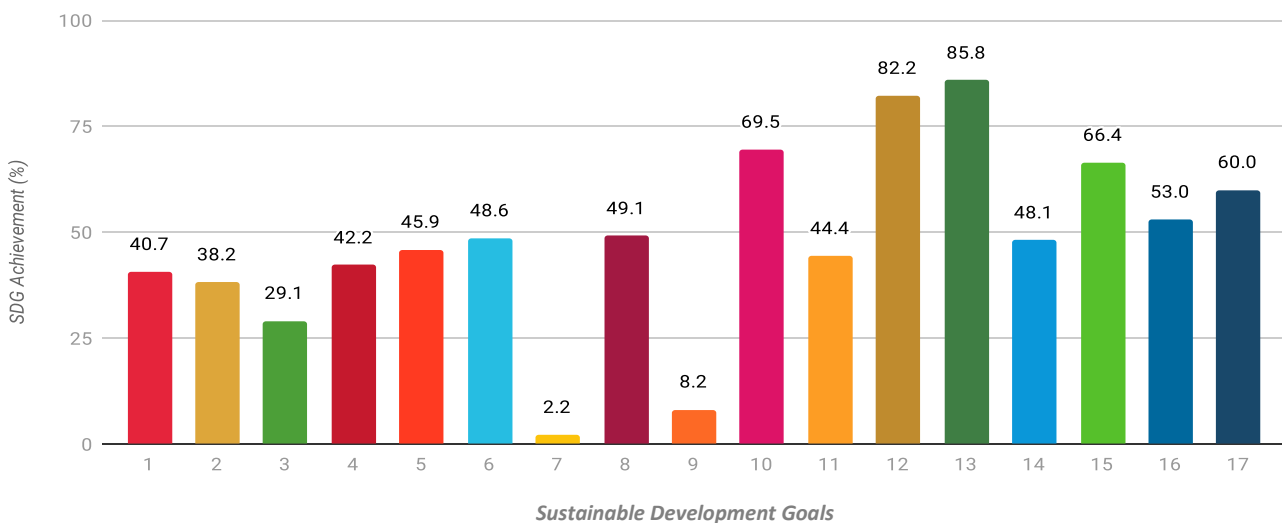
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





33rd RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

56.8 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Egypt)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is moderately increasing, although still low at 28%. The logistics performance index is only 2.2 on 1-5 scale and R&D expenditure is only 0.3% of GDP.

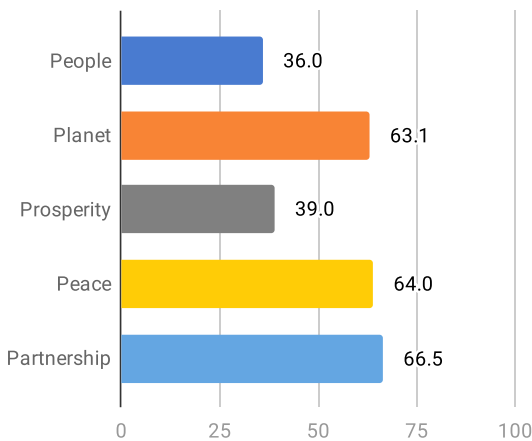


Prevalence of undernourishment is high (25.6%) while prevalence of stunting (under 5s) is 38.2% and stagnating.

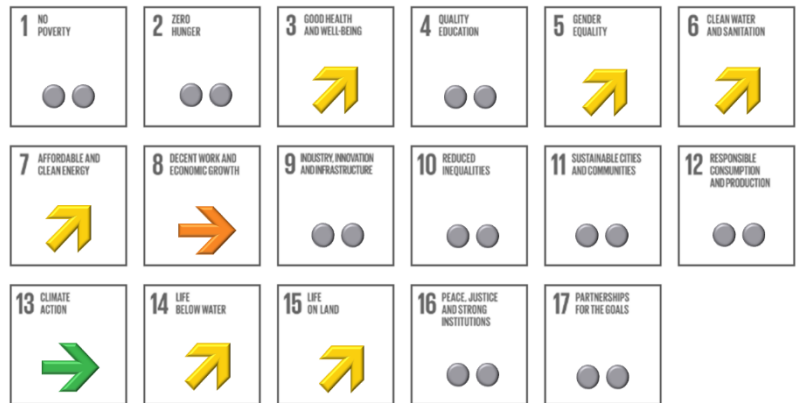


Net primary enrolment rate is only 55.4%, and mean years of schooling is 3.5 years and stagnating. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds is 65.8%.

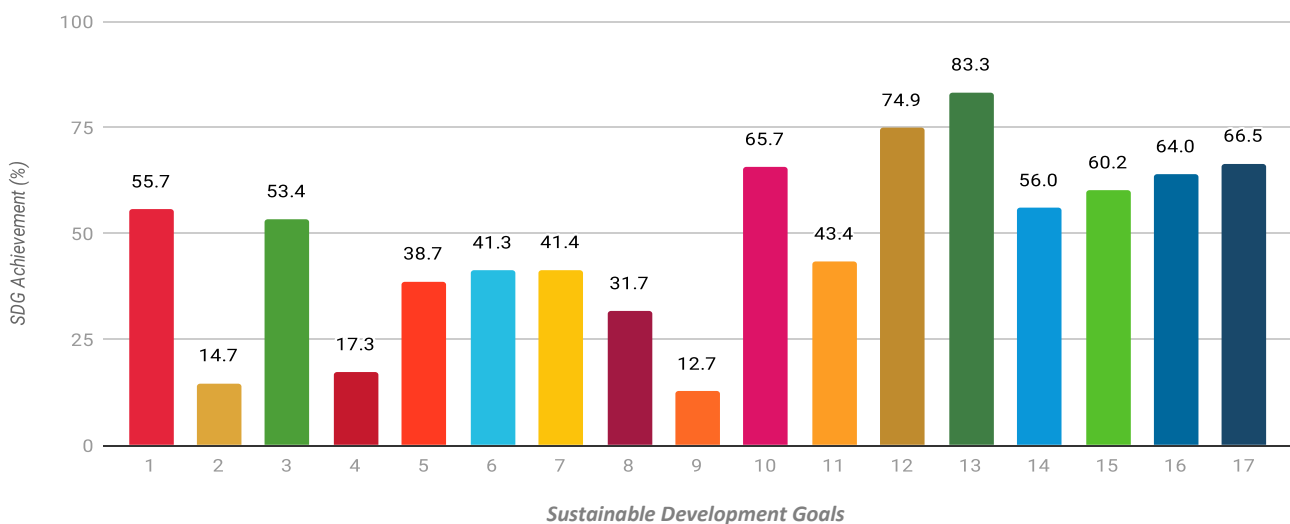
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





8th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

67.4 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Kazakhstan)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is only 20.5 % and stagnating, and mobile broadband subscriptions is only 18.3 per 100 inhabitants, while logistics performance index is only 2.1 on 1-5 scale.

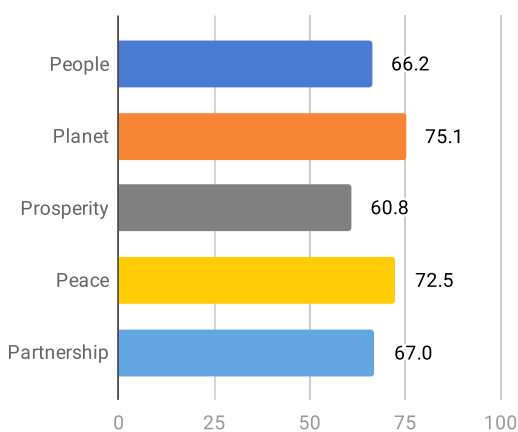


Prevalence of undernourishment is high 30.1% and prevalence of stunting (under 5s) is 26.8% and stagnating.

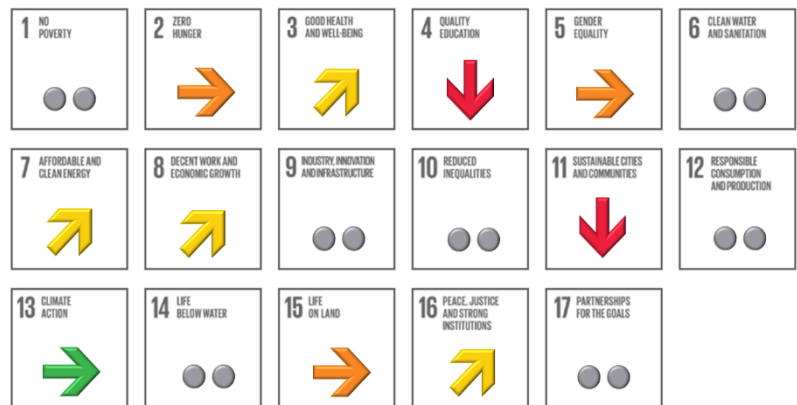


Unmet demand for contraception is high (37.2%) and ratio between female labor force participation rate (LFPR) and male LFPR is 62.0% and decreasing, while percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments is 19.0% and stagnating.

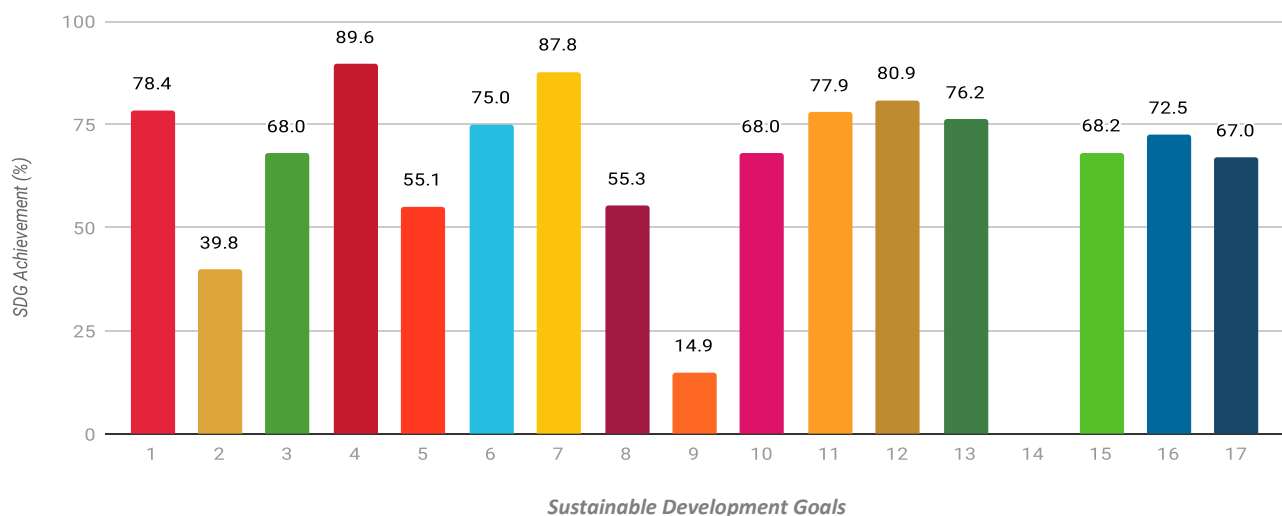
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





24th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

47.7 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Nigeria)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use and mobile broadband subscriptions are 11.3% and 15.0 per 100 inhabitants, respectively, and both are stagnating. Logistics performance index is 2.2 on 1-5 scale, while R&D expenditure is less than 1% of GDP.

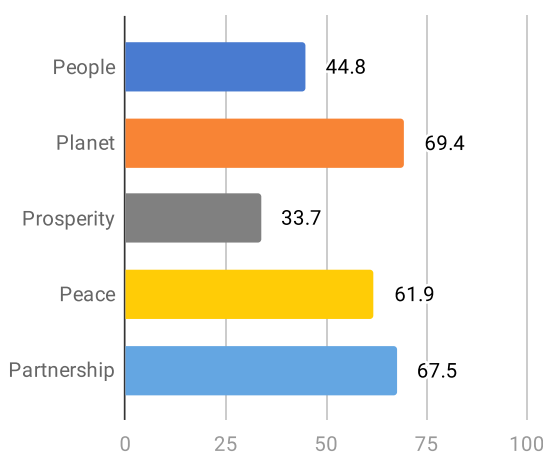


While access to electricity is relatively high, 45.7% and moderately increasing, access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is very low 6.3% and stagnating.

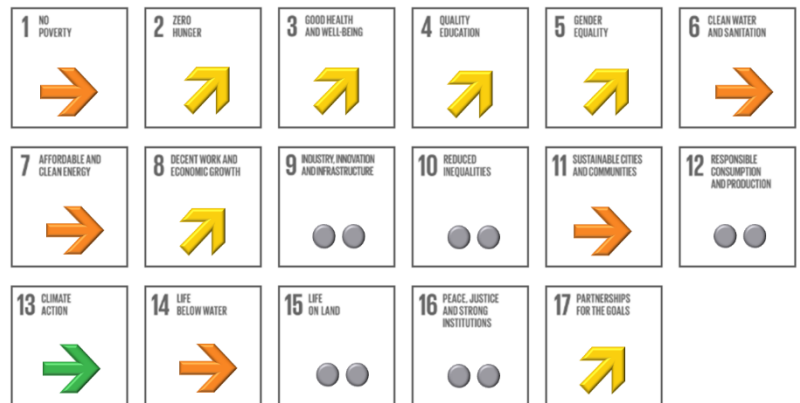


Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day/capita is 44.1%, while at national poverty line, the poverty incidence is 55.1%.

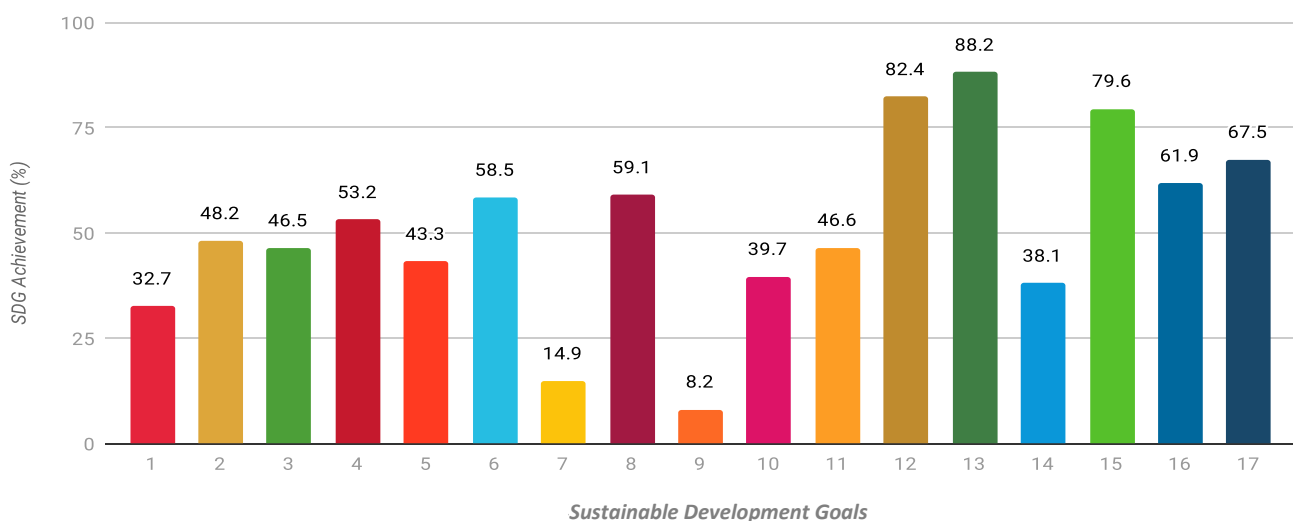
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





11th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.1 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Morocco)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Quality of overall infrastructure is low, at 3.7 on 1-7 scale and is decreasing. Logistics performance index is also low, 2.4 on 1-5 scale. R&D expenditure is less than 1%.

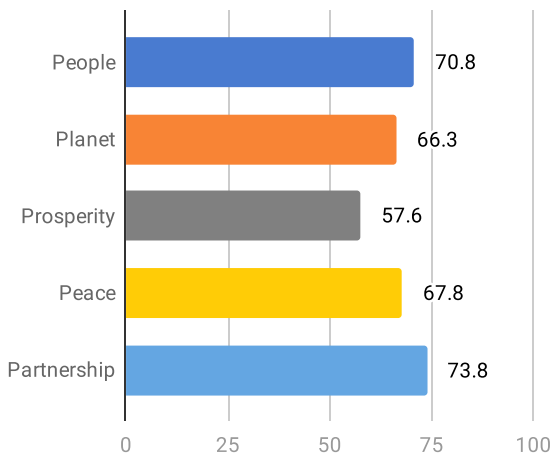


Freshwater withdrawal is very high (94.0% of total renewable water resources) and imported ground water depletion is 7.0 m³/year/capita.

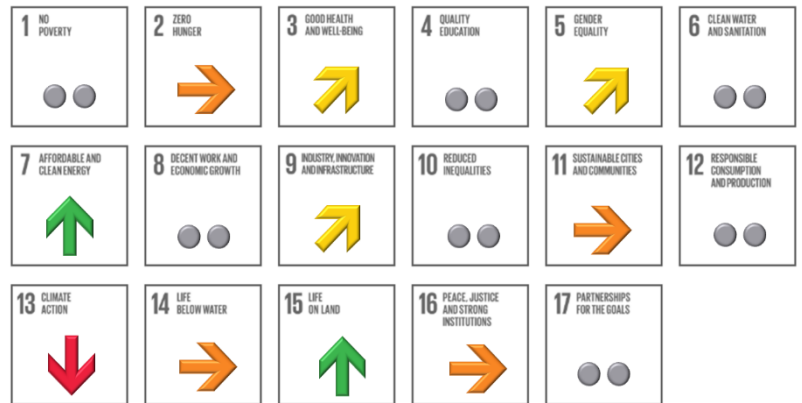


Adjusted growth rate is -2.6% and unemployment rate is high (15.2%).

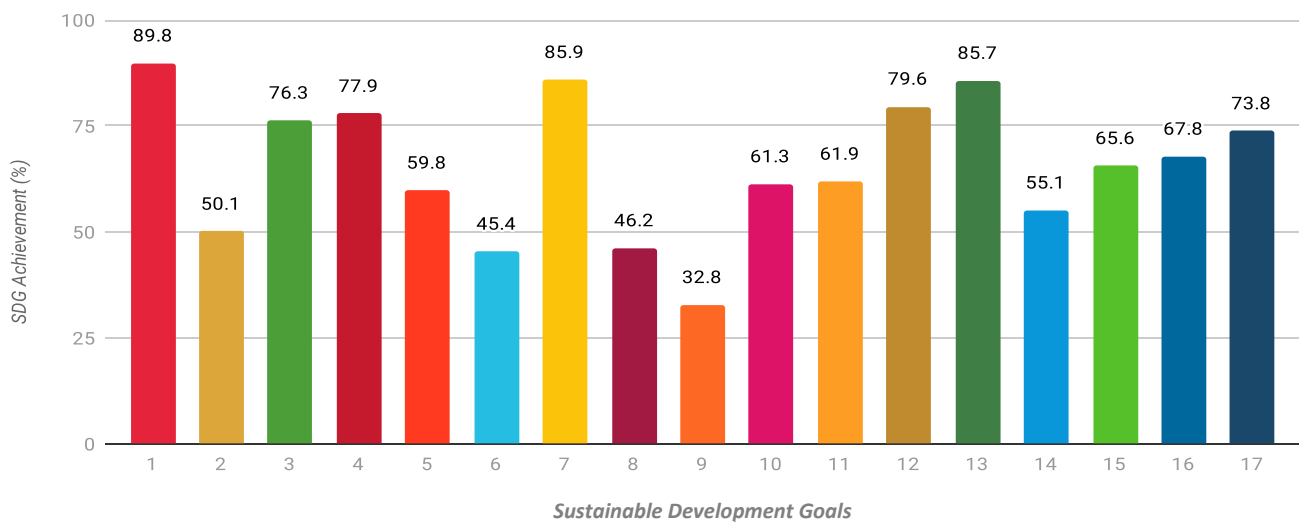
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





10th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

66.2 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Turkey)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



OHI (clean waters) is only 50.4 on 0-100 scale and stagnating. OHI (fisheries) is 50.6 on 0-100 scale and decreasing. Moreover, fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by exclusive economic zone is 79.7%.

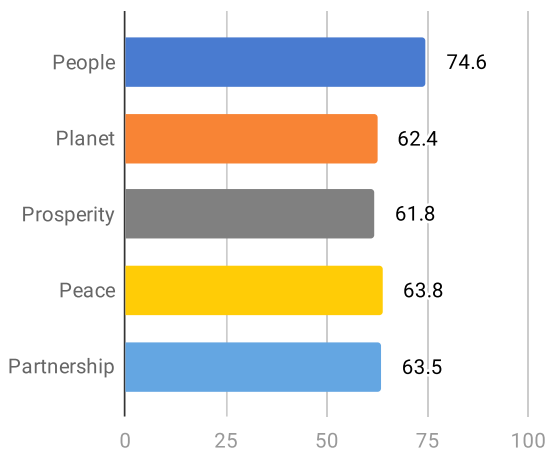


Adjusted Gini Coefficient is high, 48.4% on 0-100% scale. Palma Ratio is 1.9 and stagnating.

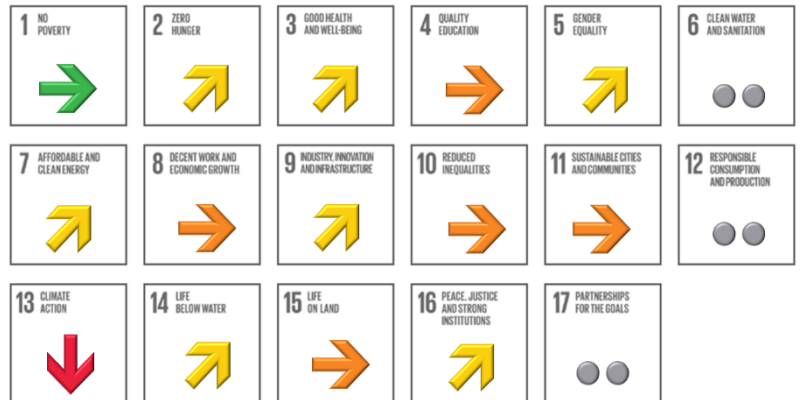


Mean area protected in terrestrial sites (biodiversity) is 2.3% and stagnating, while in freshwater sites (biodiversity) is 4.1% and also stagnating.

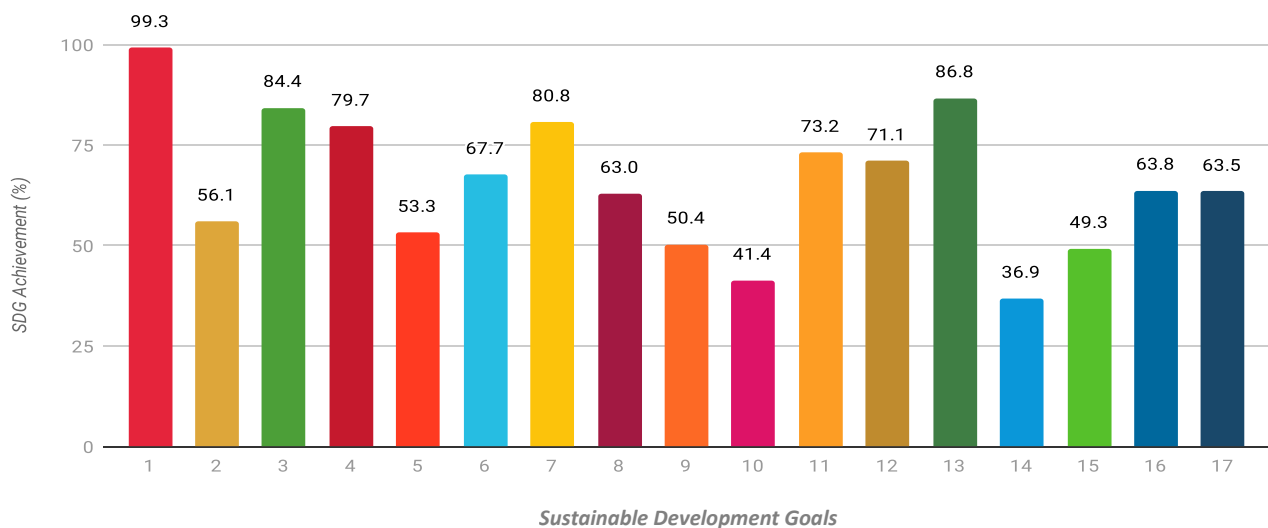
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





19th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

51.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Uganda)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Access to electricity is only 24.0% and stagnating, while access to clean fuels & technology for cooking is very low, 2.0% and is also stagnating.

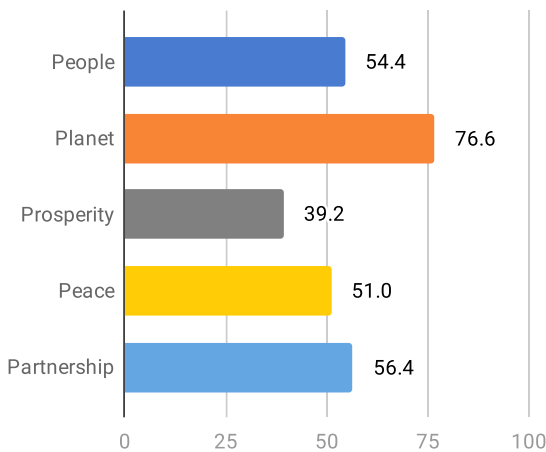


Internet use is 21.9% and stagnating, while mobile broadband subscriptions is moderately increasing, although is still at 33.7 per 100 inhabitants. Logistics performance index is low, at 2.7 on 1-5 scale, and R&D expenditure is less than 1% of GDP.

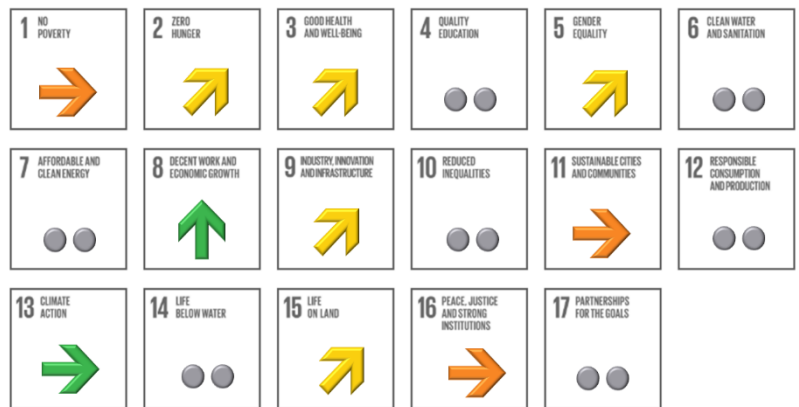


Prevalence of undernourishment is high (39%), while prevalence of stunting (under 5s) is also high, 33.7%. Cereal yield (t/ha) is only 1.9 and decreasing.

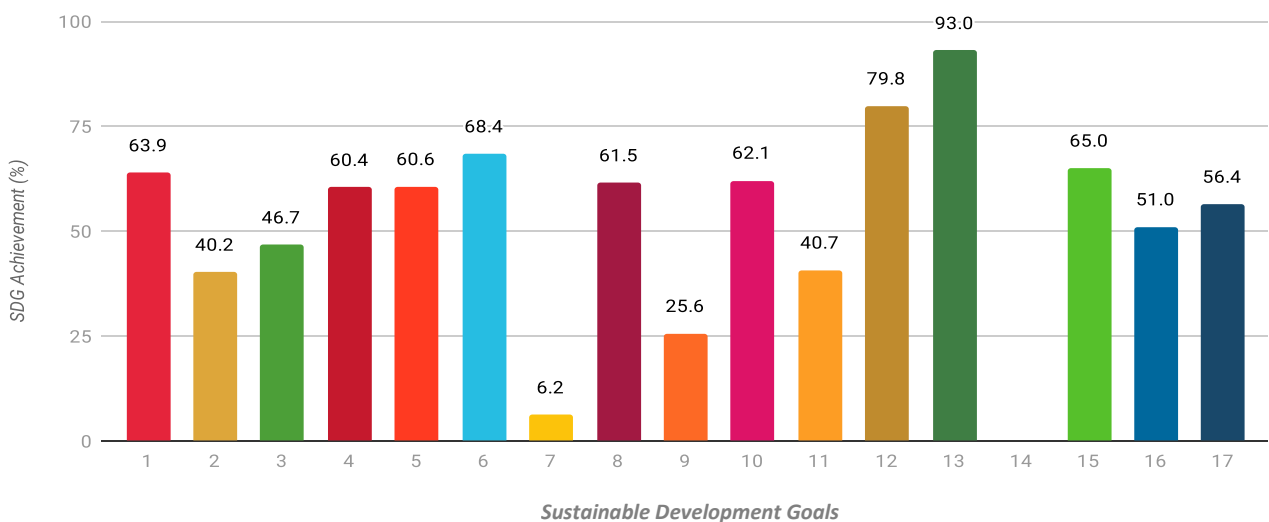
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





2nd RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

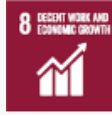
67.4 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(Kazakhstan)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Logistics performance index is low (2.4 on 1-5 scale) and R&D expenditure is only 0.2% of GDP.

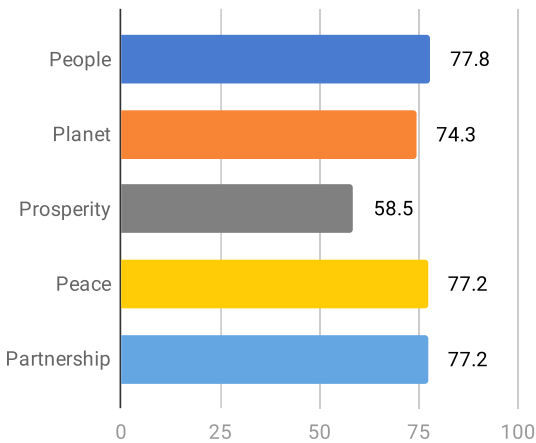


Adjusted GDP growth rate is only 1.2% and unemployment rate is high (7.2%) and stagnating.

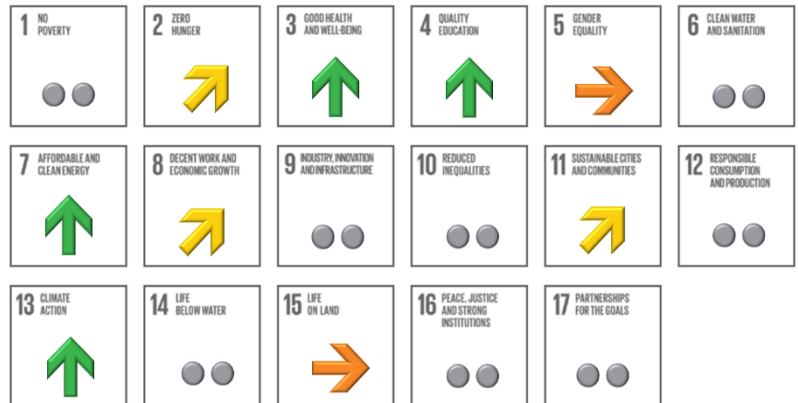


Mean protected area in terrestrial sites (biodiversity) is 16.2% and stagnating, while in freshwater sites (biodiversity) is 10.8% and also stagnating.

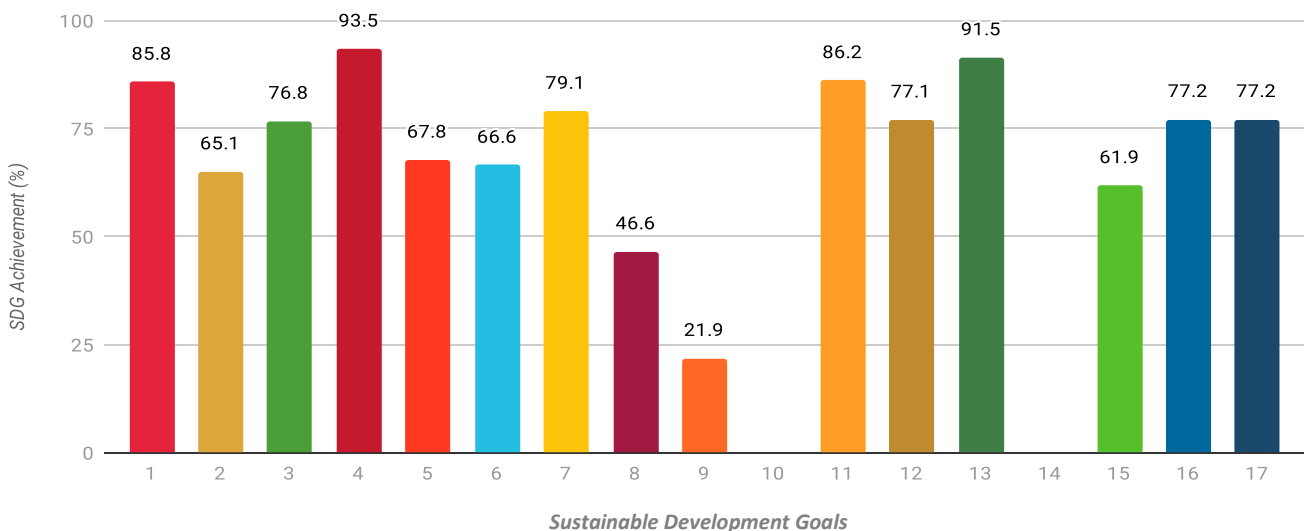
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





38th RANK
OUT OF 39 MCs

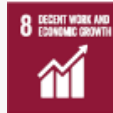
43.3 REGIONAL HUB SCORE
(HQ)

56.4 IsDB SCORE

Most challenging goals



Internet use is 24.6%, while mobile broadband subscriptions is low (5.7 per 100 inhabitants) and stagnating. Quality of overall infrastructure is 2.2 on 1-7 scale.

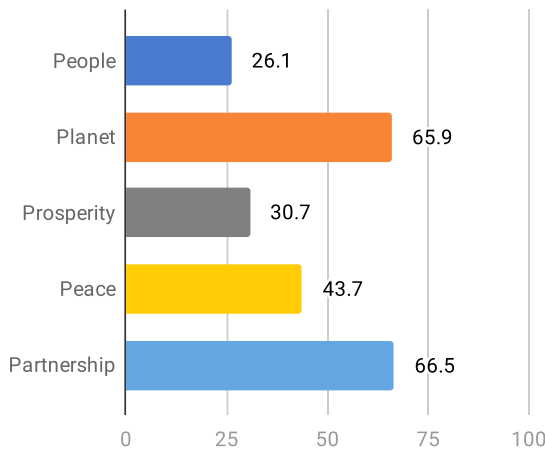


Adjusted GDP growth rate is -14.8% while unemployment rate is high (13.8%). Adults (15+) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider is only 6.4%.

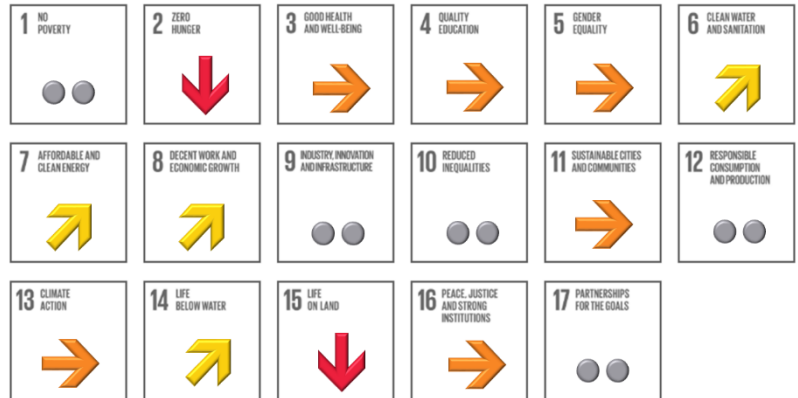


Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/capita/day in 2017 is high (48.2%), while it is 54.3% at national poverty line.

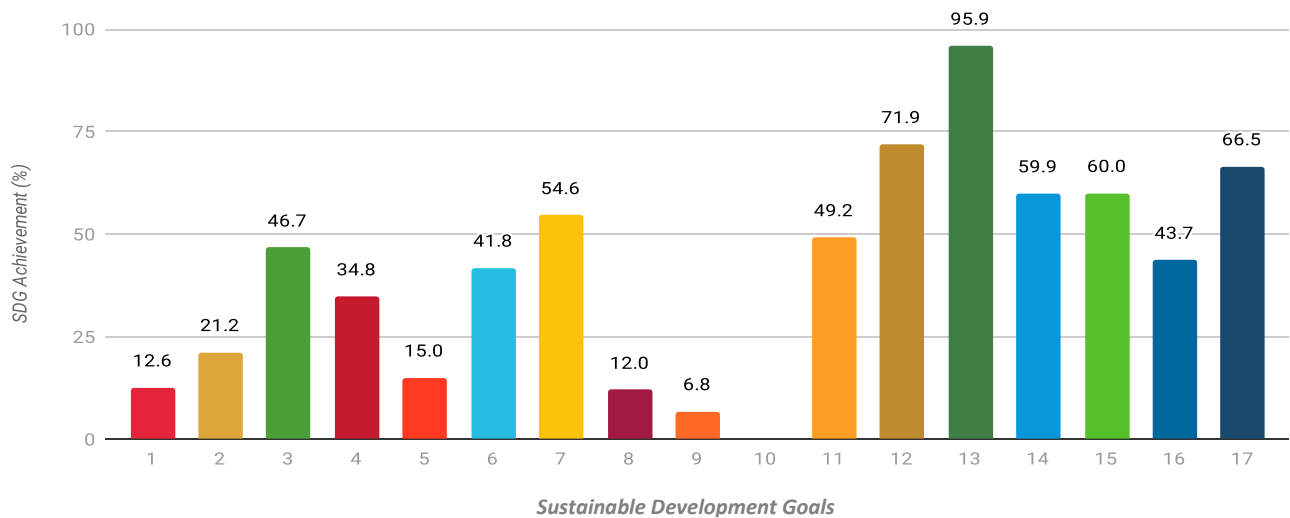
5 Dimensions, by Achievement (%)



Country SDG Trends



Country SDG Achievement (%) per Goal





PART C




Annexes

Methodology

More detailed explanation, mostly taken from Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018), is provided in a separate technical note which is available upon request to eril@isdb.org.

Indicator rating

The rating¹ for each indicator is done by using a dashboard consisting of four bands, each indicates the following progress:

-  Red indicates major challenges to meet SDG target.
-  Orange and yellow indicate challenges remain.
-  Green indicates SDG achievement.

The three color bands, ranging from yellow to orange and red denotes an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The rating is done based on the comparison the indicator value with the upper and lower bounds and the thresholds (given in pp. 61-65 of Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN, 2018).

Indicator trend

To estimate indicator trend², the linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2010-2030) is compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2010-2015). However, for SDG 1 indicators the modified geometric growth rate is used and the period used is 2009-2016 to be able to include more MCs.

For each indicator, progress towards goal achievement on a *particular indicator* given in each MC presentation) is presented using a 5-arrow system as shown and described below (Figure 1).³

¹Taken from pp. 42-44 of BertelsmannStiftung and SDSN (2018). The approaches used are those of BertelsmannStiftung and SDSN (2018).

²Taken from pp. 42-44 of BertelsmannStiftung and SDSN (2018). The approaches used are those of BertelsmannStiftung and SDSN (2018).

³Taken from pp. 42-44 of BertelsmannStiftung and SDSN (2018). The approaches used are those of BertelsmannStiftung and SDSN (2018).

Figure 1. Dashboard of the individual indicator trend



Decreasing	Indicator is moving in the wrong direction.
Stagnating	Indicator remains stagnant or increasing at a rate below 50% of the growth needed to achieve the target by 2030.
Moderately increasing	Indicator is increasing at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate, but below the rate needed to achieve the target by 2030.
On track	Indicator is increasing at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030
Maintaining SDG achievement	Indicator increases at the rate above the rate needed to achieve the target by 2030.

The IsDB SDG Index

The derivation of the SDG Index of IsDB follows exactly the method used by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (2018). The SDG Index of IsDB is given in the form of MC score. The score indicates the achievement of MC towards the optimum value (target). Thus, if an MC has the score of 75 on an SDG, for instance, it means that the MC has covered three-quarters of the distance from worst to best.






The SDGs targets (or upper bounds) used are the ‘stretched targets’, which may in some cases be different from the thresholds to be met by 2030. They are given in Table 13 of Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (2018, pp. 61-65). The upper bound for each indicator (around 88 indicators) was determined using a five-step process, as discussed in Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2018).

The IsDB SDG Index Dashboard

The dashboards⁴ aim to reflect insights on the overall goal performance including all indicators. It follows a simple grading system based on the SDG scores, ranging from Very Unsatisfactory (0 up to 20) to Very Satisfactory (80 – 100). The dashboard using a color-coded system from dark red (0 up to 20) to dark green (80 – 100) (see Table 1).

⁴ It is different from the dashboard used by Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018), aiming to highlight goals where particular attention is required.

Table 1. Score range, grade and the SDG Achievement Dashboard

Score range	Grade	SDG Performance	Color Code
80 – 100	A	Very Satisfactory	
60 – up to 80	B	Satisfactory	
40 – up to 60	C	Fair	
20 – up to 40	D	Unsatisfactory	
0 – up to 20	F	Very Unsatisfactory	

The IsDB SDG Trends

To estimate overall trend⁵s for an SDG, each indicator trend for that SDG was normalized on a linear scale from 0-4. The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal.

The classification of the SDG trends or progress towards goal achievement on SDG is presented using a 5-arrow system as shown below:

Figure 2. Dashboard of the overall indicator trend



Trends are reported at the SDG level only if the trend data were available for at least 75% of SDG Dashboards indicators under that goal. Consequently, many countries do not have SDG trends for a number of Goals.

However, for SDG 1, the classification of the trend or progress of this Goal is based on the average value of the ratio between the actual growth rate and the required growth rate (used for indicator trend) for the two indicators used (poverty incidence using national poverty line and poverty incidence based on international, \$1.90 a day, poverty line).

Coverage

Country Coverage

Altogether there are eighteen (18) IsDB Member Countries (MCs) which are not included in the 2018 IsDB SDG Index, due to either insufficient data availability (Bertelsman Stiftung and SDSN, 2018, p. 55) or non-availability of national poverty headcount (using national poverty lines) for 2000-2017 and other indicators, such as Gross

⁵ Taken from pp.43-44 of Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018).

Domestic Product in 2017 (in current prices). It means that the IsDB Index is presented covers only 39 MCs. In addition, of those 39 MCs, there are 14 MCs that do not have all of 17 SDG Scores; two MCs do not have Scores for both SDG10 and SDG14 (Afghanistan and Uzbekistan), five MCs do not have Score for SDG10 (Afghanistan, Djibouti, Iraq, Uzbekistan, and Yemen), and 11 MCs do not have Score for SDG14.

Indicators Used

Following Bertelsman Stiftung and SDSN (2018) there are around 88 global indicators⁶ used for deriving the IsDB SDG Index. Except for SDG1, all other SDGs use the same indicators in Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018). The number of indicator varies across SDGs with the following coverage, ranging from 1 indicator (SDG10), 2 indicators (SDG1), 3 indicators (SDG4, SDG7, and SDG 11), 4 indicators (SDG5, SDG8, SDG 13, and SDG17), 5 indicators (SDG15), 6 indicators (SDG2, SDG6, and SDG14), 7 indicators (SDG9 and SDG 12), 9 indicators (SDG16), and 14 indicators (SDG3). The list of indicators is presented in the *Technical Note* available upon request to eril@isdb.org. The complete description of the indicators is available in the Bertelsmann Stiftung and SDSN (2018). Overall, 82% of the indicators used are for 2015/16, 15% are for 2017, and 3% are for 2018.

⁶ There is a slight variation depending on data availability in the countries.

Presentation

The presentation is provided in four parts (Part I to Part IV).

Part I presents the achievement of IsDB as a group indicating its overall achievement and the SDG scores by the 5 Dimensions (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership). The achievements by SDGs are also provided, as well as the dashboard of the SDGs achievement in each of the 17 Goals.

Part II provides SDGs achievements and rankings for each of the 17 Goals by Member Countries (MCs). Part III gives the SDG Scores for each of the three Country Relations Services (CRSs): CRS MENA & Europe, CRS Africa & Latin America, and CRS Asia. Each presentation provides the achievement by the 5 Ps and by the 17 Goals. A highlight is also given in each presentation. Like Part III, Part IV presents the SDG Scores for each of Regional Hubs, including Headquarters.

The last presentation is the Country Profiles providing the SDGs information in each of the 39 MCs, including each MC Score, Regional Hub Score and IsDB Score. Each presentation provides the achievement by the 5Ps and the 17 Goals. In addition, the three most challenging SDGs for each country are also given, together with the value, rating and trend of all indicators in each of the three Goals.

It is important to note that the score for IsDB, the CRSs, and the Hubs are their corresponding SDGs score values (weighted average across MCs), not the usual (simple) average SDG score across MCs. The difference in interpreting the simple average score and the aggregate (weighted) score is given the internal *Technical Note* available upon request to eril@isdb.org.

Regional Groups and Hubs

COUNTRY RELATIONS SERVICES MENA & EUROPE (CRS ME)			
HUB U.A.E.	HUB EGYPT	HUB MOROCCO	HUB TURKEY
Afghanistan	Egypt	Algeria	Albania
Bahrain	Iraq	Libya	Azerbaijan
Iran	Jordan	Mauritania	Turkey
Kuwait	Lebanon	Morocco	
Oman	Sudan	Tunisia	
Pakistan	Syria		
Qatar; U.A.E.			
COUNTRY RELATIONS SERVICES AFRICA & LATIN AMERICA (CRS ALA)			
HUB NIGERIA	HUB SENEGAL	HUB UGANDA	HUB SURINAME
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Comoros	Guyana
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Djibouti	Suriname
Cameroon	Guinea	Mozambique	
Chad	Guinea-Bissau	Somalia	
Gabon	Mali	Uganda	
Niger	Senegal		
Nigeria	Sierra Leone		
Togo			
COUNTRY RELATIONS SERVICES ASIA (CRS A)			Headquarters (HQ)
HUB KAZAKHSTAN	HUB INDONESIA	HUB BANGLADESH	
Kazakhstan	Brunei	Bangladesh	Saudi Arabia
Kyrgyz Republic	Malaysia	Maldives	Yemen
Tajikistan	Indonesia		Palestine
Turkmenistan			
Uzbekistan			

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